Hastings Chronicle.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

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The Hastings Chronicle.

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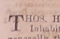
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Belleville, Oct. 27, 1855. 14

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23 H. C. MASON.

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THOS. HARDY BEGS TO INFORM THE Inhabitants of Belleville, and the County generally, that he has purchased the Stock of Coffins, &c., belonging to John McKay, Undertaker, and that he is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line, at the shortest notice. He also begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish Coffins of all kinds and qualities, to suit customers. The Hearse will be sent free of charge within the Corporation. Terms liberal.
Belleville Dec. 1855. 15

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
150 ACRES of Lot No. 29, in the 2nd Concession of Thurlow.
Terms of payment easy. Apply to
W. H. WALLBRIDGE.
Belleville, September 24, 1857. 8

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Toronto, 29th August, 1857. 3

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CAPITL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
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30	2	9	4	2	5	2
35	2	16	7	2	11	10
40	3	5	6	3	0	0
45	3	17	3	3	10	9
50	4	13	0	4	5	3
55	5	16	0	5	6	4
60	7	7	1	6	14	11

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THE MONTREAL FIRE, LIFE AND INLAND Navigation Assurance Co. Capital £200,000.

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☞ The undersigned continue to Insure Fire, Life, and Marine risks in the above Companies, upon very moderate terms.
ROSS & BELL, *Agents.*
Belleville, June, 1857. 20

The Liverpool and London
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
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19 *Agent, Belleville.*

EQUITABLE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL, £500,000 sterling. The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company for the County of Hastings, (excepting the Village of Trenton,) is now prepared to take risks in the same.
(52) JOHN THOMAS.

NOTICE.
MR. S. M. WASHBURN, of Canifton, has this day been appointed Agent for the *Provincial Fire,* and *Albert & Times Life* Assurance Companies. Those wishing to effect an Insurance will find the Tariff greatly reduced.

Renewal receipts for Thurlow and Sidney can be obtained at S. M. Washburn's Office, Canifton.
R. NEWBERY.
Belleville, August 17, 1857. 52

WM. W. McARTHUR,
Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
Opposite DR. COLEMAN'S DRUG STORE.
SIGNS, Window Blinds, &c., painted with neatness and despatch. Glazing or Paper Hanging done on short notice. Furniture varnished or painted, or both, in the best style.
All orders left with Dr. Coleman will be punctually attended to.
Belleville, April 21, 1857. 35-6m

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.
WM. K. KERR,
BEGS to inform the Trade, and inhabitants of Belleville and vicinity, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing,
SOAP & CANDLES
of a superior quality, at prices as reasonable as can be procured in any market on the continent.
FACTORY.—Coulter Street, near Brown's Foundry.
Belleville, Oct. 14, 1857. 10

Poet's Corner.

Make Your Mark.

The following by "A CALIFORNIA FARMER," is as good as wheat:—

In the quarries should you toil,
Make your mark!
Do you delve upon the soil,
Make your mark!
In whatever path you go,
In whatever place you stand,
Moving swift or moving slow,
Make your mark!

Life is fleeting as a shade,
Make your mark!
Marks of SOME kind MUST be made—
Make your mark!
Make it while the aim is strong,
In the golden hours of youth;
Never, never, make it wrong,
Make it with the stamp of TRUTH;
Make your mark!

With a bottle of Cider.

Old friend, accept this bottle—
Your mouth then open wider,
First to imbibe, then to exclaim,
By George! what glorious cider!

Perhaps some fair young damsel,
Whose looks have ne'er belied her,
Will not object to take a swig,
When you are down be—cider.

And if she thus indulges,
You may then have to guide her;
But she will say its owing to
The stuff which is in—cider.

A Young Lady's Adventure in a Railway Carriage.

After I had taken my seat one morning at Paddington, in an empty carriage, I was joined, just as the train was moving off, by a strange looking young man, with remarkably long flowing hair. He was, of course, a little hurried, but he seemed besides to be so disturbed and wild, that I was quite alarmed, for fear of his not being in his right mind, nor did his subsequent conduct at all re-assure me. Our train was an express, and he inquired eagerly, at once, which was the first station whereat we were advertised to stop. I consulted my "Bradshaw" and furnished him with the required information. It was Reading. The young man looked at his watch. "Madam," said he, "I have but half an hour between me and, it may be, ruin. Excuse, therefore, my abruptness. You have, I perceive, a pair of scissors in your work-bag. Oblige me, if you please, by cutting off all my hair." "Sir, said I, "it is impossible." "Madam," he urged, and a look of severe determination crossed his features; "I am a desperate man. Beware how you refuse me what I ask. Cut my hair off—short, close to the roots—immediately; and here is a newsper to hold the ambrosial curls." "I thought he was mad, of course, and believing that it would be dangerous to thwart him, I cut off all his hair to the last lock." "Now, madam," said he, unlocking a small portmanteau, "you will further oblige me by looking out of the window, as I am about to change my clothes." Of course I looked out of the window for a very considerable time, when he observed, "Madam, I need no longer put you to any inconvenience." I did not recognise the young man in the least. Instead of his former rather gay costume, he was attired in black, and wore a gray wig and silver spectacles; he looked like a respectable divine of the Church of England, of about sixty-four years of age: to complete that character, he held a volume of sermons in his hand, which—they appeared so to absorb him—might have been his own.—"I do not wish to threaten you, young lady," he resumed, "and I think, besides, that I can trust your kind face. Will you promise me not to reveal this metamorphosis until your journey's end?" "I will," said I, "most certainly." At Reading, the guard and a person in plain clothes looked into our carriage. "You have the ticket, my love," said the young man, blandly, and looking to me as though he were my father. "Never mind, Sir; we don't want them," said the official, as he withdrew his companion. "I shall now leave you, madam," observed my fellow-traveller, as soon as the coast was clear; "by your kind and courageous conduct you have saved my life, and perhaps your own." In another minute he was gone, and the train was in motion. Not till the next morning did I learn from the *Times* newspaper that the gentleman on whom I had operated as hair-cutter had committed a forgery to an enormous amount in London, a few hours before I met him, and that he had been tracked into the express train from Paddington; but that—although the telegraph had been put in motion, and described him accurately—at Reading, when the train was searched, he was nowhere to be found.—*Household Words.*

A KNOCK-DOWN ARGUMENT.

A certain man went to a dervish and proposed three questions:

1st—"Why do they say God is omnipresent? I do not see him in any place, show me where he is.

2nd—"Why is a man punished for crimes, since whatever he does proceeds from God? Man has no free will, for he cannot do anything contrary to the will of God, and if he had power he would do everything for his own good.

3rd—"How can God punish Satan in hell-fire, since he is formed of that element? and what impression can fire make on itself?"

The dervish took up a large clod of earth and struck him on the head with it. The man went to the cadi and said:

"I proposed three questions to such a dervish, who flung a clod of earth at my head, which made my head ache."

The cadi having sent for the dervish, asked him—

"Why did you throw that clod of earth at his head, instead of answering his question?"

The dervish replied:

"The clod of earth was an answer to his speech. He says he has a pain in his head,—let him show it to me and I will make God visible to him. And why does he exhibit a complaint against me? Whatever I did was the act of God, and I did not strike without the will of God; what power do I possess? And as he is compounded of the earth, how can he suffer from that element?"

The man was confounded, and the cadi highly pleased with the dervish's answer.

Putting on the Screws.

During the last Session of the last Parliament, the Hon. Attorney General McDonald brought up his Amended Common Law Procedure Act, and the Bill became a Law without attracting any great deal of attention from the Country. But the times change. At the period of the passing of this Act, we were all going along swimmingly—no one antiscipated the dreadful crash in the commercial world. Many persons who were then in affluence are now reduced to absolute want, by circumstances not within their control. This Act we speak of comes in force the first day of July 1858. Then we warn all you who owe Bills of Exchange or Promissory notes, not six months due, not to be surprised if you receive a Writ of Summons issued out of either of the Superior Courts of Common Law as follows:

VICTORIA BY THE GRACE OF GOD, &c.

To Poor Devil of——in the County of——

We warn you that unless within sixteen days after the service of this Writ on you, inclusive of the day of such service, you obtain leave from one of the Judges of our Court of Queen's Bench, or of Common Pleas (as the case may be), at ———, to appear, and do within that time appear in our Court of ——, in an action at the suit of Money Bags, the said Money Bags may proceed to Judgment and Execution.

TAKE NOTICE, that if the Defendant do not obtain leave from one of the Judges of Queen's Bench or Common Pleas, within sixteen days after having been served with this Writ, inclusive of the day of such service, to appear thereto, and do within such time cause an appearance to be entered for him in the Court out of which this Writ issues, the Plaintiff will be at liberty at any time after the expiration of such sixteen days to sign final judgment, for any sum not exceeding the sum above claimed, and the sum of $——for costs, and issue Execution for the same.

Leave to appear may be obtained on an application at the Judge's Chambers, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, supported by affidavit, shewing that there is a defence to the action, on the merits, or that it is reasonable that the Defendant should be allowed to appear in the action.

At the present time it is quite refreshing to receive a precious document, like the above, with the GRACE OF GOD for an introduction. We knock under, and are willing to come down. The Temple, in Jerusalem, was at one time called a den of thieves. Why? The money changers had possession of it. The MASTER, it is written, drove them out, and upset the tables. But these cunning chaps had their triumph, when HE who whipped them was scourged himself.

Yes—it is of no use beating the air—we beg pardon for the past. Money Bags has the Pulpit silent—the press blatant for his purposes, and the Legislature putting on the screws in Upper Canada. We cave.—*Picton Times.*

UNCLE SAM IN ANOTHER CRISIS.—The Bill admitting Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, has passed the United States Senate by 33 yeas to 25 nays, and is expected to pass to the House of Representatives in a few days. Of course the patriots will make a great ado, but as the question comes to an issue, it is more evident that parties are playing a deep game for the next Presidential election. It is more and more evident that Slavery is bound to go into all parts of the United States Territory, where Slave labor has any chance at all in competing with free labor. It is also evident that Legislatures are no moral reform societies,—the almighty dollar turns the point of success or failure amongst the law-making gentry in all modern free governments. This is their mission—not the evangelizing of the nations. Free Governments and Legislatures are made up of the average morality of the nation, and are the evidences of civilization, education, liberty and humanity—but not the causes. Let moral reformers study better the saying of *Him* who said, "My kingdom is not of this world," and keep out of the Legislature with their projects.—*Ib.*

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—I tried a curious experiment with a few potatoes this season. Twelve months since I saw a letter from a farmer, stating the great success that had attended an experiment the writer had made in the previous season. It consisted in inserting a pea in each potatoe set, and planting the potatoe set the usual way.—The result, he stated, was a large yield of peas, and a splendid crop of potatoes; but the most important result was the entire freedom of the potatoes so treated from any disease, while all those planted in the usual way in the same field, were extensively deteriorated. I was led by this statement to try this experiment on a small scale in my own garden this season. I planted not quite half a peck, only fifty sets, in six ranks, cutting a piece out of each and putting a pea firmly in. The peas grew up and flourished well, and last week I dug the potatoes. They were perfectly free from all taint or speck of disease, and very fine and large, while in the same bed, close to them was another lot planted in the old style, nearly half of which were rotten. I leave your readers to draw their own conclusion.—*Letter in the Agricultural Gazette.*

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY QUESTION.

From the New York Times.

The correspondence that has taken place between the British Colonial Office, on the one side, and the Government of Canada and the Hudson's Bay Company on the other, in consequence of the report of the Select Committee on the affairs of the Company, which sat during the last session of Parliament, has been printed by order of the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Roebuck.

The first letter, dated Jan. 20, 1858, is from Mr. H. Merivale, on behalf of the Government, to the Governor of the Company, informing him of the conditions on which they are prepared to advise the Queen to renew the license of the Company for exclusive trading with the Indians for a further term of twenty-one years from its approaching expiration on the 30th of May, 1859. These conditions are, the reservation, as in the present license, of any territories which may be formed by the British Government into colonies, and the exception of Vancouver's Island, as already constituted a colony. This Island it is intended to repurchase and take from the Company on the expiration of existing license, and the Directors are requested to furnish the Government with a statement of the sums for which they claim re-payment as expended by them upon the Island, and as the value of their establishments and effects, according to the terms of the grant. With regard to the determination of the boundary between Canada and the territories claimed by the Company under their charter, it has been suggested by the legal adviser of the Crown that it should be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in which course the Directors of the Company were willing to concur; but Mr. Merivale informs the Governor that he has no authority to state that the Province of Canada is also prepared to concur in it, unless allowed at the same time to discuss the farther question of the validity of the charter itself, a question, which, on public grounds, the Imperial Government do not consider themselves authorized to raise. If, therefore, any parties in Canada propose to take measures towards contesting the Company's rights to the fullest extent before a legal tribunal, the Imperial Government will leave them to take that course on their own responsibility. If, on the other hand, Canada thinks it expedient to agree to the course now proposed—namely, that of trying the question of boundary alone—the Imperial Government will afford every facility in their power for its determination.

Supposing that no such proceedings are taken, and that Canada declines to contest the question of boundary in the manner suggested. Mr. Labouchere is of opinion that the objects recommended by the Committee may be attained by another course. He will then be prepared to propose to Canada, and to the Company, as a further condition of the renewal of the license, that the Company should surrender to the Crown such portion of the territory claimed by it under the charter as may be eligible for settlement, and required by Canada for that purpose. The districts likely to be required are those on the Red River, and the Saskatchewan, which should be annexed to Canada, when the Provincial Government has made a road connecting them with Canada, and given satisfactory evidence of an intention to take steps for laying out townships, and settling and administering the affairs of the new districts. Thus the annexation might be gradual, in case it should suit the convenience of the several parties interested.

For the purpose of arranging this affair, Mr. Labouchere proposes the appointment of three Commissioners, one to be nominated by Canada, one by the Company, and one by the Imperial Government, who should be authorized to consider and report upon the amount of compensation which may be due to the Company in consequence of the annexation, and in respect of property which they may be required to surrender. Mr. Labouchere further proposes that facilities should be afforded British subjects to undertake fisheries or mining operations within the territory held by the Company, under licenses or leases from the Crown, any territorial rights of the Company notwithstanding; but such grants are not to be made unless the parties applying for them give the Government and the Company substantial proof of their competency, and of the *bona fide* nature of their intentions, nor unless proper security be taken against the interference of such parties with the fur trade of the Company with the Indians.

To this communication Mr. J. Shepherd, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, replied on the following day, on behalf of himself and his brother directors, expressing their willingness to recommend the propositions of the Government to the proprietary body. They observe, however, that the territories mentioned as those that may probably be first desired by the Government of Canada, namely, the Red River and Saskatchewan districts, are not only valuable to the Hudson's Bay Company as stations for carrying on the fur trade, but that they are also of peculiar value to the Company as being the only source from which their annual stock of provisions is drawn, particularly the staple article of pemmican, a regular supply of which is absolutely necessary to enable the officers of the Company to transport their goods to the numerous inland and distant stations, and to feed and maintain the people, both Europeans and Indians, stationed at them. They draw attention, therefore, to the fact that the ultimate loss of these districts will most probably involve the Company in very serious difficulties, and cause a great increase of expense in conducting their trade. They assume that the Canadian Government will be responsible for the preservation of peace and the maintenance of law and order in all the territories ceded to them, and that they will prevent lawless and dishonest adventurers from infringing from thence the rights of the Company over the remaining portions of their territory.—With regard to the power of the Crown to grant leases or licenses for undertaking and conducting mining operations and fisheries, the directors are prepared to recommend the shareholders to concur in it, on the understanding that the principle of compensation shall apply to such cases as fully as in respect of the cession of territory to Canada. They state, in conclusion, that they are willing to enter upon a new tenure of their engagements under the renewed license, upon being assured of the support of the Imperial Government, and of the cordial co-operation of the neighboring Government of Canada, in maintaining tranquillity and order among the Indian tribes, and protecting the frontiers of the whole adjacent British territories from foreign encroachment.

The correspondence closes with a despatch from Mr. Labouchere to Sir E. Head, with which were sent copies of the correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Company, for the consideration of himself and council. In this despatch Mr. Labouchere states that it is the anxious desire of the Imperial Government to take the opportunity afforded by the approaching termination of the Company's license of exclusive trade over the Indian Territory for placing the relations in which the Company is placed, both towards Canada, and towards the Imperial Government, upon such a footing as shall be consonant with justice, and at the same time conducive to the satisfaction and to the interests of Canada.

With regard to the question of the validity of the Company's claims, in virtue of their charge over the whole territority known as Rupert's Land, the British Government have come to the conclusion that it would be impossible for them to institute proceedings with the view of raising this question before a legal tribunal, without departing from those principles of equity by which they ought to be guided. But with regard to the question of boundary, as distinguished from that of the validity of the charter, they are anxious to afford every facility towards its solution, in the manner indicated in the correspondence with the Company, if such should be the desire of Canada. Mr. Labouchere expresses the hope that, in any case, a means may be provided, which will afford to Canada the means of obtaining any districts which she may require for the purposes of settlement, and to which she may able to afford the benefits of administration and protection. The tracts claimed by the Company under its charter are conterminous on the north and west with the whole of Canada; and Mr. Labouchere looks to the gradual aggregation of such portions of those tracts as may be found available. He concludes his despatch by recommending this important subject to the early consideration of Sir E. Head and his advisers, and by observing that the British Government can have no wish regarding it than, consisently with the principles of good faith, to promote the prosperity and consult the feelings of the people of Canada in this matter, as well as to provide for the security of law and order in those vast regions, in the maintenance of which Canada has herself so deep an interest.

The whole question, is now, therefore, before the Canadian Government, and, whatever view of it may be taken by Sir E. Head and the Legislature, the result will be a movement towards the districts to be annexed, both for settlement and for the furtherance of private enterprise in developing the mineral resources of this extensive territory. The Red River district, as being nearest both in Canada to the Pacific, will, naturally, be the first towards which the tide of colonization will tend; and from thence it will soon surge along the valley of the Saskatchewan, which intersects by both its branches the most extensive coal field of the northwest region. The change of Government in England is not likely to interfere with the realization of the views of Mr. Labouchere and his late colleagues. Lord Stanley, the new Colonial Secretary, has a character for liberality, and the precarious hold which his party have upon the House of Commons, will render him unwilling to risk it, even if he were inclined to reverse the policy of his predecessor.

A Rival to the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa Canal Projectors.

TO THE HONORABLE CHARLES ALLEYN, CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Peterborough, 15th March, 1858.

SIR,—The subject of connecting the waters of Lake Huron with those of Lake Ontario or the River St. Lawrence, has recently occupied the attention not only of the people but the Government of this country.

The increasing commerce of the Great West, the rapidity with which population has of late flowed into that vast tract of country to the west and north-west of Lake Michigan, Huron and Superior, have served to convince most well-informed commercial men that the means of transit between that country and the seaboard are far too limited even for its present necessities.

To remedy this defect, and make the trade of the Western States tributary to Canadian prosperity, the construction of a Ship Canal from Lake Huron to the waters of Lake Ontario or the St Lawrence has come to be considered one of the commercial necessities of the day.

But two routes have as yet been prominently discussed, and to the survey of each the Government has wisely, I think, devoted a portion of the public funds. The results of these surveys have shown that while neither presents any absolutely insurmountable difficulties, yet neither is without impediments which must very seriously retard the work of construction.

Feeling assured that the importance of the work to Canadian interests is fully recognized by yourself and the Government of which you are a member, and that in undertaking it but one motive will actuate you—that of an honest desire to select the best possible route irrespective of local or sectional interest—I beg to submit for your consideration that there exists another route which has not yet entered into the discussion of the question to any very great extent, but which nevertheless possesses advantages which upon investigation will commend themselves to the judgment of profesional men.

The objections which have suggested themselves to my mind, to the two propositions now before the public are as follows: to the Toronto and Georgian Bay route, one perpetual objection is its immense cost—nearly $25,000,000—in consequence of the heavy cuttings required to carry it through the high ridges that lie in its course. It is also objectionable on account of its terminal harbors at Nottawasaga, Georgian Bay, and the mouth of the Humber on Lake Ontario, both of which will be difficult of construction, and inconvenient of access.

The Nipissing and Ottawa, which is likely to be quite as costly as the Toronto route, owing to the heavy granite rock excavations required along the line, and the difficulty of carrying on a work so far removed from civilization, has the further disadvantage of being longer, more circuitous, and nearly two degrees further north, than the route I propose, and passing through a country comparatively barren and uninhabited.

A careful examination of the reports of explorations and surveys, together with an intimate knowledge of the country, induces me to believe that a route at once more feasible—whether regarded as affecting the general interests of the country or the cost of construction—may be found by following up the Valley of the Trent, and the great chain of inland waters lying between the town of Peterboro' and Lake Simcoe—thence across the country to Victoria Harbor on the Georgian Bay.

It will be within your recollection that in the year 1833, the late N. H. Baird, Esq., C. E., under the instructions of Sir John Colborne, made a survey of the Trent, which in 1836 he extended through the chain of waters in rear of the Newcastle District, between Peterborough and Lake Huron, with a view to the opening of a water communication from the head of the Bay of Quinte to Lake Huron, capable of floating vessels drawing five feet water. His reports and estimates were looked upon at the time as being exceedingly favorable, and the work was commenced, and considerable sums of money were expended in the construction of dams and locks at various points along the line of these waters. The work, however, was afterwards abandoned, upon the ground that the revenue of the Province would not admit of so large an outlay as $2,000,000—its estimated cost.

The advantages I claim for this route are briefly as follows:—

First.—It is shorter and more direct than any other—(except the Toronto and Georgian Bay, which, from its great cost, may be set down as impracticable)—from Chicago and the Sault Ste. Marie to the seaboard, whether *via* Montreal and Quebec, or Portland, or New York.

Secondly.—It passes through a rich and fertile country, and presents fewer engineering difficulties, and could therefore be constructed for a much smaller sum than either of the other proposed routes.

Thirdly.—Being at least two degrees further south than the Ottawa route, it would have the advantage of being open for two or three weeks longer every season.

Fourthly.—Its terminal harbors would be large and commodious—particularly that at the mouth of the Trent—having on one side the Bay of Quinte, and on the other, by a short and comparatively inexpensive cut, the Presque Isle Bay—the safest and most commodious harbor on Lake Ontario, thus affording an easy and safe entrance to Trenton from Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence.

Assuming Trenton, then, as the starting point, we may follow the valley of the River Trent with very little cutting after passing the first nine miles, except in the neighborhood of locks, to Rice Lake, thence through Rice Lake and up the Otonabee river to the town of Peterborough, from the town of Peterborough by a cut of seven miles to Chemung Lake, thence through Chemung, Buckhorn, Pigeon and Sturgeon Lakes, to the western limit of Sturgeon Lake, and then, by a cut of about seventeen miles, into Lake Simcoe at Beaverton. From Beaverton through Lake Simcoe to the Narrows, and onward to Robinson's Creek on the west side of Lake Couchiching, thence by a cut of about sixteen miles across the country to Victoria Harbor on Georgian Bay.

Turning to the Ottawa route, I find the total rise and fall from Lake Huron, *via* Nipissing to the mouth of the Ottawa River, is given at 730 feet, requiring over 60 locks at 12 feet lift; and although the summit of the Trent route at Sturgeon Lake is considerably above the summit of the Ottawa route at Lake Nipissing, yet the actual cost of locks will not be greatly increased, as the River St. Lawrence is already complete for vessels of large draught.

Another, and by no means unimportant advantage claimed for the Trent route, is the fact that between Chicago and the junction of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, there are only about 60 miles of close navigation, while by the Ottawa route much of the navigation will be close, crooked and difficulty.

The advantages of the Trent route, in point of distance, may be estimated by the following figures:—

From Chicago to New York *via* Buffalo and Erie Canal .....1,615 miles.
From Chicago to New York *via* Welland Canal and Oswego..1,638 "
From Chicago to New York *via* Huron, Nipissing, Ottawa and Caughnawaga Canal ....1,358 "
From Chicago to New York *via* Georgian Bay valley of the Trent, and Oswego ....1,232 "
From Chicago to Montreal *via* Lake Nipissing and Ottawa .....1,005 "
From Chicago to Montreal *via* Georgian Bay and Valley of the Trent.................1,033 "

It will thus be seen that in point of distance to New York, the Trent route has the advantage over the Nipissing and Ottawa route, by 126 miles. While between Chicago and Montreal the distance is in favor of the Otta-

wa route by 28 miles; an advantage, however, more than compensated for by the intricate and difficult navigation of the latter.

I trust, Sir, that the importance of this subject will plead my excuse for intruding upon your attention at this time. The immense outlay risked in the works renders it a matter of the greatest importance that it should not be undertaken without the utmost thorough examination of the different routes suggested. I feel assured that a survey of the route by the valley of the Trent will prove it in every respect superior to either of the others; whether these advantages be considered with regard to the development and settlement of the country, directness of the route, or the cost of construction.

Trusting the subject will receive the attention of the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your ob't servant,
W. S. CONGER.

Arrival of the HAMMONIA.

New York, April 2.

The steamship *Hammonia* arrived last night, and brought a London evening express of 20th March, and London morning papers same date.

Consols closed on Saturday, P. M. at 96¼ for money, and 96⅞ a 97 for 8th April. At Paris on Saturday the 3 per cents closed 69¼, an improvement of about ¼ per cent.

Bombay mail arrived at London on Saturday morning, but details of news give little of interest in addition to full telegraphic despatches already published. A letter from Allahabad 11th says, the whole force is to be in motion to-morrow, and have been crossing the river at Cawnpore the last four days, and talk of an attack beginning on the 20th.

Sir Colin Campbell has had an interview here with the Governor General concerning Oude affairs. There is a report here that a relation of the old King has proclaimed himself King of India, and gives orders to the insurgents not to fight us, but to disperse in bands of 40 or 50, and scour roads and kill the English.

The Paris *Patrie* announces that several small vessels are now arming in different ports to reinforce the French Admiral in China. Marshal Canrobert had taken possession of his command at Nanice.

The Augsburg *Gazette* says that France and England are agreed upon the following points: 1st. The Porte must suppress the insurrection in Bosnia and Perzee Gouina. 2nd. It must faithfully execute the Hatti Humayoun. Should these requisitions be complied with it will not be necessary to consult the Paris Conference on the subject; otherwise the Conference will be formally called on to settle the question.

The China mail was expected at London on the 22nd.

Further intelligence from India says that Maun Singh has released and sent from Lucknow some forty or fifty English or Anglo-Indian men, women, and children, some of whom had reached Gomehpore.—Maun Singh brought them as far as Fyzabad. He has asked Jung Bahadoor for a pass into Nepaul, to end his days in retirement.

The Bareilli rebels lost 500 killed and wounded and 3 guns, in the affair of the 30th February.

The Maleo contingent, the greater part of which has mutinied, is to be disbanded.

The Rajah of Amphera, one of the original disturbers, was hanged on the 10th of February.

The Fort of Gurrakota has been abandoned by the rebels and demolished by the English.

The small Madras column sent out from Jubbelpore on the great Deccan Road, has destroyed several villages.

A rebel attack on the village of Slumanbad has been repulsed. Captain Osborne and the Rajah of Rewa had captured the Fort of Big Raaporghur and ninety-four prisoners. They were all shot. The Calpee rebels had been twice beaten, losing in both affairs over 200 killed.

A small Government post at Tullowam had sustained an attack of several hours though only 10 men defended it. The assaulters then moved off, taking with them the wives and children of defenders who were in villages.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

(FROM THE MONTREAL GAZETTE.)

LIFE INSURANCE.—We are in receipt of a circular from the *Life* Association of Scotland, which has recently established a head office for Canada in our city, and has also extended its operations to the whole of British North America, from which we derive some valuable information. We are glad to see that the attention of the people of Great Britain is now directed more actively to Canada, than hitherto, and we shall welcome as evidence of this the establishment of first-class institutions amongst us—such as the one in question. We observe that the books of the Company close on the 5th of April next, and that entrants before that period rank as of one year's longer standing than later entrants. The Company has, during the last three years alone, assured upwards of three thousand lives, for more than a million-and-a-half pounds sterling. Its income is £125,000 stg. per annum. It has paid to the families of assured, since its establishment, £203,357. The profits are apportioned every year to policy holders of five years' standing, the share of each being handed to them in reduction of their annual premiums, and for many years the premiums have thus been reduced to less than two-thirds of the stipulated amount. Policy-holders for £100 sterling or upwards may allow half of the premiums to remain unpaid at interest, and pay for the first six years only half the amount. The Company holds out another great advantage, as after five years, if the full premium has been paid up, the policy is not forfeited by omission to pay the premium within the 21 days allowed, but it remains in force for one year, if payment be made within that time with an extra fine. Viewing life insurance as a duty incumbent upon all men with limited incomes—and, moreover, as a system specially adapted to the necessities and circumstances of the great majority of the inhabitants of this country, we commend this subject to the consideration of the many, who would find a peace of mind that is now unknown to them, in the reflection that their families were provided for, in the event of their premature decease.

A SENSIBLE MAN.—Mr. Bonner, editor and proprietor of the New York *Ledger*, is a keen business man, and is making money fast.—During 1857, he spent $25,000 in advertising his paper throughout the entire United States and Canada. It has returned to him in the shape of an enormous circulation for that periodical, the weekly list being up to nearly 400,000 copies! But we find that he is already adding to the immense publicity hitherto given to the *Ledger*. In the New York *Herald* and *Times* of Saturday last, we observe that two whole pages are occupied with an advertisement setting forth a new tale by Mr. Cobb. Mr. Bonner says the money he spends in this way brings him back four fold.

Reciprocity with its Legs Sawn off.

We see by the circular from the Treasury Department at Washington, that hereafter we can export nothing to the United States under the Reciprocity Treaty exceeding $100 in value, without going through such a system of vexatious formalities as will virtually make the Treaty a dead letter. If the Americans think the Canadians have the best of the bargain, it would be more honorable to *annul* the Treaty by giving the requisite notice at once, than to choke the trade off by the imposition of forms with which it is impossible to comply. It is amusing to think of procuring a "Consular Certificate" to the validity of an Invoice, when there is not an American Consul within a hundred (perhaps 500) miles! We have carried on for two years a mutually profitable trade with the ports of Rochester and Oswego, but with the new regulations we see it must *cease* without further ado. The following sensible remarks upon this subject we cut from the *Oswego Times*:—

"IMPORTS FROM CANADA UNDER THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—By a circular issued from the Treasury Department under date of Feb. 12th, 1858, and published in our paper of the 12th instant, the character of the proof on all importations from North American British Provinces, claiming exemption from duty under the Reciprocity Treaty, is changed, so as to require a consular certificate to the proof at the ports from whence imported, in all cases where the amount exceeds one hundred dollars.—As we have no consuls in the Canadian ports on Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, or above the Lower St. Lawrence, from whence nearly all our imports are made, the change in the proof thus made, if we understand it correctly, will prejudice and embarass our foreign trade, without any apparent necessity for such a measure, as it is only the natural products of the British Provinces admitted free into our ports, by the Reciprocity treaty, with which nothing entering the St. Lawrence comes in competition. It is the duty and should be the object of Government to encourage and facilitate our intercourse and trade with the British Provinces in the liberal spirit of the Reciprocity treaty, and the principles of commercial freedom which distinguish the age, instead of attempting to retard and embarrass; which it appears to us must be the effect and object of the new regulations, to be obviated only by the creation of consular agencies in all the ports of Upper Canada."

Portrait of Mr. W. L. Mackenzie and Mr. Geo. Brown.

Mr. McGee, a member of the Canadian Parliament, thus describes in his paper two prominent members of the House of Assembly:—

MR. MACKENZIE.

Mr. Mackenzie is the oldest and most active member of the House. His acts form part of the history of Canadian politics for thirty years. He entered Parliament, I believe, in 1828, and his part in the rebellion of '37 and '38 is well known. He must now be over 60, but he is actively personified. A small, slight figure, a large head, well covered with white, flax-like hair, a restless blue eye, and a countenance expressive of quickness, censoriousness, and with all a strong fund of good nature, make up the man. He has lost some of his teeth, which injures his enunciation—otherwise his voice is perfectly clear, and from long custom, takes at once the exact range of the room. His fluency is amazing, and the *sang froid* with which he takes a defeat is not the least of his merits. Altogether, though gentlemen on both sides of the House may be too apt to make light of the impetuous old man, there is not, perhaps, another in the House who would be more missed by members and the public than Mr. Mackenzie.

MR. GEO. BROWN.

Mr. George Brown also said a few words yesterday, after the speech was read by the Speaker—which, I should remark, was done both in English and French, as in the other House. Mr. Brown is a tall, athletic, fair-haired, fair complexioned, blue eyed Lowland Scott, with a confirmed Scottish brogue.—Like all Scotchmen he seems chary of his accent, and lingers fondly on all his b-u-r s and hisses as if they were special beauties.—His face is open and ingenuous, very far from what one would have expected from the 'awful disclosures' spirit of the Globe. Of his debating power, yesterday furnished no evidence, but I can well believe that he relies more on matter than manner, and that like the late Lord George Bentinck, his action may well be considered ungraceful, as all vehement action in a large man usually is. In the few words he did say in response to the Ministerial leader, Mr. Brown quietly assumed the post of leader of the Upper Canada Opposition.'

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY is constituted, (according to *Mackenzie*,) as follows:—53 Roman Catholics; 26 Presbyterians; 34 Episcopaliens; 10 Methodists; 3 Quakers; and 25 natives of Upper Canada; 40 natives of Lower Canada, 10 Englishmen; 16 Irishmen; 23 Scotchmen; 3 Americans; not one member had a seat in the Lower Canada Legislature, and only three of us sat in the Upper. 55 of us are new members, and 38 others have had seats since 1855. 28 of us are lawyers, 6 doctors, 23 merchants or shopkeepers, and 17 farmers. Last parliament House shows but 8 of them.

NORTH OXFORD.—A convention of delegates representing the several municipalities of North Oxford, have nominated Mr. Wm. McDougall, one of the editors of the *Globe*, as a candidate to represent that riding. Mr. McDougall has accepted, and his address is in the *Globe*.

☞ Mr. Black, the County Treasurer of South Elgin, has crossed the line. On examining the books, we have found him to be a defaulter to the extent of $12,000 and leaves behind him liabilities to the amount of $25,000. The Brantford *Herald* also says that the late Revenue Inspector has fled, with $1,200 belonging to the Municipality in his possession.

☞ The commercial news by the *Persia* appears to be important for Canada. Ashes were wholly in the hands of speculators who were holding for an advance; Pearls being as high as 38s. Large speculative purchases of the lower grades of flour had also been made for a rise, which will doubtless affect prices to a greater or less extent. The abundance of Capital continued, and was likely, sooner or later, favorably to affect all branches of business.

☞ The telegraphic epitome of intelligence brought by the City of Baltimore embraces some important items. Orsini and Pierri had been executed. From the East, we learn that the King of Delhi had been banished for life, that the British army had entered Oude, and that the bombardment of Lucknow would commence before the close of February. The Calcutta mails have been lost, with a large amount of specie. The Russian settlement, at the mouth of the Amoor, has been destroyed by the Chinese.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—Hon. Attorney General Macdonald has given notice of a Bill for the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt and other purposes.

New Advertisements for To-Day.

Spring Bonnets, &c.—Donnelly, Conger & Co.
Spring Fashions—Geo. Ritchie & Co.
Township of Hungreford—Auditors' Report
Belleville Seminary—J. H. Johnson.

Hastings Chronicle.

Belleville, Wednesday, April 7, 1858.

THE TARIFF.

Monday, April 5th, 1858.

By a Circular we perceive that there has been a meeting lately held in Toronto by the friends of Canadian industry, "to consider the effects of the present Tariff on the industrial interests of the country, and to take such steps as might be deemed necessary to bring the subject under the notice of the Legislature." At this meeting the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. That a committee be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a general meeting of the manufacturers of Canada and others interested, to be held in Toronto on the 14th day of April next, to take into consideration the propriety of modifying the present Customs tariff, with a view to its assimilation to that of the United States, or as near an approximation to that Tariff as circumstances will permit.

2. That the committee be instructed to forward a Circular to the leading Manufacturers of Canada, requesting that a meeting be called in each locality of those who feel an interest in the prosperity of the country, to collect such information as is deemed necessary in their view to encourage domestic manufactures, and to arrange that the different branches be as fully represented as possible, at a general meeting alluded to, with the view of adopting Resolutions and embodying the same in a petition to the different branches of the Legislature, for the desired changes in the Tariff."

The above is a step in the right direction; and the names on the general committee are a sufficient guarantee that the matter will be brought to a speedy and favorable issue.—Acting upon the suggestion contained in the second Resolution, we perceive that in compliance with a Requisition to that effect, the Mayor of this Town has appointed a public meeting on the subject, to be held in the Town Hall this (Monday) evening. Of the result of this meeting we shall be able to inform our readers in this issue. This promptitude on the part of our citizens shows how great importance is attached to this subject, and how necessary it is that the present Tariff be speedily subjected to an intelligent modification.

The imposition of duties upon the importation of commercial articles from foreign countries, may be for the purpose either of creating a revenue; of protecting and fostering native industry and manufactures; or, as is more generally the case, for accomplishing both objects combined.

For the mere creation of a revenue, the Customs system could not be defended a single moment; as direct taxation would be much less expensive and satisfactory. The only defensible ground is where duties are imposed to protect and encourage (as we said before,) home manufactures and native *industry*,—the revenue derived therefrom being altogether incidental. This distinction is very important, as the Tariff will be wise and beneficial or unwise and injurious, according to the motive which leads to its imposition. A revenue may be raised though the duties may be imposed indiscriminately, leaving all kinds of productive industry to languish and die. The revenue may however be as effectually raised while these latter interests are thereby encouraged and promoted to the fullest development.

The thorough-paced Free Trader and the ultra Protectionist, we think both wrong; and the truth in this, as in most instances, lies between the two extremes. The first, in pursuing a plausible but baseless theory, with a sort of cosmopolitan indifference would legislate for the benefit of Japan or Kamschatka as zealously as for his own Province, thinking that if the doors of commerce are thrown open, trade, like air or water, will adjust itself in accordance with the laws of equilibrium. This might be the case if all nations would adopt the same liberal policy; and even then it is doubtful whether it would not be better for young and inopulent countries to protect their home manufactures against the too powerful competition of their more wealthy and experienced neighbors. The argument of the Free Trader is this, that the manufacturer can only be protected at the expense of the rest of community; and that while a class is rendered more prosperous by protection, the aggregate prosperity is depressed. For example, if the manufacturers of wood or metal have a protective duty of 25 per cent. placed upon the articles they manufacture, the consumer of their products has to pay 25 per cent more than he would do under the free system. In other words, it would only be "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

This is an egregious fallacy. It does not follow (indeed seldom or never occurs), that the price of an article is high because the import duty is high. The duty prevents the market from being overrun by foreign importations, but instead of preventing it encourages home competition, and developes native talent. Monopolies cannot grow up under such a system, and prices will continually *decrease* as home manufactures *increase*. The incidental advantages of thus creating a home market for the products of the soil, the forest, and the mine,—of drawing capital to the country and of retaining it there,—are more than sufficient to offset any difference in the price of manufactured materials. *It is a great mistake to suppose the money price to be always the true criterion of the cost of an article.* That which appears to be bought the cheapest, may be in reality the dearest. Suppose for instance that one of our farmers desired to buy a plough; under the free trade system he could procure one from the American market for $8, while under a protective duty of 25 per cent. he would be obliged to pay from $9 to $10 for one manufactured here. He has to sell his wheat to pay for the plough, and inasmuch as he has no market in his own Province, (which would be the case) under the Free Trade system, he would be obliged to send it to the American market to dispose of it, bringing back his plough in return, and paying the costs of transportation in both instances,—which costs would often amount to more than the difference in the original prices, to say nothing of the detriment accruing by not having a home market established, and of being obliged continually to send money out of the Province, with no prospect of its returning.

As it has been before hinted, it by no means follows that because there is a high protective duty placed upon certain articles of manufacture, that their price will be that much greater to the consumer. This is sufficiently illustrated in the manufactures of Leather and India Rubber, the only articles upon which so high an *ad valorem* duty as 20 per cent. has been placed. It is well known that notwithstanding this duty, these articles are now produced cheaper and better than they ever were before the duty was levied,—and why? Simply because the protection afforded to these branches of industry has encouraged more persons to engage therein, thereby occasioning a healthy home competition.

What we ask, therefore, is not a protection given to one class of the community at the expense of the rest, but that discriminating encouragement to native industry that will produce the greatest prosperity to all. The mechanic or artizan cannot be encouraged in this manner without indirectly benefitting the agriculturalist and the merchant. We do not believe in endeavoring to force a trade by high rates of duty, where that trade is unnatural to our genius or resources. But those things which we might not only produce successfully, but in which we might excel, should be guarded by the highest rates of duty; while those common necessaries of life which we cannot produce at all, or without great inconvenience and expense, should be either allowed to come in free, or be charged the lowest rates.

The United States act upon this common sense principle, and in this respect we would do well to follow their example. Indeed, if we would have any manufactures at all, we will be obliged to assimilate our Tariff with theirs or as nearly as possible, else an unequal competition like we have at present will be the occasion of reducing to Bankruptcy all those who may have the temerity to try so dangerous an experiment as that of manufacturing.

The following comparison of a few articles will show the great advantage which the United States have over Canada:

Articles.	Canada rate.	U. States
Brandy and other Spirituous Liquors, about............	25 per ct.	100
Sugar........................	20	40
Leather and Rubber manufactures	20	30
Printing Paper of all kinds,.......	5	30
Plough Moulds,......	5	30
Iron, in bar, sheet, plate, &c.,...	2½	30
Manufactures in Wood, Cabinet Ware, &c.,................	15	30
Manufacture of Metal not otherwise provided for,...........	15	30
Manufactures of Silk, Cotton, Woollen, Linen, &c.,........	15	30
Fish of all kinds, cured,.........	free	20
Printing implements of all kinds,	free	20
Marble manufactures,.........	free	20
Teas of all kinds imported direct from the places of growth,...	12½	free
Coffee, green, do do,.........	10	free

It will be observed that in the above estimate, the rates, although *specific*, in our Tariff have been reduced approximately to *ad valorem*, for the sake of comparison with those of the United States, which are uniformly *ad valorem*.

MEETING ON THE TARIFF.

On Monday Evening last a Meeting was held in the Town Hall, in pursuance with a Requisition and Proclamation to that effect, for the purpose of "taking into consideration the propriety of modifying the present Tariff, with a view to its assimilation to that of the United States, or as near an approximation to that Tariff as circumstances will permit."

On motion of H. Corby, Esq., seconded by R. Patterson, Esq., His Worship the Mayor, F. McAnnany, Esq., took the chair. Mr. Diamond was appointed Secretary. A Circular from a Meeting held in Toronto on the 29th ult., inviting the co-operation of the public in the above matter, was then read by the secretary.

The meeting was then addressed by L. Wallbridge, M. P. P., B. F. Davy, H. Corby, E. P. Boselly, A. Diamond, E. F. Cooke, and Jas. Brown, Esqrs. A great deal of interesting matter was brought out, and many important suggestions were made by the several speakers; and although there was a slight difference of opinion in some of the minor details of the subject, yet the meeting seemed unanimous with regard to the general principles under discussion.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Moved by H. CORBY Esq., seconded by Mr. E. P. BOSELLY,

1. *Resolved*—That in the opinion of this meeting the present Tariff is wholly inadequate for the protection and encouragement of Home manufactures and native industry in this Province, and that it should be so modified, as not only to accomplish this most desirable object, but to enable us to compete on equal footing with the people of the United States.

Moved by A. DIAMOND Esq., seconded by JAS. BROWN Esq.,

2. *Resolved*—That to effect the object contemplated in the foregoing Resolution, the highest rate of duties should be imposed upon those articles which can be most readily produced in the Province, while those staple necessaries of life which we cannot produce should draw the lowest rates, or be allowed to pass free.

Moved by R. PATTERSON Esq., seconded by THOS. WILLS Esq.,

3. *Resolved*—That six Delegates be named to attend the General Meeting at Toronto, on the 14th inst.

The following gentlemen were then respectively named and elected: HENRY CORBY Esq., R. PATTERSON Esq., B. F. DAVY Esq., A. DIAMOND Esq., and M. BOWELL Esq.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair, and the meeting dispersed.

THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Spence has been appointed Collector of Customs in Toronto, in place of Mr. Meudell, who is to take the place of Mr. Finden, at this port. Thus two of the rejected Ministers are provided for,—Mr. Cayley with a rotten constituency, Mr. Spence with a berth where he can grow fat on Cayley's Tariff,—and the third one, Mr. Morrison, is now seeking an asylum in North Oxford. If rejected here, of course his friends in the Government will provide for him in some other manner.

We understand that the salary of Mr. Meudell here will be $2,400,—$1,000 more than that of his predecessor. He was discharged for alleged incompetency in Toronto, and this incompetency, we suppose, is a sufficient reason why his salary should be increased in Belleville. If the late Collector of this place was guilty of any mismanagement or defalcation, we can't see that Mr. Meudell is more immaculate. Why then is one sacrificed that the other may be rewarded?

As far as we can ascertain, the salaries of the Customs officials for Belleville amount in all to the sum of $4,600! while the amount of duties collected will scarcely reach twice that sum! It is no wonder that our exchequer is continually low, while such extravagance in public patronage abounds. Here we have *four* pampered officials foisted upon us, to do the work that two could easily accomplish. Two posts are therefore perfect sinecures, and the only utility of the occupants is to keep up a corrupt Administration for so many dollars per annum.

How is it that Mr. Henry Easton, than whom there has not been a more devoted or unscrupulous servant of the Government, has not been allowed to step into this coveted vacancy? He certainly had many personal claims of his own, besides the influence of the whole Governmental clique in this town at his back. This is a slight that cannot be overlooked, and we would not wonder if they all turned Oppositionists!

☞ The Lecompton Bill has been lost in the United States Assembly by a vote of 120 to 112. It will be sent back to the Senate for re-consideration.

THE TOWNSEND TRIAL.

This extraordinary trial lasted nine days before closing for the Jury's decision. The Jury retired on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, and up to the period of writing this (Tuesday, 3 P. M.) no intelligence had arrived in Toronto of their having agreed upon a verdict. We have deferred making any extensive remarks upon this strange trial, deeming such remarks premature until the result was known. The Jury, we anticipate, will either disagree, as before, or give a verdict of acquittal, as the amount of conflicting testimony entirely removes the probability of a verdict of "guilty."

*** Since putting the above in type we learn by telegraph that a verdict of "Not Guilty," has been rendered.

"THE GRUMBLER."

This is the name of a small sized periodical published weekly in Toronto. The character of the sheet is indicated by its euphonious name. It professes to eschew party politics, and lets fly its satirical shafts in an indiscriminating and remorseless manner. Its pages display considerable ability and genuine wit,—of which the following may serve as an illustration:—

III. *The Business of the Season.*—"O my prophetic soul."—*Hamlet.*

The public will naturally desire to have some idea of the measures which will be brought before the House after the recess. Being gifted with second sight, we give some of the most important:

Mr. Angus Morrison.—A Bill to render Profane Swearing a penal offence.

Mr. Galt.—A Bill to expedite the elevation of A. T. Galt, Esq., to the office of Inspector General.

Mr. Alleyn—A Resolution instructing the Clerk to procure an opera-glass for each member of the House, the same to be charged to the Contingent Fund.

Mr. Mackenzie—A Bill to make the offices of Street Sweeper and Police-Constable elective. Also, an address to His Excellency for a return of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, since the year 1500, B. C.

Mr. Howland—An Amendment to the Rules of the House, so as to require a month's notice before the introduction of any motion, to enable the member for West York to prepare his oration thereon.

Mr. Cayley—An Act to disfranchise the Counties of Huron and Bruce. Also, a Bill to abolish the Budget.

Mr. Sidney Smith—A Bill to Prohibit the Publication of the Division Lists in West Northumberland.

Mr. Wright—A Resolution to summon the reporter of the *Leader*, to the bar of the House, for misrepresenting his remarks on the Double-Majority Question.

Mr. Buchanan—A Resolution to appoint himself and the Inspector General A Committee to revise and reconstruct the Scfence of Political Economy.

Mr. Leboutiller, (member for Gaspe)—A Bill to render the taking of Cod Liver Oil compulsory in certain cases.

Misnomer.—The Hon. Commissioner for Public Works has been so grievously harrassed by the responsibility involved in the representation of 15,000 voters, that he is fast losing the strength derived from the fat office he holds, and will soon be Alleyn'(all lean) both by name and nature. We understand that Mr. Daly (daily) also is become weakly (weekly) from the insecurity of his seat.

UNION PRAYER MEETING.

We perceive that a "Union Prayer Meeting," similar to those conducted in New York, and elsewhere, with such signal success, has been commenced in this Town. The first was held on Monday noon, in the Mechanics' Hall, and it will continue to be held one hour each day for an indefinite period. The two already held have been exceedingly well attended, and they promise to be as successful as elsewhere.

PRESENTATION.—We are informed that on the morning of Monday last, an "Easter offering" was presented to the Rev. John Grier, A. M., Rector of St. Thomas' Church, in this Town, consisting of 332½ dollars, from the gentlemen of his Congregation. Also, that the ladies on the opening of the new Church a fortnight ago, made him a present of a set of Canonical robes, worth $120. Considering the stringency of the times and the heavy financial responsibility which Mr. Grier's Congregation have had on their hands, such donations are not only creditable, but munificent. Other ministers may well refer to them as examples well worthy of emulation.

☞ Dr. Church, M. P. P. for South Leeds, died very suddenly of apoplexy at Mrs Brown's boarding-house, King St., Toronto, on Monday afternoon last. This unexpected event will occasion a new election in that County.

THE "ATLANTIC MONTHLY."—The No. for April contains the following interesting papers:—"The Hundred Days. My Journal to my Cousin Mary. Amours de Voyage. The Catacombs of Rome. Happiness. The Pure Pearl of Diver's Bay. The Story of Karin.—The Abbe de L'Epee. Who is the Thief? Telling the Bees. Persian Poetry. The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. Sandalphon. Mr. Buchanan's Administration."

This Magazine is deservedly rising in public estimation. It is published in Boston by Phillips, Sampson & Co., at three dollars a year.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Lecture before this Association for Monday, the 12th inst., will be delivered by the Rev. A. Walker. Subject: "Rich is the means but not the end."

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Hastings Chronicle.

Sir,—In your issue of March 10th appears a communication from a Dr. Sewell, of St. Louis, which gives a brief account of the great discovery of Dr. Marshal Hall, which discovery Dr. Hall called the "Ready method," but which has been subsequently named "the Marshal Hall method," in honor of the illustrious Physiologist. While this communication gives a true account of the principles upon which the restorative process is conducted, and sets forth clearly how the operator is to proceed, it contains matter scarcely interesting out of the medical profession, nor can it be generally comprehended by the public. As this discovery is available to all, and not necessarily confined to the profession, I thought it advisable to enclose the accompanying rules, laid down by Dr. M. Hall, which I take from the London *Lancet* of Dec. 13, 1856. You will notice that it is not a new discovery; but I am sorry to have to express a fear that it is not known but by a few medical men. Being well assured that if the accompanying rules were known, many lives might be saved which were supposed lost (for persons who have been under the water almost half an hour have been resuscitated), I thought it would be useful to the public to have these simple rules more publicly known. That is my excuse for troubling you. I would just observe in closing, that I intended to have sent them to you a fortnight ago, but could not command the time.

Yours &c., M. D.

RULES.

1. Treat the patient *instantly, on the spot*, in the *open air*, freely exposing the face, neck and chest to the breeze, except in severe weather.

2. Send with all speed for medical aid, and for articles of clothing, blankets, &c.

3. TO CLEAR THE THROAT.—Place the patient gently on the face, with one *wrist* under the forehead.

4. TO EXCITE RESPIRATION.—Turn the patient slightly on his side, and (1) apply snuff or other irritant to the nostrils. (2.) Dash cold water on the face, previously rubbed briskly until it is warm. If there be no success, lose no time, but

5. TO IMITATE RESPIRATION.—Replace the patient on his face, supporting the chest on a folded coat, or other article of dress.

6. Turn the body very *gently*, but completely, *on the side and a little beyond*, and then *briskly* on the face, alternately, repeating these measures deliberately, efficiently, and perseveringly, fifteen times in the minute *only*.

7. When the *prone* position is resumed, make equable but efficient *pressure*, with friction, *along* the back, removing it immediately before rotation on the side.

All these movements are performed systematically, by the *same* individual. To induce circulation and warmth, continuing these measures,—

8. Rub the limbs *upwards*, with *firm* pressure, and with *energy*, using handkerchiefs, &c.

9. Replace the patient's wet clothing by such other covering as can be instantly procured, each bystander supplying a coat or a waistcoat, &c. meantime, and from time to time.

10. Again,—to excite inspiration,—let the surface of the body be *slapped* briskly with the hand.

11. Or, let cold water be *dashed* briskly on the surface previously rubbed, until it is dry and warm.

Toronto Correspondence of the Chronicle.

TORONTO, 2nd April, 1858.

To-day (Good Friday) is strictly observed here as a holiday. Places of business and public resort are closed; the Churches are filled, and the city bears the sanctified appearance of a Sunday, modified a little, here and there, in the rigor of its observance, by the non-conformists. For news, there is little of importance to communicate. The fine Spring weather we now enjoy, added to the truce which the Parliamentary forces have agreed upon, leaves both man and beast to the even tenor of his way. The millenium, however, has not yet been ushered in, though the dough-faces (*vulgace* "*Doughs*") lustily proclaim that doctrine. Poor innocents,—they would have the world believe that their Sepoy revelry in the public Treasury, and their Punic faith with the best interests of Upper Canada, have been forgotten. The opening fire on the 7th inst. will dispel that hallucination. The adjournment, it is said, will strengthen the Cabinet. Enough renegades, the "*Doughs*" report, have been found in the Opposition ranks, to give the Premier an Upper Canada majority; but that is only the echo of the empty hopes of those ashamed of his conduct and of their own position relative to him. The *Leader's* £300 argument had proved its inefficacy before Mr. Speaker Smith cavalierly sent Members home on short notice to be gone; and it is thought that the Judgeships, Shrievalties, and Customs appointments, now begging for occupants, will equally find the "Rump" in despair at the re-assembling of Parliament. That a capitulation is contemplated at an early day, I think there can be no doubt. They will be forced to it. Hence Saturday's *Gazette* may be expected to contain a long list of appointments. It is stated that Mr. Meudell is to be removed from the Toronto Customs House to that of Belleville, with an increase of salary by an item of £300 per annum, over that of the late incumbent. This translation of an alleged incompetent has been effected to make way for the triumphal entry of the Hon. R. Spence into comfortable quarters for life. How will the Bellevillians welcome Mr. Meudell's advent?

Other signs of the times are the discovery of plots and counter-plots in the Ministerial ranks. When rogues quarrel, then justice is avenged; this is the hope of the country at present. The Hon. John Ross, whom, it is said, was taken into the Ministry to keep the nest warm for another, now finds himself too snugly ensconced to quietly turn out, at the Premier's bidding; and though he brings no support to the Government, still as he craves the notoriety of office, he will hold fast, be the consequences what they may. A political *status* is what Mr. Ross lacks, and without he can gain it, the myth must one day be exposed. Depend upon it, that come into power whoever may, Mr. Ross, for the sake of office, is with them. He is not the man to experiment again by resigning his post. The Hon. John R. and the Hon. John A. are a brace of Honorables, as capable of misgoverning this country as any Honorables who ever bore the title. They quarrel one day, shake hands the next, and on the third plan the ruin and demoralization of their country.

It is pretty well understood now that Ministers will be no better prepared to meet Parliament on Wednesday next, than they were before the adjournment. They have foreshadowed nothing but personal squabbles.—They are without measures, policy, or mutual respect. The Hudson's Bay question will be brought up at an early period, but the Ministry have no policy upon it, and their faith is suspected. They will adopt whatever course will secure for them their seats, irrespective of the interest of Canada.

Captain Pellisier, who has been wintering in Canada, preparatory to starting out on a survey of the Canadian boundary line, through to the Pacific, left this city a few days since, for the Red River settlement. He is to meet there two Commissioners from the U. States, and also two on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company. The whole party will then proceed westward. Capt. Pellissier is supposed to be sent on this mission by England. How does it happen that Canada has nothing to say in this matter? at least, nothing is publicly known touching this expedition, but that which comes through indirect channels. It is to be hoped that Mr. Mackenzie, or some other energetic member, will ask for the papers and correspondence, if any, that steps may be taken to avert another Ashburton surrender. X.

GOWAN & HAMILTON'S ORANGE LODGES.

Ogle Gowan is the ex Grand Master of Orange Lodges, to protect the people, owing to the incompetency, they say, of Queen Victoria. How many lodges did they make while on their Huron and Bruce enquiry! Has any settler benefitted by our French friends, who manage the Crown Lands? Who has got justice? Anybody? Ogle Gowan and Brother Hamilton have drawn for their commission just $12,207, or the price of 16,000 bushels of wheat in the Huron tract. Isn't it monstrous!!!

Last year 240,000 were used up as Crown Land expenses merely!

Ogle Gowan & Co.'s share was $12,500 and upwards; they settled nothing in Bruce & Huron; all is to be done over again; a new sham; mean time the land monopolists are reaping their harvest.—*Mackenzie's Message.*

☞ The *Star*, of Cobourg town, announces with pleasure that J. D. Armour has received the appointment of County Attorney. Can the *Star* explain to the community the duties included in this office and how these were attended to in times past if the duties are not wholly new? We agree with our neighbor that Mr. Armour is a fine fellow.—*Brighton Flag.*

☞ We learn that Mr. Boucher, of Colborne, has been appointed Judge in place of Judge Hall, of Peterboro', deceased. Mr. Boucher is doubtless as deserving of this honor as any of his compeers in the profession. For his own sake, however, we trust that friend Boucher did not in anywise earn this promotion by working for the late return of Sidney Smith.—*Ib.*

THE NEXT PROVINCIAL FAIR.—We understand that the next exhibition of the Provincial Agricultural Association for Upper Canada, to be held at Toronto, will commence on the 28th September, one day later than it was held last year.—*Spectator.*

Arrival of the "INDIAN."

PORTLAND, April 5th.

The *Indian* arrived at fifteen minutes past four this afternoon, with 209 passengers.

ENGLAND.—The Royal assent was given to East Indian Loan and Lady Havelock's Annuity Bills.

The Earl of Drby said, there was no foundation for the report, that it was intended to import free negroes from Africa, and form them into black regiments.

In the House of Commons Mr. Miles called attention to the inconvenience to which British subjects are exposed by recent alterations in the passport system in France.

Leave was granted to bring in a bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, by 43 of a majority.

A Polish bookseller was arrested in London, charged with publishing a pamphelet, advocating the assassination of Napoleon.

The *Times* city article hopes that the projected abolition by the banks of New York of the practice of allowing interest on current deposits, will give additional impulse to the consideration of that point in England.

The Funds closed firmly on Tuesday, at a slight advance. A further reduction in the rate of discount was anticipated.

INDIA.—India files of Indian newspapers via Bombay to the 18th February, add nothing important to telegraphic advices, but give rise to hope that favorable intelligence would be received by next mail.

It was rumored that Nena Sahib was wandering about the country with a few followers in the last extremity of terror and despair.

Cannonade was expected to open on Lucknow on the 22nd of February.

CHINA—LATEST.—The Calcutta mail steamer with China dates to February 16th, arrived at Suez on the 17th March.

Yeh was a prisoner on board the *Inflexible*.

The blockade of Canton was raised on the 10th of February.

The Americans and Russians had joined the English.

The French had made a demand on the Chinese Government, and by the middle of March it would be known what policy China intends to pursue.

FRANCE. — Commercial affairs throughout France continue greatly depressed.

It is said that an hour before the Emperor's arrival at the opera on his recent visit, all the houses on the Rue Lepelletier were searched by the police.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Money plenty. Gold continues to flow into the Bank of England.

Consols 97 to 97 1-8. Cotton declining. Sugar steady.

CLEANLINESS.—HEALTH.— "Cleanliness," we are told, "is next to holiness." It is a virtue to which all should aspire, and can be easily obtained. All who would possess that happy virtue should use Persian Balm for bathing and the toilet. No gentlemen shave without this, as it prevents all chapping or irritation of the face, while for the mysteries of the ladies' toilet nothing can be more delightful. It is not saying too much to call this beautiful preparation the "Great Home Luxury."

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—A remarkable revival has latley taken place in many parts of the neighboring Republic, not confined to any particular religious denomination. Theatres, hotels, printing offices, &c., have been turned into prayer meeting houses. It is extending to Canada too, as we perceive that in Montreal and Toronto, and even in Brantford, there are public every day prayer meetings attended by all classes.—*Beacon.*

☞ It is stated that on Saturday, the 9th of January, the doors of the English Ecclesiastical Courts throughout the kingdom closed, to open no more after having existed for nearly 800 years.

Giddiness, Headache, &c.

These pains and disagreeable feelings are generally symptoms of some other complaint; such as dyspepsia, apoplexy, and various others, all of which are caused by corrupt noxious matter, clogging the various circulations; hence, a stream or rush of blood to the head, and by the excitement a great pressure on the brain. Giddiness, headache, loss of memory, dimness of sight, and various other complaints, are the result. Thus it will be seen that all the above painful and distressing maladies owe their origin to the blood. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are acknowledged to be the only medicine that will thoroughly purify the blood. They enter the blood, and follow the stream of life on its journey through the system. They root out all foulness and impurity, and drive out every unhealthy obstruction. They should be taken every night in sufficient quantities to operate briskly, by commencing with two pills on going to bed, three the next night, four the next; if the symptoms are not removed, commence again with two pills and go up again as before. Continue in like manner until the blood is thoroughly purified, and all pain and distress is entirely removed.

Obtain one of our FREE ALMANACS, and read the history of Dr. Morse's father, and how this medicine was introduced.

BEWARE of a counterfeit of these Pills—YELLOW WRAPPERS. All genuine are in BLUE wrappers, with the signature of A. J. White & Co. on each box. Price 25 cents. 33-4

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

Great Cure after the Physicians had Failed.

Russellville, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1855.

Dr. C. M. Jackson. Dear Sir:—"We would inform you that we are out of Hoofland's German Bitters, which are very ready sale. One of our neighbors has been doctoring for some time, (we think about two years, with all the doctors in the country,) but all of no avail.—He looked as much like a dead man going about as anything we can compare him to. His disease appeared to be an overflowing of the gall. With hard persuasion we prevailed on him to try your Bitters, with the promise to him, if it did no good, we would charge him nothing for it, provided he took six bottles according to the directions, which he has done, and is now entirely cured, and has become a well man. This cure has created a great sale in this neighborhood." Respectfully, EDWARDS & BROWN.

Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters, and take nothing else. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson, is on the wrapper of each bottle.—These Bitters are manufactured by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and are sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. 33-2

☞ WE WISH TO CALL THE SPECIAL ATtention of each of our readers to the advertisement in another column of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, for in doing so we think we are doing them a favor, for this article cannot be too highly spoken of, as it performs all its proprietors profess to have it. We knew of some of the worst cases of Liver Derangement, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, and General Debility, being cured by the use of this invaluable article.

It seems to strike at the root of the disease, and remove the cause, thus affording a permanent cure that cannot be gained by using the mineral preparations that are commonly resorted to for diseases of the liver. This preparation is stated on good authority to be entirely vegetable, being composed wholly of gums that have rarely ever been introduced in any medicine previous to the introduction of the Invigorator.

These gums are said to have almost fabulous power in their action on the Liver and its surrounding organs, causing it to eject its morbid, unhealthy bile, rousing it from its torpid state and making it perform its proper functions in the human economy.—[Branch County Democrat. 33-2

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

It seldom occurs, that we notice, under any circumstances, patent medicines, restoratives, or any thing of the kind, for we have a prejudice against most of them. But candor compels us to invite attention to the advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in the last column at the bottom of third page of this paper. We are too juvenile to require anything of the kind, but some instances of its use have come to our knowledge which almost assures us that it is a sovereign remedy against the hair becoming prematurely gray. It is not a 'Hair Dye,' but upon its application as directed, the effect is produced on the skin, which brings out the original native colored hair, without stiffness, and gives it a glossy and natural appearance. We have seen persons who have used it, and they are much pleased with it. Examine the advertisement.—[Missouri Republican. Sold by all respectable Druggists. 32-2

THE PUBLIC BLESSING

Which is now universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficay in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles, costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative propensities. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicine now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 335 Broadway, and by Store Keepers and Druggists generally. 32-4

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

Dr. TRACY DELORME, the great curer of CONSUMPTION, was for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl, state of trance, he cured every body who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any drug store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address Dr. TRACY DELORME, Great Curer of Consumption, New York Post office.

Married,

On the 30th of March, in Belleville, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Carroll, Mr. John Lasher, of Camden, to Miss Cecelia, daughter of Mr. Peter VanPatten.

Died,

At his mother's residence, Kingstown, Ireland, on the 4th day of March, ult., in the 26th year of his age, Mr. Richard H. D'Olier, late of this town, third son of the late Rev. R. H. D'Olier, of the City of Dublin.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Wheat, per 60 lbs	80 a $1 00
Rye, per 56 lbs	0 40 a 0 45
Barley, per 48 lbs	0 40 a 0 50
Oats, per 34 lbs	0 25 a 0 30
Peas, per 60 lbs	0 40 a 0 00
Corn, per bushel	0 60 a 0 00
Buck Wheat, per bushel	0 30 a 0 00
Flour, [wholesale] per bbl	5 00 a 0 00
Flour, per 100 lbs	2 50 a 2 75
Potash, per cwt	6 00 a 0 00
Hay, per ton	7 00 a 8 00
Potatoes, per bushel	0 35 a 0 60
Pork, per cwt	5 00 a 5 50
Beef, per cwt	4 00 a 5 00
Mutton, per lb	0 6 a 0 0½
Eggs, per doz	0 10 a 0 00
Butter, per lb	0 12 a 0 14

Belleville Seminary.

THE SECOND PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the Students in the Belleville Seminary, will take place on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 19th and 20th APRIL next, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. each day, and continuing throughout the day.

A public EXHIBITION will be held in the evening of Tuesday, commencing at 7 o'clock. The public are generally invited to attend.

The NEXT SESSION of the Institution will commence on THURSDAY, the SIXTH DAY of MAY, and continue for the space of eleven weeks. Students would do well to enter at the opening, when the Classes will be organized.

J. H. JOHNSON, A.M.,
Principal.

Belleville Seminary, }
March 28, 1858. }

Intelligencer two insertions. 33-2

GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT!!

OF

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

IN AID OF THE FUND FOR FINISHING

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

THE LADIES connected with this Church will give two GRAND CONCERTS of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL Music, in aid of the Fund for finishing the new Church, on which occasion they will have the valuable assistance of some celebrated professional and Amateur Musicians.

The Concert will take place in the

COURT HOUSE,

ON THE EVENINGS OF THE 8th & 9th APRIL next, at half-past Seven o'clock, under the direction of the following Committee of Management:—

His Worship the Mayor of Belleville,
L. Wallbridge, Esq., M.P.P.,
Mr. Sheriff Moodie,
Hon. E. Murney,
R. F. Davy, Esq.,
W. Hope, Esq., M.D.,
E. Holden, Esq.,
James Lister, Esq., M.D.
Q. MACNIDER,
Secty & Treas.

Single Ticket for each night 3s. 9d.
Double Ticket Lady & Gentleman 6s. 3d.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Belleville, March 26, 1858. 32-2



Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS,
CAPS,
FURS,
AND
STRAW
GOODS.

Sign of the BIG HAT,
32 BELLEVILLE.

SPRING FASHIONS.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE that they have received and are now prepared to show a large portion of

THEIR NEW SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW—Full Trimmed Millinery Bonnets,
NEW—Plain & Fancy Straw do.
NEW—Ladies & Misses Straw Hats,
NEW—Ribbons, Flowers & Plumes,
NEW—Parasols,
NEW—Paris & London Mantles,
NEW—Dress Goods,
NEW—Prints & Muslins,

&c., &c., &c.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

Belleville, 7th April, 1858. 33

IN CHANCERY.

MOFFATT vs. FRANCIS.

By Virtue of a decretal order of this Honourable Court, and with the approbation of William Warren Dean Esq., Master at Belleville, the following valuable Lands and premises will be sold by Public Auction, at the office of the Deputy Registrar in Belleville, in the County of Hastings, on Wednesday the 12th day of May now next ensuing, at twelve o'clock, noon, viz:

Village Lot number four, in the Village of Trenton, on the West side of the River Trent, on which said Lot there is a wharf, &c. &c.

The property will be set up in one Lot.

JOHN BELL,
Solicitor for Plaintiff.

M. NULTY,
Auctioneer.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. No person shall advance less than £2 at any bidding under £100, nor less than £5 at any bidding over £100, and no person shall retract his bidding.

2. The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, and if any dispute arise as to the last or highest bidder, the property shall be put up at a former bidding.

3. The parties to the suit, with the exception of the Vendor, are to be at liberty to bid.

4. The purchaser shall, at the time of sale, pay down a deposit, in the proportion of £10 for every £100 of his purchase money, to the Vendor, or his Solicitors, and shall pay the remainder of the purchase money on the ninth day of June next, and upon such payment the purchaser shall be entitled to the Conveyance and to be let into possession immediately; the purchaser, at the time of such sale, to sign an agreement for the completion of the purchase.

5. The purchaser shall have the Conveyance prepared at his own expense, and tender the same for execution.

6. If the purchaser shall fail to comply with the conditions aforesaid, or any of them, the deposit, and all other payments made thereon shall be forfeited, and the premises may be re-sold, and the deficiency, if any, by such re-sale, together with all charges attending the same, or occasioned by the defaulter, shall be made good by the defaulter. 32-4

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN.

Seventy-five years of age, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to enclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address

Dr. H. JAMES,
16 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J. (42-1m)

Job Printing executed to order at this Office.

SEEDS!! SEEDS!!

NEWLY IMPORTED

GARDEN,
FIELD,
—AND—
FLOWER SEEDS.

THE growth of 1857, and warranted true to their names.

Large White Belgian Carrot,
Long Orange do.,
Long Red Mangel Wurtzel,
Yellow Globe do. do.,
Early and Large York Cabbage,
Drumhead and Low Dutch do.,
Red Dutch Pickling do.,
Early and Late Paris Cauliflower,
Yellow Swedish Turnip,
White Globe do.,
Large Red, and Yellow Portugal Onion,
Long Green and Early Frame Cucumber.

A Large Assortment of

FLOWER SEEDS:

—ALSO—

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

For Sale wholesale and retail by

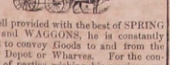
E. CHANDLER,
Front Street, Belleville.

Belleville, March 23, 1858. 31-8

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE Subscriber will be prepared to furnish HOTELS and PRIVATE FAMILIES with ICE, regularly every morning, CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED, during the Summer Season. All orders left with himself or with Mr. H. Fanning, at the Mansion House, will receive prompt attention.

CARTING.



Being well provided with the best of SPRING CARTS and WAGGONS, he is constantly prepared to convey Goods to and from the Railroad Depot or Wharves. For the convenience of parties wishing his services, orders may be left with Mr. Fanning, at the Mansion House, and they will be attended to.

HOMER TAYLOR.

Belleville, March 22, 1858. 31

Crown Lands Department,
Toronto, 19th February, 1858.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, has been pleased to extend the duties of Alexander Jamieson Russell, Esquire, as Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies, to Upper as well as Lower Canada. 28-6w

PLAIN NOTES

FOR Bettors and Cents,—just printed and for sale at the *Chronicle* Office.

RECEIVED AT

DONNELLY, CONGER & CO'S,

NEW SPRING

BONNETS, DRESS GOODS, &C.,

MARKED LOW.

COPY OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR HUNGERFORD.

William Ervin, Esq., Treasurer, Hungerford, in account with Municipality for the current year, ending January 27th, 1858.

RECEIPTS.

February 23rd, 1857.			
By cash received from John Harrison, late Treasurer,		£ 191 10	1
" " James Brown, Collector, for 1856,		90 10	0
" " James Birds, Taxes,		3 2	6
" " M. Kerr, Collector for 1857,		411 1	1
TAVERN LICENCES.			
By cash received from M. Lacroix, Tweed,	£ 4 0 0		
" " John Shaw, Tweed,	4 0 0		
" " Benjamin Palmer, Stoco,	4 0 0		
" " P. Bennett, Stoco,	4 0 0		
" " Jeremiah Premo, Clare River,	4 0 0		
" " H. Finly, Georgetown,	4 0 0		
		24 0	0
SHOP LICENCES.			
By cash received from G. A. Munro,	£ 3 0 0		
" " P. White,	3 0 0		
	£	6 0	0
By cash received from U. C. Bank, per County Treasurer,		17 17	8
" " A. Elliott, for Statute Labour,	0 12 6		
" " John Carleton, " "	0 10 0		
		1 2	6
Total fund,		£ 745 3	10

EXPENDITURE.

INDIGENT RELIEF.			
Paid Widow Orr,	£ 7 10	0	
Paid Widow Carleton,	5 0	0	
Paid Samuel Fisher,	3 0	0	
Paid Paul A. Key,	7 10	0	
Paid Robert Hughston,	14 12	6	
Paid James Patterson,	17 17	11	
	£	55 10	5
Paid County Treasurer,		120 0	0
PAYMENT OF COUNCILLORS.			
Paid F. Gaborie, for services for 1856,	£ 5 0	0	
Paid D. L. Bogart, for services for 1856,	5 0	0	
Paid Robt. McCamon, Reeve for 1857,	5 0	0	
Paid Thomas Clare, Deputy Reeve, 1857,	4 0	0	
Paid Wm. Alexander, Councillor,	4 0	0	
Paid Benjamin Palmer, do,	4 0	0	
Paid Thomas Bramdon, do,	4 0	0	
	£	31 0	0
SELECTING JURORS.			
Paid Robert McCamon,	£ 1 10	0	
" Thomas D. Mulrooney,	1 10	0	
" George Graham,	1 10	0	
	£	4 10	0
ASSESSORS.			
Paid Thomas D. Mulrooney,	£ 12 10	0	
" George Graham,	12 10	0	
	£	25 0	0
TAVERN INSPECTOR.			
Paid John Harrigan,	£ 1 0	0	
" Andrew Brown,	1 0	0	
" W. W. Whittiker,	1 0	0	
" George Gibson,	1 0	0	
	£	4 0	0
AUDITORS.			
Paid T. Pomeroy,	£ 1 0	0	
" W. W. Jones,	1 0	0	
	£	2 0	0
RETURNING OFFICERS AND POLL CLERKS.			
Paid James Young, Returning Officer, 1855 and 1856,	£ 2 0	0	
" James Logan, Poll Clerk,	0 10	0	
" Geo. Wheeler, per James Brown, Poll Clerk, 1856, and for being Returning Officer for 1857,	0 15	0	
" Robert Willson, Poll Clerk, 1857,	0 10	0	
" John Robertson, Returning Officer, 1857,	1 0	0	
	£	4 15	0
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Paid John Thompson's account,	£ 6 13	1	
" William Finkle, taxes refunded,	2 3	0	
" William Sears, Road Inspector,	8 15	0	
" James Harrison, Stationary,	2 4	6	
" School Section No. 14, W. L. Taxes,	3 13	6	
" Michael O'Donnell, Road Surveyor,	1 12	6	
	£	35 1	7
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS, &c.			
Paid Matniah Kerr,	£ 12 10	0	
" Thomas Brandon,	9 0	0	
" George Lee,	7 10	0	
" John Adams,	7 10	0	
" R. J. Johnson,	6 5	0	
" P. Cavanaugh,	2 10	0	
" Thomas Carr,	14 7	6	
" William Porter,	5 0	0	
" George Canniff,	8 0	0	
" Wm. Latimore,	0 10	0	
" Wm. Badgly,	8 0	0	
" Wm. Arbuckle,	7 10	0	
" John Willson,	9 0	0	
" John Emmerson,	19 7	6	
" James Prentice,	11 0	0	
" Hugh O'Donnell,	0 12	6	
" E. Sanderson,	8 17	0	
" Nathan Dunn,	3 13	0	
" Samuel Reed,	1 15	0	
" Henry Rath,	3 0	0	
" John Alexander,	10 0	0	
" George Rutledge,	20 0	0	
	£	175 17	6
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Paid John Johnson, Local Superintendent, balance of his salary for 1856,	£ 22 0	0	
" John Carleton, Warming Town Hall,	2 5	0	
" School Section, No. 9, Wild Land Taxes,	4 3	0	
" Treasurer's Salary,	15 0	0	
" Treasurer's Postage,	0 3	0	
" Local School Assessment,	102 7	11	
Balance on hand,	141 10	2	
	£745	3	10

We hereby certify that we have examined the above account and vouchers belonging to the same, and find them correct.

(Signed,)

JAMES YOUNG, }
JOHN JOHNSON, } Auditors.

Hugerford, March 28th, 1858.

PLASTER! PLASTER!

FOR SALE AT THE BELLEVILLE RAILWAY STATION, 100 BARRELS OF FRESH GROUND PLASTER, manufactured at the Colborne Plaster mills.

JAMES SISK.

Belleville, March 1st, 1858. 28

QUIT Claim DEEDS, Chattel Mortgages, & Marriage Certificates, neatly got up—for sale at the *Chronicle* office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN W. FURNIVAL, are hereby requested to call and pay immediately. And those holding claims against the Estate, to present them to

M. SAWYER,
Executor.

Belleville, March 25th, 1858. 31-3

Affidavits, Bail Pieces, &c. for sale at this office.

IMPORTANT!!

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN."

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to announce to the INHABITANTS OF BELLEVILLE, and SURROUNDING COUNTRY, that the above named Steamer has arrived at PORTLAND, with the First Shipment of his

NEW STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

PURCHASED FOR CASH ON THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, IN THE BEST MARKETS IN *ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND FRANCE*, EMBRACING

ALL THE NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASONS.

IN FRENCH AND BRITISH SILKS, MILLINERY, DRESS GOODS, &c., &c., AND WHICH FOR EXTENT, VARIETY, RICHNESS AND CHEAPNESS, SURPASS ANY FORMER IMPORTATION.

☞ Further particulars will be given on the arrival of the Goods at the

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

PATRICK O'NEILL.

BELLEVILLE, March 18th, 1858. 31-tf.

1858. 1858.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at the *BELLEVILLE NURSERY*,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

for this Season's Planting, consisting of

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. Standard and Dwarf Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Vines, &c.

Hedge, Green House, & Bedding Out Plants.

A large assortment of splendid Double Dahlias named, Peonias, Bulbous Roots, &c.

For particulars see Catalogue, which will be furnished gratis.

☞ Orders sent by mail, or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

J. PARKER THOMAS.

Belleville, March, 1858. 31-6w

The SCHEME for the CURRENT YEAR will remain open to NEW ENTRANTS only until MONDAY, the 5th APRIL next.

On that day the Books will be made up for the 19th Annual Balance, and

14th DIVISION OF PROFITS.

All included therein will rank as of One Year's longer standing than later Entrants, and will participate One Year earlier at the Divisions of Profit.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND

Founded 1838 and empowered by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

MONTREAL—9 Great St. James Street.
EDINBURGH—Association's Building, Princess Street.
LONDON—22 King William St. City.

Expressly constituted on the principle of reducing the Expense of Life Assurance as low as is consistent with permanent Security.

Amidst the many and various systems of Life Assurance presented to the public notice, that of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND is undoubtedly well suited to the circumstances of the Majority of persons who effect Assurances, as is evident from the rapid and unexampled increase of the Policy-holders. *During the last three years alone*, there have been upwards of *Three Thousand New Entrants*, assuring their lives for nearly *Two Million Pounds Sterling.*

The Policy-holders of the Association incur none of the risks of partnership. They are free from all responsibility, and the Sums Assured are guaranteed in any event.

RECORDED AT 18th ANNUAL MEETING:—

LIVES ASSURED to the number of	10,200
SUMS ASSURED	£4,349,760 Stg.
ANNUAL INCOME from premiums and interest	£124,318 Stg.
CAPITAL (in addition to accumulated premiums)	£400,000 Stg.

THE ASSOCIATION

is now issuing Polices *free from* several Restrictions commonly imposed on Assured Lives, and conferring *most and important* faculties and privileges, which are granted by no other Assurance Office in Canada.

DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.

J. G. MACKENZIE, Esq., | G. MOFFATT, Jr., Esq.
DAVID TORRANCE, Esq., | ALEX. MORRIS, Esq.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. TORRANCE and MORRIS.
MEDICAL OFFICER:
R. PALMER HOWARD, Esq., M.D.
SECRETARY..... JAMES GRANT.

AGENTS:

BELLEVILLE—Mr. JAMES GLASS, Merchant.
COBOURG—Mr. ARTHUR MACDONALD, Notary Public.
KINGSTON—Mr. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Barrister.
NAPANEE—Mr. ROBERT EASTON.
PICTON—Mr. PHILIP LOWE, Barrister.
PORT HOPE—Mr. JAMES E. WALSH, Merchant.

GALLERY OF ART.

H. JAMES

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Belleville and the surrounding country that he has leased for a term of years, and fitted up a sky-light gallery over

MR. O'RIELLY'S STORE.

The subscriber respectfully invites the public to call and see his Pictures in the different branches of the Art.

THE AMBROTYPE PROCESS

Is one of his own inventing, and still stands unrivaled both on the American and European Continents. It is a Canadian production, and is warranted not to fade or scale off. He would be most happy to extend his services to all who wish to procure correct and life like pictures, in all the different branches of the Photographic Art.

N. B.—He would also state, that he has no Pictures on exhibition but what were taken by himself.

JAMES' DAGUERREAN CAR.—We would call the attention of our readers in Hampton and vicinity to the important fact that Mr. James, with his Daguerrean Car, has taken up his abode for a short time, in that thriving village, for the purpose of giving those who desire to procure copies in miniature of their friends, an opportunity to do so. We have much pleasure in introducing Mr. James to our Hampton friends, as a gentleman in every respect worthy their confidence and esteem, and as an Artist, he most deservedly ranks amongst the foremost in his profession, and we are confident that those who favor him with a call, and obtain from him a portrait, will be so well pleased as to admit the correctness of what we here state.—*Bowmanville Messenger.*

THE MAMMOTH CAR.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. James, Daguerrean Artist, is about leaving this town on the 15th December. From specimens that we have seen, we pronounce him the ablest man in Ambrotype and Photographs in the Province. Our readers should give him a call before he leaves us.—His Car and Gallery is on the Market Square. We would here remark that with his new and superior process, Pictures can be taken in cloudy as well as clear weather. His Ambrotype process surpasses all others on this side of the Atlantic.—*Port Hope Standard.*

Dark Drapery best for Ambrotypes. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Belleville, Nov. 28, 1857. 18

P. P. P.

Boot and Shoe Store.



G. G. GERMAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

PENITENTIARY BOOTS AND SHOES,

IS still prepared to supply the wants of his numerous customers, and all those who may be disposed to give him a call. It is now a well established fact that

BOOTS AND SHOES,

manufactured at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, are superior to the products of any other establishment in Canada or the United States; and purchasers are reminded that

GERMAN'S P.P. STORE,

which will in future be devoted almost exclusively to the sale of

PENITENTIARY WORK.

Is the only Shop in Belleville supplied by the manufacturers.

GERMAN

will always furnish a good article, at the lowest price, for Cash. Work made to order and all work Warranted. Give him a call.

Belleville, February 8th 1858. (36)

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

ROBERT MITCHELHILL,

BEGS to announce that he has just returned from MONTREAL MARKETS, where the panic for Gold has reduced prices of all kinds of Goods, cheaper than can be imported.

The LADIES of Belleville and vicinity are invited to call at the

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,

Where they will be able to purchase at Montreal Wholesale prices.

FARMERS and country customers who wish to study DOMESTIC ECONOMY, cannot spend their money to greater advantage than at

R. MITCHELHILL'S
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Second door from Hambly's,
FRONT STREET.

Belleville, November, 1857. (12)

TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS.

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,
BELOW MONTREAL PRICES,
AT
COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
BELLEVILLE.

The Proprietor begs to apprize the trade that he has imported direct from the British, Scotch, and other European Markets, an extensive and elegantly assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods for the

WHOLESALE TRADE.

which he will dispose of at Montreal and New York prices.

He has also received a very large Stock of Ready Made Clothing, which he is prepared to sell considerably under the Canadian Markets.

In the following departments will be found the Newest and most Fashionable Goods for the present season:

Plaided and Satin Striped Coburgs,
French Cashmeres and Verona Cloths,
Plain and Printed Delaines,
Broche, Silk, and Laina Scarfs,
Plaid Wool Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Plain Striped, and Brocaded Silks,
Factory Cottons and Steam Looms,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds,
Satinetts,
Printed Cashoes, Denims, Shirtings,
Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace Goods,
Blankets, Flannels, Batting,
Hosiery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods,
Mantles, Capes, Visettes, &c.; &c.

THE Proprietor of the COMMERCIAL HOUSE being in the *HOME MARKETS FOR EIGHT MONTHS IN THE YEAR*, and being connected with the most eminent Manufacturing Houses in Great Britain, gives him advantages which few can command, and enables him to place his WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS when at Belleville, on nearly the same footing as if they were in NEW YORK OR MONTREAL, and saves the expense, delay, and inconvenience of having to bring stock such distances several times in the year.

Samples of Cloths, Dress Goods, Staples, &c., will be sent on application.

The Manager, Mr. Ivers, will see that every accommodation, and the most prompt attention shall be shown to

WHOLESALE BUYERS,

for whom a separate Warerooom has been arranged.

An early visit will repay purchasers.

HIS TERMS WILL BE FOUND *LIBERAL.*

P. O'NEILL, Proprietor.

NEW JEWELRY SHOP.

CHARLES BRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,



AT Mr. Nulty's Auction Room, Front Street, is prepared to meet all orders in his line of business with promptness and dispatch. He attends punctually to the Jobbing department, and his charges are very low.

His stock of Jewelry, nicely arranged and well selected, will give satisfaction to the most fastidious. A large assortment of

English, Swiss, and French Gold and Silver Watches,

warranted to be good timekeepers, on hand.

The best kinds of American clocks constantly on hand.

He takes this opportunity to express to the public in general, his sincere thanks for past favors and solicits an equal share of patronage, hereafter promising to endeavor always to give the best satisfaction.

GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS made to order.

OLD GOLD or SILVER taken in exchange, or bought for Cash.

Belleville, March 8th, 1858. 13

NOTICE.

THE Coroners and Justices of the Peace for the County of Hastings, are requested to transmit to my office, immediately after adjudication on cases that come before them, all informations, examinations, depositions, recognizances, inquisitions, and papers connected with criminal charges, in order to facilitate the administration of Justice.

JOHN O'HARE,
County Attorney.

Belleville, March 6th, 1858. 30-4

Mrs. PHILLIPS,

WISHES to inform the Ladies of Belleville and its vicinity, that she has added DRESS MAKING to her Millinery Establishment, and would respectfully solicit a share of their patronage.

Feb'y 5th, 1858. 25-27

GREAT HORSE TRAINING SECRET.

THE subscriber is induced to offer before the Public on account of Mr. Rarey's unparalleled attraction in Europe, to let them know his great Horse Training Secret, whereby any lady or gentleman, or any little girl or boy, can make the wildest, most furious, unmanageable or lumpky horse perfectly tame, docile, and docile in a few minutes, so that he will remain perfectly tractable ever afterwards.

The horse will be perfectly true, draw whenever you wish, and cheerfully do whatever you tell him. By being aware of this secret, a person can break any field animal—lion, tiger, or elephant.

Any person enclosing the sum of $3 to me, or my Agent's address, will receive full instructions, or the sum of $5, he will receive instructions, with a book containing 150 valuable recipes, treating on the diseases of Horses and Cattle.

If not as stated, I will forfeit $100 and refund the money. No drugs given.

Address, A. M. SMITH,
or WM. D. MILLS, Agent,
Oakville P. O., County of Halton, C. W.

References—Jacob Barnes, Esq., Councillor, Oakville. 30-4

TENDERS! TENDERS!

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the County Clerk in Belleville, until Saturday, the 17th day of April next, for the Construction of either a Wooden or Iron Bridge, across the Moira, at Bridge Street, in said Town, according to Plans and Specifications lodged in said Clerk's Office.

By order,
THOMAS WILLIS.

Office of the County Clerk,
Belleville, March 8, 1858. 29-6

LAND FOR SALE.

N. ½ of Lot 14 in the 4th concession (North range) Tyendinaga. Apply to

ROBERT P. JELLETT,
Owner or, Belleville.

TAKE THE PAPERS!

BY N. P. WILLIS.

Why don't you take the papers?
They're the life of my delight;
Except about election time,
And then I read for spite.

Subscribe, you cannot lose a cent—
Why should you be afraid;
For cash thus paid is money lent
On interest, four fold paid.

Go then and take the papers,
And pay to-day, nor pay delay,
And my word it is inferred,
You'll live till you are gray.

An old newspaper friend of mine,
While dying from a cough,
Desired to hear the latest news,
While he was dying off.

I took the paper, and I read
Of some new Pills in force;
He bought a box—and is he dead?
No—hearty as a horse.

I knew a printer's debtor once,
Racked with a scorching fever,
Who swore to pay her debt next day,
If her distress would leave her.

Next morning she was at her work,
Divested of her pain,
But did forget to pay her debt,
Till taken down again.

"Here, Jessie, take these silver wheels,
And pay the printer now!"
She slept and slept, and then awoke,
With health upon her brow.

I knew two men, as much alike,
As e'er you saw two stumps;
And no phrenologist could find
A difference in their bumps.

One takes the papers, and his life
Is happier than a king's;
His children all can read and write
And talk of men and things.

The other took no paper, and
While strolling through the wood
A tree fell down and broke his crown,
And killed him, "very good."

Had he been reading of the news,
At home, like neighbor Jim,
I'll bet a cent that accident
Would not have happened him.

Why don't you take the papers?
Nor from the printer sneak,
Because you borrow of his boy
A paper every week.

For he who takes the papers,
And pays his bills when due,
Can live in peace with God and man,
And with the printer too.

Important Motion on the Seat of Government

In the Legislative Council, just before the adjournment, the following important motion was made, which for the propriety of its suggestions merits candid attention:

Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere gave notice that on the 8th April, next, he would move for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, stating that the Legislative Council has received His Excellency's Message, conveying the Despatch of the Colonial Secretary, with the decision of Her Majesty the Queen as to the place selected by Her Majesty for the future Seat of Government of this Province.

That this House bows in loyal submission to the decision of Her Majesty; but desires to express to His Excellency its opinion, that the commercial crisis which has so recently extended throughout Europe and America has very materially affected the revenue of this province; and which is likely still to sustain a further great depression during the present year, from the reduction of imports, and the general stagnation of trade throughout Canada.

That this province has entered into solemn engagements to provide for the due payment of the interest and redemption of the public debt, incurred chiefly for the erection of great public works, calculated to develop the resources of the province; whose prosperity is dependent on the maintenance of its public credit, as it has hitherto done; and with this view, and awaiting the revival of trade and business, it is the bounden duty of the Government so to regulate the public expenditure, as to avoid placing additional burthens on the people whilst everywhere suffering from the sudden depression in the value of all descriptions of property, and the utter impossibility of effecting sales to meet existing engagements, except under ruinous sacrifices.

That in such a crisis the large outlay necessary for the erection of a new Seat of Government, and which the public service does not immediately require, is therefore highly inexpedient, as leading to still additional deficiency in the revenue.

That the decision of Her Majesty, it is to be hoped, will have put an end to the ruinous system and needless expenditure occasioned by the alternate sitting of Parliament in Upper and Lower Canada. That in the opinion of this House no attempt should be made to revive or continue these heavy losses to the finances of the province, besides great and irreparable injury to public property, including what may be termed a noble National Library, enriched with valuable donations bestowed with unsparing liberality, and which has already cost the province upwards of £25,000—as well as perpetuating a never ceasing annoyance and ruinous loss to all officers connected with Government or Legislature, who have been for years subjected to these privations.

That it is equally expedient and highly improvident, at this juncture, with reference to the state of the public finance, to incur any additional expense in providing temporary accommodation for the Seat of Government, and meeting of the Legislature, which must occasion a very large and continuous outlay, followed by another removal to the place where the permanent Seat of Government is fixed.

To represent to His Excellency, that there are now pending great vital questions between the two sections of this province, on the amicable adjustment of which it is only possible to preserve the existing Union of Upper and Lower Canada, and which require time for their calm and deliberate consideration, if hopes are to be entertained of a favorable issue; but which, if otherwise, will render impracticable the carrying out Her Majesty's decision.

And to represent to His Excellency, that under all these circumstances, and after giving the most serious and careful consideration to their great importance, the Legislative Council are of opinion that it is not expedient to proceed this year with the construction of public buildings at Ottawa, and that the interests of the province will be best promoted by continuing the Seat of Government at Toronto, until the permanent buildings are erected, and which ought to be undertaken as soon as the finances of the country will admit, and the prospect for the preservation of the Union established to the satisfaction of Upper and Lower Canada.

MATHEMATICAL.—As a large number of our readers are given to solving all sorts of problems, we present them the following nut to crack:

A and B are each the owner of a large tract of land, 160 rods long, and 100 rods wide. The land of A is a perfect level, while the land of B has a hill in the centre of the lot, 150 feet high. In the course of business, it becomes necessary to divide each lot by a rail fence running lengthwise through the centre of each lot. It is to be a four rail fence, four feet high, with posts ten feet apart. Now, will it take more posts and rails to run through the land of B over the hill, than it will for the land of A?

☞ At the Division Court held at Bradford on Tuesday there were 358 suits, amounting in the aggregate to over $10,000. A favorable symptom is, that in a large number of cases the amounts were paid before the sitting of the court. Very few in proportion were contested.

☞ Advice is like snow, the softer it falls, and the longer it dwells upon, the deeper it sinks into the mind.—*Coleridge.*

FARM FOR SALE, IN THE HEART OF SIDNEY.

FOR sale, a farm of 150 acres in the third concession of Sidney, being three fourths of lot No. 24. It is well cleared, fenced, and watered, and in good condition throughout. The premises consist of house, Barn, Sheds, Driving-house, and every convenience. As the place is well known, a lengthened description is unnecessary. Terms, which are liberal, can be made known on applying to W. H. Ponton, Esq., or to the undersigned on the premises.

SAMUEL VANDERVOORT, *Agent.*

N. B.—Either 100 acres, or 50 acres, or the whole together will be sold to suit purchasers. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given when required.

Sidney, Jan. 18, 1858. 22-4

WASHING MACHINE.

TO the Canadian public, and more particularly the Female part of it, we are happy to say that we are now prepared to furnish them with a newly patented and very valuable

WASHING MACHINE,

One that has never before been used in Canada, nor in any other part of the world, till within the last six or eight months.

It has two principles, viz:

PRESSURE AND KNUCKLE ACTION, either of which can be used at the will of the operator. We would state for the information of all who are or may be interested in this very great improvement, that one half at least of the time, labor and soap can be saved which are usually consumed by all other methods of washing, and that all kinds of garments and bed clothes can be washed perfectly clean without the least danger of wearing or tearing even the finest muslins or collars; and the washing, sudsing, and rinsing can be done in it, if you choose, without making any slop or dirt whatever. The use of this machine does away with all rubbing if desired, and may be used and handled by any old lady or small girl, as it turns very easy, and only weighs about thirty-five pounds. A trial of it cannot fail to satisfy the most incredulous of its value as a labor-saving machine. It can be put on a table, bench, chair, or a barrel while being used.—These machines are now manufactured in Belleville, Canada West, by I. W. Payne, for the proprietors.

B. WALTON & C. PETERSON.

Mr. Payne's shop is over Mr. Amos Proctor's Axe Factory, where we respectfully invite all persons to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. One of these machines can be bought for the small sum of two pounds ten shillings and will soon be for sale in all of the principal towns and villages in Canada.

Belleville, Dec. 23, 1857. 19

INTERNATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 142, STRAND, LONDON.

Local Board for Canada.
BENJAMIN HOLMES, Esq., *Chairman.*
REV. JOHN FLANAGAN,
THEODORE HART, Esq.

Honorary Directors:
THE HON L. V. SICOTTE, M. P. P., MEMBER EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, &c.
O. T. MACKLEM, CHIPPEWA.
THE HON. LOUIS A. DESSAULLES, MEMBER LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, SEIGNEUR OF DESSAULLES.
DAVID ROBLIN, ESQ., M. P. P., NAPANEE.

—o—

JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN, Esq.,
General Agent for Canada.

Medical Officers in Montreal.
WM. SUTHERLAND, Esq., M. D., AND H. PELTIER, Esq., M. D.

SOLICITOR.
E. D. DAVID, ESQ.

D. E. BURDETT, *Medical Adviser.*

JOHN THOMAS,
26 *Agent for Hastings.*

DAFOE HOUSE,

CORNER OF BRIDGE AND PINNACLE STREETS,
BELLEVILLE, C. W.
THOMAS THURESSON,
PROPRIETOR.

THE above well-known magnificent Establishment, is now open to the Travelling Community, and Public generally.—The House is newly re-built, and thoroughly improved throughout, and is fitted out in First Class style, and will be kept as a First Class Hotel. The Furniture is all new and completely furnished. The Table will be always provided with the Choicest delicacies the Market can afford. There is a Commodious Yard and Splendid Sheds and Stables attached to the premises.

Careful Hostlers always in attendance.

This Hotel is the most desirable and convenient House in Belleville, being so near the Post Office, Banks, Court House, Market, and the principle business places in Town.

Omnibusses always ready to convey Passengers to and from the Cars and Steamboats.

The subscriber respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

THOS. THURESSON,
PROPRIETOR.

Belleville, Jan. 4, 1858. 21

SODA WATER.

JAMES EVES
ONCE MORE IN THE FIELD!

THIS SODA WATER is without a parallel as a summer beverage. Its superior qualities over all other beverages of the kind, are numerous and conclusive—it is manufactured of pure spring water and the best of materials—it is the purest, clearest, best flavored, and healthiest beverage that can be used, and needs but a trial to test its value.

Having purchased, at a great expense, a large and splendid generator and all machinery necessary for manufacturing and bottling Soda Water, he is now prepared to furnish any quantity of this delicious and celebrated article at wholesale and retail, at his factory in Belleville.

☞ Portable fountains, for the use of Stores, &c., charged at a low rate.

All orders from surrounding cities, towns, or villages, promptly attended to.

☞ The Bottles in all cases to be returned without delay.

JAMES EVES.

Belleville, Dec. 9, 1857. 17

SODA WATER.

Mr. James Eves, of this town, has commenced the manufacture of Soda Water, as will be seen by advertisement in another column. In order to provide a first-rate article, he has been at considerable expense in procuring suitable apparatus, and his Soda water is warranted free from the injurious ingredients sometimes employed.—By a simple improvement on the old plan of tying the cork to the bottle, the former is easily removed,—at least this was the case with the dozen bottles left at our office, and the gusto with which the whole went off, leaves no doubt as to the superiority of the beverage.—*Hastings Chronicle.*

EVES' SODA WATER.—Those who like good Soda Water, well flavored, can enjoy the luxury, by applying for that made by Mr. Eves of this Town. It has been well tested, and pronounced of the first quality.—*Intelligencer.*

For Sale by the Subscriber,

1,000 SIDES BEST SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, and Ten Dozen best Cast Steel AXES.

M. NULTY.

Belleville, Sept. 1, 1857. 2

JOB WORK of all kinds, printing in colors &c., neatly executed at the *Chronicle* office.

Just received by the subscriber at the CANTON TEA STORE!

20 Reams Paper,
2 cases Mustard,
1 bbl Pickles,
2 bbls Filberts,
1 bbl Almonds,
10 boxes Stearine Candles,
15 boxes Adamantine Candles,
6 chests Young Hyson Tea,
4 chests Young Hyson Tea,
3 chests Fine Oolong do,
2 chests Young Hyson do,
6 boxes Tobacco, Himdley's 7s,
1 case Tobacco,
8 bbls Syrups,
2 bbls Pot Barley,
1 hhd Pale Brandy,
14 bbls Porter, qts,
14 bbls Ale, qts,
14 chests Young Hyson Tea,
1 case Liquorice,
1 case Indigo,
1 case Nutmegs,
120 boxes Seal'd Herrings,
10 doz. Brooms,
12 jars Mustard,
1 box Ground Cloves,
1 box Ground Pimento,
3 boxes Oswego Starch,
10 " Fig Blue,
10 " Glasgow Pipes,
1 bbl Currants,
2 bbls Mackerel,
1 bbl Salmon,
4 half bbls Herrings,
9 bbls Herrings,
1 case Sardines,
1 " Lobsters,
1 bbl W. B. Elephant Oil,
1 " Cod Oil,
2 cases Salad Oil, pts,
2 cases Salad Oil, qts,
9 boxes White Soap,
1 tierce City Rice,
1 bbl Pearl Barley,
2 boxes Pudding Starch,
2 tierces Bordeaux Vinegar,
6 boxes Clothes Pins,
20 " Liverpool Soap,
3 bags Rio and Java Coffee,
4 hhds Dark Brandy, "Martell's,"
4 " Pale Brandy, "United Vineyard,"
15 cases Van Hoytema & Co., Holland Gin,
12 boxes Maccaroni,
12 baskets Champagne, "Jockey Club,"
16 chests Twankay Tea,
3 bbls Morton's Proof Whiskey,
3 bbls Morton's Family Whiskey,
4 bbls London Porter, pts,
3 bbls Extra Syrup,
1 case Blacking, No. 2,
1 case Blacking, No. 3,
1 case Blacking, No. 4,
1 case Blacklead,
2 bbls Bath Bricks,
1 tierce Washing Soda,
10 boxes Saleratus in packages,
5 boxes Cream Tartar,
1 keg Baking Soda,
9 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles,
1 case Scotch Marmalade Orange,
1 " " Lemon,
1 case English Plum Jam,
1 " Dawson Jam,
1 " Red Currant Jam,
1 " Green Gage Jam,
1 " Black Currant Jelly,
1 " Red Currant Jelly,
1 " Bottled Gooseberries,
1 " Bottled Black Currants,
1 " Mushroom Ketchup,
1 case assorted English Sauces,
1 case English Double Glo'ster Cheese,
4 quarter cask Sherry Wine,
4 " " Port Wine,
1 case English Strawberry Jam,
1 " " Raspberry Jam,
1 " " Bottled Cherries,
1 " " Bottled Red Currants,
1 " " Bottled Raspberries,
1 " " Bottled Magnum Bonum Plums,
1 " " Green Gage Plums,
1 " " Dawson Cheese,
1 " " Bottled Damsons,
1 hhd " Van Hoytema & Co. Holland Gin,
15 boxes NEW Muscatel Raisins,
1 case Stove Brushes,
1 " Shoe Brushes,
4 bbls Oatmeal,
5 boxes Toilet Soap,
1 tierce Loaf Sugar,
1 case Walnut Ketchup,
1 bbl Stoughton Bitters,
150 gross Matches,
1 case Sperm Matches
3 boxes Castile Soap,
2 bbls Assorted Pickles,
5 boxes Ground Pepper,
12 doz. Decanters,
12 doz. Tumblers,
20 M. Cigars.

JAMES BLACKLOCK.

Belleville, Nov. 11th, 1857. 13

L. SCOTT & CO'S RE-PRINT OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

Great Reduction in the Price of the Latter Publication.

L. SCOTT & Co., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:—

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of *Advance Sheets* from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.

The publishers will pay the United States postage.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE,
TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

$5 FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon, the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post paid,) $6.

☞ *This work is* NOT *the old "Book of the Farm."*

Remittances for any of the above publications should be addressed, (post-paid,) to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
28 No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

EMIGRATION.

SERVANT'S REGISTRY,
AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,
Near Patterson's Foundry, North Belleville.

ALL parties desirous of being furnished with Masters or Servants from said office, will please attend there between the hours of TWO and THREE o'clock P. M.

Lands and Houses rented or sold on moderate terms.

Office hours from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

G. McADIE.

Belleville, December, 1857. 18

New Music & Musical Instruments

NEW MUSIC

JUST OPENING, some very fine Toned PIANOS, Stodart's & Chickering's—warranted first-rate Instruments; and a quantity of NEW MUSIC.

—ALSO,—

PRINCE'S and CARHART & NEEDHAM'S superior MELODEONS, warranted of the best quality, and will be sold at the Manufacturer's prices for CASH.

E. HARRISON.

Belleville, Sept'r 9, 1857. 4

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST half Lot No. 24, containing 100 acres, improved, in the 2nd concession of Thurlow, 4½ miles from Belleville, and fronting on the Grand Trunk Railway. There is a good Barn and Log House, with a good well of water on the premises.

Title Indisputable.

For terms apply to
JOSEPH OSTROM, Belleville,
or SIMEON OSTROM, *Ag't* Sidney.

Belleville, Oct. 20, 1857. 9

Affidavits, BAIL PIECES, &c. for sale at this office.



WATCH MAKER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his numerous customers, that he has procured an excellent Watch Maker from Switzerland, and will thus be enabled to do the best and finest work in this line on all kinds of Geneva and English watches. All kinds of new parts, such as jewels, cylinders, pallets, rollers, dials, hands, wheels, springs, glasses, &c., for all kinds of watches, done in the best manner, and warranted to go well, and at the shortest notice and reasonable prices. A large stock of

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,

Jewelry, &c., kept constantly on hand at his old stand, opposite the new buildings lately put up by James Whiteford, Esq., Front St.

WM. NORTHGRAVES,
Watchmaker.

Belleville, Nov. 12, 1857. 13

Ambrotypes and Meleanotypes,
HALF PRICE.

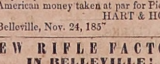
HART & HOSE have opened rooms over Badcock's Store, a few doors above Papineau's Hotel, for the purpose of furnishing all kinds of pictures at one half the price charged in this part of the country, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction or no charge made. Call early, as rare chances are offered. Don't delay on account of cloudy weather, as pictures are made just as well as in clear. Call and satisfy yourself, as regards prices and quality of pictures.

American money taken at par for Pictures.

HART & HOSE.

Belleville, Nov. 24, 1857. 14

NEW RIFLE FACTORY IN BELLEVILLE!



J. H. RECTOR,

THE well known Rifle maker of Syracuse, N. Y., is now opening a Branch Gun Store and Rifle Factory opposite the Commercial Buildings, on the West side of Front Street, Belleville, C. W., where he will be happy to receive orders for

Target and Hunting Rifles

of all descriptions. He now has and intends to keep the best of Workmen in his employ, which will enable him to give entire satisfaction.

All kinds of Repairing done on Short notice, at reasonable prices, in a style of neatness and durability.

All orders sent by Mail shall receive prompt attention, and answered immediately if requested. All work manufactured by him, or under his inspection, may be

CONSIDERED AS WARRANTED!

He will also keep constantly on hand for sale a general assortment of

Rifles, Double & Single Barrel Guns, Pistols, *Powder Flasks, Shot Belts and Pouches, Game Bags, Cone Keys, Wad-Cutters, Percussion Caps, Powder, Shot, Lead,* and in fact a general assortment of articles kept in the Sporting Line, &c., &c., which will be sold as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

The Sportsmen of Belleville and vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves, from whom a share of patronage is solicited, and of the public in general.

J. H. RECTOR.

Belleville, September 2, 1857. (3)

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to cure diseases in Horses, viz:—Influenza (especially), Swellings in the legs, Dropsy in the chest, Ring-bone, Bone spavin, Pole evil, Blood spavin, Split hoofs, and all diseases to which horses are subject; in proof of which he can refer to several Farmers of experience in this vicinity.

He will be found at his Hotel, TORONTO HOUSE, Front street.

ISAAC FANNING.

PEAS AND GRASS SEED.

WANTED, 5,000 bushels of the following kind of Peas:
First quality Small White Peas,
do. California Peas,
do. Marrowfat Peas.
—ALSO,—
Any quantity of first quality Timothy Seed.
☞ Cash on delivery, by
H. PRETTY.

Belleville, Feb'y 4, 1858. 25

To Rent,

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, situate on Pinnacle Street, directly opposite W. H. Ponton Esq's dwelling house.

Apply to
W. HOPE.

Belleville, Jan. 25, 1858. 23

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

CAUTION!

Merchants and Traders will be on their guard and not be imposed upon by a counterfeit of Morse's Indian Root Pills, signed A. B. Moore.—All genuine Indian Root Pills have the name and signature of A. J. White & Co. on each box.

Dr. Morse, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depended upon this vital fluid.

A. J. WHITE & CO.,
50 Leonard Street, New York.

DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depends upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in our reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Suporific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united to the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, or they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames have been scorched by the burning element of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish, but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

CAUTION.—Beware of a counterfeit signed A. B. MOORE. All genuine have the name of A. J. WHITE & Co. on each box. Also the signature of *A. J. White & Co.* All others are spurious.

A. J. WHITE & Co.,
Sole Proprietors,
50, Leonard Street, N. Y.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

Agents wanted in every town, village and hamlet in the land. Parties desiring the agency will address as above for terms.

Price 25 cents per box; five boxes will be sent on receipt of $1, postage paid. 18



AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR who has made his fortune and retired from business, will spend the remainder of his days in curing that dreadful disease—Consumption—Free of Charge: his earnest desire being to communicate to the world his remedies that have proved successful in more than 3,000 cases. He requires each applicant to send him a minute description of the symptoms, with stamps, (6 cts.) to pay the return letter, in which he will return them his "advice prescription," with directions for preparing the medicines &c.

The Old Doctor hopes that those afflicted will not, on account of delicacy, refrain from consulting him because he makes No Charge. His sole object in advertising is to do all the good he can, before he dies.—He feels that he is justly celebrated for cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Address DOCT. UNCAS BRANT,
23 Box 3531, P. O., New York

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF
YOUTH and MATURITY,
Just Published, Gratis, the 25th Thousand.

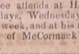
A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL TREATMENT, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of the System, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally.

By B. De Laney, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post-paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard Street, New York City. 17-1y

P. O'SHEE, VETERINARY SURGEON,



HAS moved to the Grove, in West Belleville, where he has rented Stables, and is now prepared to attend to all diseases of the Horse. Parties leaving feed for their horses will be charged only for Medicine and attendance. Charges moderate. Cures warranted if required. P. O'Shee attends at H. Fanning's Hotel on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, in each week, and at his residence in the Grove, back of McCormack's Grocery, the other days. 16

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR particulars enquire of the undersigned.

JAS. JAMISON.

Belleville, July 14, 1857. 47

QUIT Claim DEEDS, Chattel Mortgages, & Marriage Certificates, neatly got up—for sale at the *Chronicle* office.

THE
LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD, IS A GREAT SCIENTIFIC Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit,* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver Complaint,* from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver.*

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

A compound has been formed by dissolving gums and extracting that part which is soluble for the active virtues of the medicine. These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure without any of the disagreeable after effects, felt by using Calomel or Mineral Poison, that is usually resorted to.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonsful will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventative of Cholera.

One dose taken often will prevent the recurrence of bilious attacks, while it relieves all painful feelings.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all yellowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhoea in its worst forms, while summer and bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms, while for worms in children, there is no surer, safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

There is no exaggeration in these statements; they are plain sober facts, that we can give evidence to prove, while all who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Among the hundreds of Liver Remedies now offered to the public, there are none we can so fully recommend as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, so generally known now throughout the Union. This preparation is truly a *Liver Invigorator,* producing the most happy results on all who use it. Almost innumerable certificates have been given of the great virtue of this medicine by those of the highest standing in society, and we know it to be the best preparation now before the public.—*Hudson County Democrat.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

R. Holden & Co. sole Agents for Belleville. 8

THE
Railroad Celebration
—IN—
Belleville, will take place on the
ANNIVERSARY OF THE
QUEEN'S VISIT TO THIS TOWN.

IT will be conducted on a most magnificent scale. It is calculated to eclipse that of the City of Montreal, and thereby place the Capitol of Lower Canada in the shade.

HER MAJESTY

is expected to arrive in Belleville, by a Special Train from Quebec, in thirteen hours. Therefore, under these auspicious circumstances, the

VARIETY AND ABUNDANCE OF HARDWARE

which will be required for the occasion, must be very considerable; and in consideration thereof, the committee of the BELLEVILLE RAILROAD CELEBRATION and the public Generally, are most respectfully invited to call at the

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT
—OF—
M. GILLEN,

where they will find a genuine and complete assortment of

Hardware,

if not superior, certainly not surpassed by any other in Town, comprising every article in the trade.

M. G. flatters himself with the idea that, from his knowledge and experience in the above line of business, and the *large and peculiar* selection of goods JUST ARRIVED, that he occupies a position which will enable him to please the fastidious, in point of style and quality, not excepting Her Majesty, should she feel graciously pleased to favor him with a call, during her sojourn here.

"There's no Time to be Lost."

☞ Look into his Store in the Victoria Buildings, as you are passing by, and Judge for Yourselves.

"God Save the Queen."

ALL persons indebted to the above named M. G., are respectfully requested to settle their accounts for the years 1855-6.

Belleville, Dec. 13, 1856. (17)

VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE.

THE following valuable property is offered for sale by private contract:

The south 75 acres of Lot No. 2, in the second concession of Thurlow.

ALSO,

Nine acres and a perch on Montreal and Charlotte Streets, being a portion of Wellington Murney's survey.

ALSO,

Five acres in the same survey, adjoining the allowance for road between Thurlow and Sidney in the town of Belleville.

ALSO,

228 feet on Coleman Street, between Easton's Mills, and the lower Bridge, running back to the River Moira.

ALSO,

231 feet lying to the east of Robert Coleman's lot, on the street leading to Blecker's Mills.

ALSO,

A strip of land lying between William Street and Grand Trunk Railway.

ALSO,

Lot No. 18 in third concession and Lot No. 19 in fourth concession of Marmora, 20 acres of latter being improved, with dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

The north end of Lot No. 2 in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 50 acres, 20 acres improved with dwelling house thereon, with a never failing spring running through the lot.

For terms and particulars apply to
SHELDON HAWLEY,
Trenton.

February, 28th, 1857. (29)

Hotel & Wharf Property for Sale,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THAT large and commodious frame Building on the East side of Pinnacle Street, formerly kept as a Hotel by Capt. Bonter, a large yard and out-buildings are attached.

Also—Water lot B, in the Town of Belleville, having on it a large Storehouse and Wharf.

The property can be seen on application to Captain Bonter.

TERMS, (which will be liberal,) and other particulars may be learned on application to

JAMES JAMISON.

Belleville, June 23rd, 1857. 44

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened shop in Mr.

NEILSON'S STONE BUILDINGS,

fronting the Market, where he hopes, from his long standing and well known ability, by punctuality and despatch, to merit a share of public patronage. All orders in the above line executed in the latest style of Fashion and warranted.

N. B.—Cutting done on the shortest notice and warranted.

JOHN McAFEE.

Front St., Belleville, 1857. (18)

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS

PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots of webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

THE proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparation extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

A STAPLE ARTICLE.

We would call the attention of our friends to the following:

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 7, 1857.

Dear Sir:—Permit me the pleasure of stating to you the gratification I have in vending, and the universal favor, "Hoofland's German Bitters" meet with, by nearly every person who has had occasion to test their virtues in this vicinity. This establishment has had the Agency of your Medicine since 1852, and I can safely say, there has been no remedy placed before the public within the scope of my knowledge, that has met so much general favor and so worthily as the German Bitters. I have no hesitation in recommending them to our customers, suffering with diseases for which they are appropriate, feeling confident from past experience that they will do all, and even more, than is promised by them. In Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, I defy an equal. To Druggists I can recommend them as a safe investment, and to the public as a truly worthy remedy.

Very truly yours,
To Dr. C. M. Jackson. C. B. EMERSON.

LADIES! LADIES!

Are you afflicted with *Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Want of Energy, Weakness, Dizziness, or Sick Headache.* Read the following:

J. M. Hutshizer, Doylestown, Pa., June 2, 1853, says:—"My wife has been afflicted with a Nervous Debility since September, 1851, since which time I have been unable to find any physician or medicine that would benefit her in the least, until one day I called at the store of Dr. Harvey, of this town, for some tincture of iron, and described to him the afflictions of my wife; he then handed me a lot of papers to read, among which I found one describing Hoofland's German Bitters, I immediately procured a few bottles from him, and am pleased to state that the use of the Bitters has done more good than all the medicine she has heretofore taken. I wish you to send me half a dozen bottles."

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States and Canada.

Sold by all Druggists in Belleville. 14

NEW TREATMENT.

BUFFALO
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF

DYSPEPSIA, General Debility, Syphilis Seminal weakness and the Secret infirmities of Youth and Maturity, by Dr. AMOS & SON, Buffalo, N. Y. Office corner of Main and Quay streets, up stairs.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. AMOS & SON

take great pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia and New York; it has been declared to be the only useful instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal weakness, or any disease of the genital organs, caused by the secret habits of youth.

Dr. AMOS & SON, in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of their instrument, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed and sent by express, is ten dollars.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.

Dr. AMOS & SON are the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. May be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, in every stage and symptom of Disease, Secondary Symptoms, Seminal Weakness, Impotence and Strictures of the Urethra, &c., with inviolable secresy. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of 30 years' extensive and successful practice in London.

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dr. AMOS & SON have devoted their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, and the relief they have consequently been enabled to render to their fellow creatures is fully testified and gratefully acknowledged by convalescent patients, and others daily arriving in town from all parts of the country, for the express purpose only of consultation, while their exertions have been crowned with the most signal advantages; yet from what they have experienced in inquiring into the causes of these complaints, from their most simple condition to that of the most dangerous and inveterate, they have always entertained the possibility of their prevention and removal, and likewise invariably found that the most horrible and malignant forms of disease could almost always be traced to one of the following causes:—Ignorance, neglect, or the ill effects of unskilful and improper treatment; therefore Dr. AMOS & SON have succeeded in discovering, in the selection of their remedies, a safe, effectual and cautious course; omitting all combination of remedies which bear an equivocal character, as well as those whose premature or injudicious applications might be productive of bad consequences in the hands of private individuals. In short, the laudable end of their remedies is the lessening of a great mass of human misery by the alleviation, relief and prevention of those grievous afflictions that are in reality the secret foes of life, and which while they so extensively surround us, call aloud for our skill and interference for their extermination.

COUNTRY INVALIDS.

Persons in any part of the world may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

Address Dr. AMOS & SON, corner Main and Quay street, Buffalo, N. Y. 13

CASH FOR HIDES.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price for any quantity of HIDES, delivered at his Shop.

S. B. SMITH.

Belleville, Sept'r, 1856. 4

CONFECTIONERS.—Any quantity of 4 line MOTTOES for sale at this Office.

Hastings Chronicle.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVI. BELLEVILLE, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1858. NO. 34.

The Hastings Chronicle.

A COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY WEEKLY JOURNAL, is published every Wednesday, by E. MILES, Victoria Buildings.

TERMS:—To Mail Subscribers, 10s in advance. If not paid until the end of the year, 12s 6d.—When delivered by Carrier, 2s 6d extra will be charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:—Six lines and under, 2s 6d for the first, and 7½d for each subsequent insertion. From six to ten lines, 3s 4d for the first, and 10d for each subsequent insertion.—Ten lines and upwards, 4d per line for the first, and 1d per line for each subsequent insertion.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO'S Advertising Agency,
19 *Nassau Street, New York, and No. 10, State Street, Boston.*

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., are Agents for the "HASTINGS CHRONICLE," and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas.

Business Directory.

N. McARTHUR,
MANUFACTURER OF
SADDLES, HARNESS,
Trunks, Whips, Bridles, &c. &c.,
Front St. Belleville, opposite Nathan Jones's Dry Goods Store. 28

RAILROAD HOUSE.
D. H. CASE, PROPRIETOR, Belleville, C. W.
OMNIBUS to and from the Cars free of charge. 17-3m
LIVERY STABLE attached to the House.

WM. CANNIFF, M. D.,
AND M. R. C. S. ENGLAND.
Physician, Surgeon, &c.
OFFICE and Residence in Mrs. Bruce's Buildings, top of Pinnacle St., near the Upper Bridge.
Belleville, 1857. (17)

H. GREENSHIELDS.
Account and General Commission Agent,
PRINGLE'S BUILDINGS, BELLEVILLE.
ALL business entrusted to him will be correctly and faithfully executed on reasonable terms. 17
Will act as Arbitrator when required.

CHARLES BRICK,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, two doors above M. Nulty's Auction Room, Front Street, Belleville. 14

SIMPSON & DEAN,
Barrister and Attornies-at-Law, &c. &c. &c.
Office, Bridge Street, next door to Empire Hotel.
C. P. SIMPSON, 4 W. W. DEAN

MR. W. H. PONTON,
REGISTER COUNTY OF HASTINGS, BARrister and Attorney, &c. &c.
Belleville, Jan. 1, 1857. (21)

G. E. HENDERSON,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW. Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.—Office in Victoria Buildings, under the *Chronicle* Office. (19)

R. P. JELLETT,
Barrister & Attorney at Law.
BELLEVILLE, C. W. 37

L. H. HENDERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public,—Office, Victoria Buildings, Belleville. (45)

M. NULTY,
AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and General Broker, Belleville. (46)

CHARLES L. COLEMAN,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer &c.—Office over Blacklock's Grocery Store, Main Street, Belleville. (36)

I. S. FARRELL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, FRONT Street, Belleville, Front Street, opposite the Market. (23)

GILLESPIE & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION Merchants, Hastings Commercial Buildings, No. 1, Belleville. (13)

DAILY STAGE TO MADOC.
LEAVES Belleville every week day at 7½ o'clock A. M., arriving in Madoc at 4 P. M.—Leaves Moon's Hotel, Madoc, at 8 o'clock A. M., reaching Belleville at 4 P. M. FARE 5s. 39
ANSON B. ROSS, JOHN CANNIFF.

G. WEBSTER,
ARCHITECT, BUILDING SURVEYOR, & Civil Engineer,—Office next door to G. E. Henderson's, Victoria Buildings, Main Street, Belleville, C. W. (47)

WILSON'S SALOON.
BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, &c., FRONT Street, (late Cadwell's,) where all kinds of Confectionery, Soda Biscuit, Fruit, Crackers, &c., are furnished to order on the shortest notice. Purchasers by the quantity furnished at prices which will enable them to sell at wholesale, and make a fair profit. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange. JOHN WILSON.
Belleville, Oct. 27, 1855. 14

PIANO FORTE TUNING.
THE UNDERSIGNED will hold himself in readiness, on reasonable notice, to tune and repair Piano Fortes, Church and Parlor Organs, in Belleville and vicinity. Orders may be left at Harrison's or Duff's Book Stores, or at Coleman's Boarding House, on Front Street, near the upper bridge.
23 H. C. MASON.

UNDERTAKER.
THOS. HARDY BEGS TO INFORM THE Inhabitants of Belleville, and the County generally, that he has purchased the Stock of Coffins, &c., belonging to John McKay, Undertaker, and that he is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line, at the shortest notice. He also begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish Coffins of all kinds and qualities, to suit customers. The Hearse will be sent free of charge within the Corporation. Terms liberal.
Belleville Dec. 1855. 15

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
150 ACRES of Lot No. 29, in the 2nd Concession of Thurlow.
Terms of payment easy. Apply to
W. H. WALLBRIDGE.
Belleville, September 24, 1857. 8

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF TORONTO, C. W.
Subscribed Capital, £496,620—
PAID UP CAPITAL £96,714 1s.

PRESIDENT—J. S. HOWARD, ESQ.
VICE-PRESIDENT—HON J H CAMERON, M P.

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BANKERS:—TORONTO—City Bank of Montreal.
NEW YORK—Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.
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Head Office, Toronto St. Toronto.
FARM RATES.
The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on isolated Farm risks, to which they would draw the attention of Farmers generally.
Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this Company at as low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.
George A. Boulter, M.D., Agent, Stirling; Wm. E. D. Eadus, Agent, Shannonville; Rob't Newbery, Belleville, Travelling Agent, County of Hastings.
F. McANNANY,
Agent, Belleville.
Toronto, 29th August, 1857. 3

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
Governor,
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE ERL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
Head Office.
EDINBURGH, 5 GEORGE STREET
CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, 49 Great St. James Street.
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The Hon. JUSTICE M'CORD.
The Hon. A. N. MORIN.
B. H. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier of "La Banque du Peuple."
JOHN OGILVY MOFFATT, Esq., Merchant.
HENRY STARNES, Esq., Merchant.
Manager.
JAMES GILCHRIST DICKSON.

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF £100, WITH OR WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age.	Annual Premium with Profits. £	s.	d.	Annual Premium without Profits. £	s.	d.
15	1	14	0	1	11	2
20	1	18	4	1	15	1
25	2	3	3	1	19	8
30	2	9	4	2	5	2
35	2	16	7	2	11	10
40	3	5	6	3	0	0
45	3	17	3	3	10	9
50	4	13	0	4	5	3
55	5	16	0	5	6	4
60	7	7	1	6	14	11

These Premiums can be paid half-yearly or in quarterly instalments.
Proposals for Assurance and other business *finally disposed of in Canada* without reference to the Parent Board.
Agent at Belleville,
20-6m JOHN BELL.

PRINCE EDWARD
FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN P. ROBLIN, *President.*
JOHN MURNEY, | ARCHELAUS SOUTHARD.
ABSALOM GREELY, | WILSON BENTLY,
AARON D. DOUGALL, | N. B. CONGER,
S. MERRILL, Secretary.
DANIEL MCMULLEN, General Agent
31 PHILIP I ROBLIN, Agent for Hastings.

INSURANCE .
THE MONTREAL FIRE, LIFE AND INLAND Navigation Assurance Co. Capital £200,000.
—o—
COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, £500,000 Sterling. (For Life only.)
—o—
☞ The undersigned continue to Insure Fire, Life, and Marine risks in the above Companies, upon very moderate terms.
ROSS & BELL, *Agents.*
Belleville, June, 1857. 20

The Liverpool and London
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
E. CHANDLER,
19 *Agent, Belleville.*

EQUITABLE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL, £500,000 sterling. The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company for the County of Hastings, (excepting the Village of Trenton,) is now prepared to take risks in the same.
(52) JOHN THOMAS.

NOTICE.
MR. S. M. WASHBURN, of Canifton, has this day been appointed Agent for the *Provincial Fire*, and *Albert & Times Life* Assurance Companies. Those wishing to effect an Insurance will find the Tariff greatly reduced.
Renewal receipts for Thurlow and Sidney can be obtained at S. M. Washburn's Office, Canifton.
R. NEWBERY.
Belleville, August 17, 1857. 52

WM. W. McARTHUR,
Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
Opposite DR. COLEMAN'S DRUG STORE.
SIGNS, Window Blinds, &c., painted with neatness and despatch. Glazing or Paper Hanging done on short notice. Furniture varnished or painted, or both, in the best style.
All orders left with Dr. Coleman will be punctually attended to.
Belleville, April 21, 1857. 35-6m

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.
WM. K. KERR,
BEGS to inform the Trade, and inhabitants of Belleville and vicinity, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing,
SOAP & CANDLES
of a superior quality, at prices as reasonable as can be procured in any market on the continent.
FACTORY.—Coulter Street, near Brown's Foundry.
Belleville, Oct. 14, 1857. 10

Poet's Corner.

A SCRAP.

If thou hast crushed a flower,
The root may not be blighted;
If thou hast quenched a lamp,
Once more it may be lighted;
But on thy harp or on thy lute,
The string that thou hast broken
Shall never in sweet sound again
Give to thy touch a token.

If thou hast loosed a bird
Whose voice of song would cheer thee,
Still, still he may be won
From the skies to warble near thee;
But if upon the troubled sea
Thou hast flung a gem unheeded,
Hope not that wind or wave will bring
The treasures back when needed.

If thou hast bruised a vine,
The summer's sun is healing,
And its clusters still may glow
Through the leaves their bloom revealing;
But if thou hast a cup o'erthrown,
With a bright draught filled—oh! never
Shall each give back that lavished wealth
To cool thy parched lip's fever.

The heart is like that cup,
If thou waste the love it bore thee;
And like that jewel gone,
Which the deep will not restore thee;
And like that strain of harp or lute,
Whence the sweet sound is scattered,
Gently, oh! gently touch the chords
So soon forever shattered.

THE CHILD ANGEL.

[*From the Mothers' Journal.*]

The Nelson Hotel, was the largest and most fashionable house of resort in a town on a seashore, a favorite watering-place, famous in the annals of the wealthy. It stood not far from the brink of the sounding sea, and commanded a prospect of surpassing beauty.

Among the very select few who came here for the purpose of invigorating and improving health were a young couple by the name of Hayden. Harriet, the wife, was an interesting woman, not yet thirty, with a quiet, gentle manner, and a voice whose every tone was music. She was a New England woman, of Puritan extraction, and a sweet, practical Christian. But the sweetest creature in this beautiful group was Antoinette Hayden, a child of three years. She was not robed in flounces, or laces, or ribbons. Her little limbs were unfettered by fashion, and had the freest play; her ways were all natural,—her walk and talk, and play, were as a child's walk and talk, and play should be.

Loose Ben was an uncouth caricature of a human being, of some sixteen years of age, slouching in his dress, dirty, sometimes ragged, bearing all the gibes put upon him with a sullen mien and a stoical silence. Loose Ben shuffled, looked suspiciously at everybody from under his eye brows, shrank from every human voice, never seemed to care whether they called him fool or knave, and only cared to gather his loose limbs together in some sunny place after his services were over for the day, and think—what could the poor outcast think? He was a German, and possibly never knew his parentage; he would not say whether he had father or mother. It was his duty to make fires in the rooms of those who were invalids, in the early morning, and for this purpose the father of Antoinette employed him; for though it was Summer time, yet the chill air of the sea made early morning raw and cold.

So with an armful of wood, Loose Ben wended his way to No. 56, a large room on the second floor. As he entered, Mr. Hayden glanced up from his dressing table, and followed his lazy motions with his eye for a full moment. Little Antoinette sat on the floor by the bedside, half covered with the lace curtains that fell like spray over her spiritual face and figure. She, too, looked on earnestly, suspending her play for a moment, and then as his labor progressed she stood by his side. He gazed toward her, and seemed paralyzed at her sweet smile. She did not mock him, scream out, or spring from him as other children did, nor call him unfeeling names; but as she stood there with a saintly light on her brow, she laid one white dimpled hand on his ragged sleeve, and with winning voice, asked: "*Does you love God?*"

He was too much startled for the moment to speak, but the great shining eyes beamed into his black-lustre orbs, and again that voice of surpassing beauty asked: "Does you love God?"

He looked up,—he looked down awkwardly,—and in his broad Dutch dialect said, half sheepishly: "Ya-as."

"Does you pray to God in the morning?" persisted the little one, still keeping her hand upon him—and he in the same voice answered: "Yas-as."

Then the little one seemed satisfied; she danced and capered about, chattered with this coarse, boorish boy, watched the curling flame as it ascended, and built, all unconsciously, a fire of love and gratitude on the altar of that uncultivated heart.

The season went on, and Nettie's mother improved in health. The thin figure rounded out, the pale cheeks grew flushed, and she took long walks and drives along the quiet beach.

Every morning when Loose Ben came up to build the fire, that dear little voice would say:—"Does you love God?"—And when he had answered with his stereotyped "Ya-as," she would add in precisely the same words as before, "Does you pray to God in the morning," and again with that stupid, wondering look, he would say, "Ya-as." But there was a change in this semi-barbarian. Gradually, the rough heavy locks were trained to fall back from his low but full brow; his wood-colored face grew clean, and his great hands evinced some marks of attention. By some mysterious process, his clothes were mended, and little by little Loose Ben seemed to emerge from his loutish shell into a region of more thought and freer scope. The hotel loungers still jeered him, still called him all kinds of strange and original names, but he did not mind them, and had any one seen him going up to room No. 56, a smile might have been detected lighting up his homely face till it was almost handsome. And as he entered, day after day, came the same questions about love and prayer.

One Sabbath morning, never-to-be-forgotten day, (for I am telling no story of fiction, dear reader,) the rap came as usual at room No. 56, and when the door was opened, in walked Loose Ben, worthy of the name no longer. He brought the wood, not in his usual way, but in a basket; and, wonder of wonders! he was attired in a neat gray suit, from head to foot, and under his left arm he carried a straw hat, bound with black ribbon. Leisurely he went up to the hearthstone, and leisurely set the kindlings of the wood in their place. Then he looked aound for Antoinette. A little voice came from under the curtains,—"Billy, does you love God? Does you pray in the morning?"

The boy drew his hands before his eyes, and as Nettie made herself visible, he went towards her and fell upon his knees at her feet.

"You dear little angel," he sobbed, taking her dimpled hand and covering it with kisses, "Every morning you ask me that, and every morning I lie to you. Yes, I lie to you, for I love no God as you say. Then you ask me if I pray every morning, and I lie to you again, and keep lying to you because I don't know no better; because I poor Dutch boy. But this morning, you dear little angel, I tell you I love God. I tell you I pray to God—yes, I love—I pray," he added, the tears running down his coarse cheeks, while Mr. and Mrs. Hayden stood looking on full of astonishment. "You make me go to God, you little angel you—you make me pray to God and I tell you no lie any longer. O! when you did ask me first I knew not what to make of it, and I think it no harm to say ya-as. But when you ask again, and keep asking, I keep thinking what you mean. It seems to me that my heart was very wicked, and I come to tremble as I laid my hand on the latch of the door, for I knew what you would ask me, you sweet little angel you. And now I have found God, I come to thank you on my knees that you did ask me—O, yes! blessed be God—blessed be God—I no longer poor Bill, but the child of God!"

Tears choked his utterance. Antoinette scarcely knowing what it all meant, stood looking gravely towards him, a childish wonder on her face, until John Hayden snatched her from the floor and folded her with many kisses to his bosom.

The scene changes to a handsome dwelling in the city. Snow lays on all the streets, white and flittering. The naked trees, the gray caps of the house, the iron railings, all are robed in the shroud of the Autumn days. Ah! some cold wind, some snow, has entered that house; the white drapery of the windows is uplifted; children go in and come out again with sorrowful faces—the passing traveller looks mournfully up as he wanders by. There must be gloom in that house—yes, the white snow of death lays upon the forehead of an only child.

She is in her coffin now, with roses above her pale bosom, and the little silver plate says, Antoinette Hayden, aged seven!—What! is her mission done so soon? Does the angel bathe her wings in the light of Heaven? Even so!

In a darkened chamber sat the mother of this lovely flower, bearing her grief alone with God. No sigh broke from her bosom; no tear fell from her eye; she looked calm, she was calm; but resigned as she evidently was, the stern immobility of her features told that grief, deeper than could find any outlet, lay heavy at her heart.

Rising up after her long vigil, she went noiselessly down stairs toward the room where her child slept the last long sleep.—As she was entering, a voice struck her ear as if some long-remembered music had but now sounded; the chord vibrated against her heart. She paused; the voice asked for Antoinette—little Antoinette Hayden—and another voice mournfully murmured the sad truth.

"Dead!" exclaimed the stranger; "little angel! dead!"

And then came feet along the passage, and a tall, dark man stood before her.

"You do not know me, Mrs. Hayden," he said, as after a moment striving to possess his self-command, he spoke.

"I do not, indeed," replied the bereaved mother, in low tones.

"Ah, my dear madam, I am he whom your child's artless questions, morning after morning, pierced to the heart. I am poor Loose Ben. Day and night have the lovely features of that angel babe been before my vision. Every morning, the clear sweet tones have sounded on my ear: "Does you love God?" and, O! I have come to find her in Heaven."

He bowed his head and wept, then softly followed the mourning mother into the shaded parlor. Death had not kissed even the freshness from the lips of the sweet child. Death, as if he had no power to mar such loveliness, had not drawn one blue tint along the marble tablet or unclosed eyes. Death had not stolen one line of beauty from that heavenly face—it smiled in spite of death.

"O, Antoinette—dear little Antoinette!" sobbed the strong man, "you found me in ignorance and blessed me with those holy hands; they were the first pure fingers that touched me with the touch of love, and made my buried heart throb with new life. O! little Antoinette, you were the first one to lead me to the Saviour—on your infant breath my name was first carried up to Christ. O, my lamb! canst thou not look down upon me and see me bend over thee, blessing even thy inanimate clay? But the tomb cannot hold thee, my darling, thank God! the tomb cannot hold thee, infant disciple. Already is she up there!" he cried, lifting his streaming eyes. "The brightness of thy glory, O, Lord God of hosts! falls upon her temples. She hath led souls to thee, mighty Redeemer, and thou wilt give her a crown of life.

He ceased and bowed his head upon the coffin. What oration before crowned monarchs ever reached the sublimity of this man's suffering over the dead form of a little child? He had been converted through her ministrations, and since his entrance into the gospel ministry, he counted those who believed on Jesus through his faith and his ministry, by hundreds, and he laid his trophies in the name of Jesus, beside the gentle child who taught him Christ.

Reader, I have not written fiction. The dust of that child has slept in the green graveyard, where the flowers are springing to-day, twenty-three years. Twenty-three years she has been a seraph in glory.—Twenty-three years she has looked upon Jesus her Saviour and her Redeemer. O, what do you and I seem beside this beautiful seraph? Though we drink of the fountains of earthly wisdom, we cannot attain to a tithe of that divine knowledge that fills her cup of bliss this day. Twenty-three years in the presence of the Lord of Life, going up and down the steps of light—walking and talking with angels—pure, consecrate, holy!

And may not you and I win some stars to our crowns of eternal rejoicings?

The Banks and the Crisis.

"Hard times," and scarcity of money, have become so general, and wide spread, many have almost given up hopes of ever again seeing daylight! It is an old saying, and a true one, that "it is a long lane that has no turn," and we hope, in monetary matters, the "turn" will shortly come.—Judging, however, from the last official Bank statement for February, it is evident the end is not yet; for another turn of the screw has been taken, and the business community placed on still shorter allowance of a circulating medium.

The following is a statement of the Banks for March and November, 1857, and February, 1858:—

	March, 1857.	Nov. 1857.	Feb. 1858.
Discounts	$34,927,218	$31,273,693	$30,656,214
Specie	2,025,715	2,553,435	2,026,411
Circulation	11,338,376	9,866,435	8,040,976
Deposits..	8,306,425	7,455,129	7,216,659

The decrease in the line of dicounts, from March, 1857, to February, 1858, being $4,271,004, and between November, 1857, February, 1858, $517,479. This latter decrease in discounts, at the time when banks are supposed at least, to largely expend for produce operations, gives unmistakable evidence of the great contration in the line of *local* discounts. A contraction sufficiently large to make the difference of $517,479, to which must be added *the whole produce operations of the three winter months.* To successfully withstand such a powerful contraction with as few failures as we have had, speaks volumes for the solid wealth of the country.

In specie there is a decrease between November, 1857, and February, 1858, but to take the 11 months, a slight increase is obtained. In circulation, the decrease is frightful, from March to February, the circulation has fallen off $3,297,400, or nearly one-third of the whole of the present circulation.

The monthly statements of the Banks for October, 1856, shew the circulation to be $14,616,899; February, 1858, $8,040,976, decrease $6,575,923. A decrease of nearly one half of its circulating medium, in the short space of 16 months, is quite sufficient to cause a money panic in any country like Canada, where *credit* is the chief capital of the trader. If to the above be added the decrease in circulation of the Gore Bank. Bank of British North Ameriaa—not included in the foregoing statement—the total would amount to at least one half of the circulation of October, 1856, or in other words, for two dollars then in circulation, we have but one now. Another important consideration is, that the October, 1856, statement, is *before* the produce operations commenced, while the February, 1858, statement, has all the advantage of the circulation obtained by the winter purchases of the country. The figures just prove this fact, that the indebtedness of the country is so great, that bills immediately find their way back to the vaults of the bank, taking either specie, or its equivalent exchanges for redemption. Until the last month or two, bank balances were settled by exchange on England, where money was 8 or 10 per cent, while our laws here forbid a greater interest to be taken than 6 per cent. While money commanded such a high rate of interest in England, our banks were simply losing by their discount, and exchange operations here.

We trust that the present session will not pass without placing our monetary institutions on a par with those of Great Britain, and our neighbors south of line 45, and thus enable them to be of that service they were originally intended.—*Whitby Chronicle.*

WHAT ELOQUENCE ACCOMPLISHES.—Edward Everett has delivered his Washington Address sixty-five times, and has realized thereby the sum of $36,000 of the Mount Vernon Fund. The whole amount of money collected for the purchase of Mount Vernon is set down at $75,000.

THE HONEYMOON.—A clergyman being much pressed by a lady of his acquaintance to preach a sermon on the first Sunday after her marriage, complied, and chose the following passage in the Psalms for his text:—"And let there be abundance of peace—while the moon endureth."

From the Perth Courier.

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE COUNTY OF RENFREW.

At a large and respectable meeting of the supporters of Robert R. Smith, Esq., convened at the Bonnchere Point, on the 22nd inst., Robt. Conroy, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Wm. S. Gould appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was to devise ways and means to carry on the protest against the return of the Hon. Wm. Cayley as Representative of the County of Renfrew in the Provincial Parliament, and to secure the future independence of the Electors thereof.

The meeting was addressed by Jason Gould, Esq., Geo. Brown, Esq., and others, and copies of the Protest and Petition were read.

The following Resolutions were then put to the meeting and passed unanimously.

Moved by Jason Gould, Esq., seconded by Geo. Brown, Esq., and

Resolved,—That the County of Renfrew, from its importsnt position, the influence of its trade, its rapidly increasing prosperity, and its internal progress, should be guarded with jealousy from the influence of unprincipled political adventurers and specnlators—that past experience has sufficiently demonstrated that this County has been readily induced to assist in the advancement of individuals who, unconnected with its interests, have sought its influence solely to maintain and strengthen them in their potitical position.

Moved by Andrew Irving, Esq., seconded by John Squires, Esq., and

Resolved,—That this mdeting unhesitatingly condemns the conduct of those who betrayed their trust as public men, in whom the constituency confided, abandoned their position to suit a Government exigency, and eventually secured the return of the Hon. Wm. Cayley, who, in addition to his being an entire stranger to this constituency, has been by his public acts directly opposed to the advancement of this section of the Province, and altogether, both from interest and inclination, directly to Western Canada.

Moved by Chas. Coulter, Esq., seconded by Thos. Cuthbertson, Esq., and

Resolved,—That this meeting views with alarm the means taken to secure the return of the Hon. Wm. Cayley at the recent general election, and have heard with indignation that bribery and other corrupt measures were resorted to to secure such return, and this meeting strongly condemns such acts, will use every effort to discover the perpetrators of them, and aid in their condemnation and punishment.

Moved by Robt. Penkerton, Esq., seconded by Francis Faught, Esq., and

Resolved,—That this meeting exceedingly deplores the fact that the County of Renfrew has heretofore selected as its representative in Parliament, either a Government Official or persons notoriously unfit for the honorable and influential position, and thereby brought the constituency into political disrepute and disgrace, yet, notwithstanding the return of the Hon. Wm. Cayley at the recent election, views with satisfaction that 641 electors were found in the County who could be neither bought nor cajoled to support an imbecile member of the most corrupt and unprincipled Government that ever ruled the destinies of this noble Province.

Moved by Wm. S. Gould, Esq., seconded by James Storie, Esq., and

Resolved,—That a Committee of one or more persons froem eah municipality of the County of Renfrew be appointed to manage and carry on the Protest against the return of the Hon. Wm. Cayley, and that said Committee at any time in view of an approaching election, be empowered to call meetings in each Municipality to select delegates to a County Convention, to be held at a place designated by them, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to contest the County at such election, and to take any other measures that may be necessary, in connection with the future Parliamentary Representation of the Constituency.

Moved by Thos. Martyn, Esq., seconded by Wm. Gould, Esq., and

Resolved,—That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Toronto *Globe*, Perth *Courier*, Carleton Place *Herald*, and Aylmer *Times* for publication, and that the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to the conductors of those Journals for their able and independent condemnation of the nefarious *sell* which we all repudiate.

An earnest desire was manifested to go on with the Protest, and a subscription list was opened and liberally contributed to; the Committee to manage the Protest, &c., was appointed, and a vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman and Secretary, the meeting adjourned.

Cobden, March 23, 1858.

FATAL HOAX.—A Sheffield paper says that a gentleman in that town has received a letter from a friend in Northampton, containing the following:—"A singular circumstance happened at our Union last week. For some misconduct the master had put a boy for punishment into the dead-house. At that time there was a corpse in the dead ward in a coffin. The boy took the corpse out of the coffin, dressed it in his own clothes, propped it up against the wall, and then himself got into the coffin, lay down, and covered himself over. In the course of a short time the master came, looked in at the door, and saw, as he thought, a sulky lad standing against the wall. Now, said the master, 'do you want your supper?' There was no answer. The question was repeated with the same result. The boy looked out from the coffin and said, 'if he won't have any I will.' The master fled under terror, and received such a shock that it is said he has since died from the effects.

The Position of Western Canada.

No true lover of our Country can reflect much on the actual position of our Government without feeling that it is highly unsatisfactory, if not absolutely menacing to Western Canada. The Government entered office without principles or a policy, and have been unable, even yet, to find either. They asked votes from one part of the Country, because they were going to maintain Separate Schools and Ecclesiastical Incorporations, and reject the just demand of Western Canada on Representation, and from another because they were going to remove the former evils and grant the latter to the West as a matter of justice.—They canvassed Eastern Canada upon one set of opinions, and Western Canada upon another. They suffered one of their colleagues, the Post Master General, to give an account of their plans and principles, and another a precisely opposite account. In the East they said, "Re-elect us or install us in office, and we will do just as *you* wish," and in the West they said, "Re-elect us or install us in office, and we will give you those great measures of Reform which you so justly demand—it may be difficult but we will carry out your views or resign." A want of principle or of policy in the formation of the Government, of course involved a want of principles or of a policy in the actions of the Govrrnment.—Hence we find an Administration that is neither able to produce such a wise legislative policy as the Country requires, nor skillfully to manage the business of the various Government Departments, nor to make a judicious distribution of its patronage. To establish what we have said we have but to refer to a few facts. Their administrative ability may be seen in the fact, that up to the time when the House adjourned they had only *one* Bill prepared to submit to the House—and that *one* Bill was partially if not altogether prepared during the late parliament. The way they manage the various Government departments may be seen in the office of the Inspector General, in which the most stupid may learn such facts as these: The Provincial debt doubled since the present Inspector Ceneral assumed office.—The Provincial Exchequer empty—drained to the last farthing.—The Government of the Country carried on by borrowed money.—The way the Government distributes its patronage may be easily seen by referring to the Norfolk Shrievalty. Such is the Government forced upon the West by the East.

It is now vain to say that Canada West is heartily opposed to it. The verdict given by the West is too plain to require an explanation. This verdict is so far despised by the Government—it is set at naught—Anglo Saxons from the West are treated with insolence, and Frenchmen from the East are made our rulers. Our liberties are at the nod of our political foes. Ministers certainly have forgotten the peculiar characteristics of the race, on whose liberties they so remorselessly trample, and whose feelings of respect for the great principles of integrity—they so fearfully outrage. We have heared of a state of unmixed stupidity, into which some men are apt to fall. Some may be inclined to excuse them by a reference to such a state.—The facts, however, which require an explanation, do not appear naturally to connect with such a cause. Design, at times, is seen in their actions. They have determined to retain the keys of office, and many are the schemes devised to secure their object. One friend after another is deserted as soon as he has declared his inability to procure votes to keep them in power—and one inducement after another is thrown out to bring the unwary to their support. Their career, however, is drawing rapidly to a close. Their position is felt by all to be neither dignified, satisfactory or safe. It is impossible to conceal that the various re-constructions of the Cabinet which have taken place during the last three or four years—that the want of policy and principle in Ministers—that the base betrayal of Canada West into the hands of the East, and that the uncommon insolence with which Canada West has been, specially of late, treated—have greatly bewildered the national conscience, and shaken confidence in public men. The moment they pass from the Treasury Benches the better for Canada. If allowed long to remain in power, Ministers of the Crown or Members of Parliament will be synonymous with imbecility and corruption.—*Ayr Observer.*

☞ Mr. J. Macdonald told Mr. Benjamin that one reason of putting off public business, with 32 contested elections standing for trial, was a wish on the part of Gov. Head, who was sent here by another interest than Derby's, to consult Lord Stanley whether he should go on in spite of the U. C. vote, or make such a compromise as would satisfy those of the opposition hungriest for office, and on other matters.—*Message.*

A CHEAP AND GOOD PUDDING.—Permit me once more to give you a recipe for making a good pudding. It is at once economical, healthful, nutritious, and delicious; it may be eaten warm or cold.—When cold, it is a capital substitute for *Blanc mange.*

Into a nappy that will contain about two quarts, place apples, pared and cut coarsely, until the dish is nearly full; sprinkle on this six tablespoonsful of sago. Let it bake about two hours. If the upper pieces of apples become too brown, push them down and others will take their places.

This pudding should be eaten in deep plate or saucers, with cream or milk and sugar.—*Country Gentleman.*

☞ A farmer out West, on being told that he ought to dress a hedge which enclosed his garden, replied that his wife "dressed it every Monday by hanging out her clothes on it."

Provincial Parliament.

Thursday, April 8.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

The Speaker informed the House that the recognizances in the following election petition cases were objectionable; in the case of the petition against the return of Mr. John Ross for the city of Montreal, also in the case of the county of Missisquoi; and that the recognizances to the following election petitions were unobjectionable:—The city of Ottawa, the county of L'Islet, and the city of Quebec.

The Speaker also laid before the House a number of returns, which the banks by law are required to make, of their assets and liabilities.

Mr. Mackenzie presented a number of petitions in favor of the Southern Railroad.

Mr. Simard presented a petition from the City Council of Quebec on the subject of the Inter-Colonial and Pacific Railroad; also, a petition on the subject of specific and *ad valorem* duties.

Mr. Brown presented a petition from the county of Simcoe, in favor of the Bill now before the House in reference to Sabbath labor.

Mr. O'Farrell presented a petition from the inhabitants of St. Sylvestre, praying for an improvement in the Electoral Law.—(Great laughter).

Mr. Langevin moved that the petition of F. X. Garneau, Esq., asking aid in the publication of the third edition of his "History of Canada," be referred to the Library Committee.

The petition was then referred.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald gave notice of a motion, that an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, congratulating her on the auspicious event of the marriage of the Princess Royal.

Mr. Dawson moved, that leave of absence be granted to Mr. D. A. Macdonald from his duties in the House for ten days, on urgent private business.

Mr. Fellowes moved that certain parties mentioned in the motion, as concerned with the Russell election, have permission to be heard at the bar of the House by counsel, in pursuance of the resolution of the House of the 16th March.

The motion, after some discussion, was withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Solicitor General Rose, leave was granted to Mr. Fortier, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to attend the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal with the poll books of the Bagot election, in accordance with the subpœna of *duces tecum* to him directed.

The Speaker said that, in consequence of the early adjournment of the House Wednesday, he had taken on himself to direct Mr. Fortier to obey the summons of the Court, on that day.

The Sergeant-at Arms reported that Jas. Keays, Geo. W. Crysler, Jno. S. Cassellman, and Martin Cassellman of the County of Russell, ordered by the House to appear at the bar, were not in attendance; but that Jno. W. Loux and Jno. Cameron, of that county, were present.

The examination of the persons last named was then proceeded with, and occupied the time of the House until nearly 12 o'clock, when it adjourned. The questions and answers occupy nearly three columns of the Globe.

THE DOUBLE MAJORITY.

Parliament recommences its sittings to-morrow (Wednesday), and will probably continue far into the summer. Many and most important questions will be disposed of in the present session. One obstacle mainly interposes between the honest desire of the members to *do their duty*, and the realization of that desire—it is this discussion of the complicated question—"the double majority."

The prime difficulty in the practical working of the act of union is this—that we are here two nations equally represented. At the time of the union this difficulty was fully foreseen, and Mr. Sherwood and others in the Upper Canada Legislature, moved amendments to that provision of the act bestowing on each of the former Provinces "equal representation." This act, however, was agreed on, including this provision, by the legislature of each Province separately, and confirmed as our future constitution by the Imperial Parliament and the Royal proclamation. Now, the French Canadian majority in the present House contend that this union was essentially federative in its nature, and consequently [as is the nature of international treaties] that the violation of one of its provisions by either party relieves the other from further obedience. The double majority question then includes the future existence of the act of union, and the repeal of that act reopens all the speculations and projects of a general federation of British North America.—It is, therefore, both in itself and consequence, the most important constitutional question now before this country, and one which cannot and not be decided without the fullest discussion.—*New Era.*

A Good Idea.—The *Yorkshireman*, printed in the city of York, England, of March 6, 1858, says, "The Canadians propose to call their new capital Victoria, retaining the Indian name Ottawa for the river, on which it has its site." This is news to us, but we think the idea a good one.—*Prescott Messenger.*

[We think the citizens of Ottawa had better keep quiet until the question of the seat of Government is formally disposed of by the Government. Its silence on the subject is ominous.]

A Sick Man.—"Mr. Alleyn, too, the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, was also in his place when the House opened, although apparently in very feeble health."—*Colonist.*

It strikes us that Mr. John A. Macdonald is at his old tricks with Mr. Alleyn. This is the fourth paragraph which has appeared in ministerial journals on the state of the Commissioner's health. We understgnd that Mr. Alleyn says he is all right, and has not the slightest intention of resigning. The ministry must put him out as they did Sir Allan MacNab. John A. and his sick man reminds us of Nicholas and Turkey.

☞ We regret to learn that Dr. Church, member for the North Riding of Leeds and Grenville, died suddenly at Toronto on Monday. We understand that Mr. Gowan has already issued an Address offering his services to the Riding—a most indecent act.—*Prescott Telegraph.*

We have no heart to speak just now of so unfraternal an act—in the terms which indignation prompts. Mr. Gowan is not wanted in the North Riding—and the above proceeding we are certain will render his reception a cool one indeed.—*Mirickville Chronicle.*

☞ Bishop Charbonnel is to return to this country in May. It was said that his course on the School question had displeased his superiors, and that he would never come back. It appears that this was untrue, and that we may look for an active revival of the agitation which has created so much dissension during the last eight years.—*Globe.*

ARRIVAL OF THE *AMERICA.*

Halifax, April 9.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., arrived this p. m. he passed the *Europa* from New York in the channel.

The *Anglo Saxon* from Portland, arrived out on the 25th.

Great Britain.—In the House of Lords on the 25th, Lord Malmesbury, referring, to the case of the British Engineers at Naples, said that Mr. Watt had arrived in England, and Parks had been liberated on bail.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Griffith asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if in the opinion of law officers of the Crown, the capture of the *Cagliari* was illegal, if it was intended to demand full and ample compensation to the Engineers for the treatment they received?

Mr. Disraeli declined to answer.

A medal is to be granted to all the troops serving in India, and a clasp for Delhi and Lucknow.

Mr. Roebuck brought forward a motion for the abolition of the Vice Royalty in Ireland. After some debate a motion for the previous question was negatived by 127 majority, when the subject dropped.

In the House of Lords, on the 27th, the Sanitary condition of the army was debated, and the Government promised the adoption of necessary arrangements.

In the House of Commons, it was announced that the Government had no materials before them to justify them in prosecuting the directors of the Western Bank of Scotland.

Mr. Healy annouced that the Government had no intention of introducing any measure in regard to levying tolls and local dues on shipping this session.

Mr. D'Israeli moved for leave to bring in a bill amending the government of India, and explained its provisions and general features to be similar to that of the former Cabinet.—Leave was granted.

The appointment of Marshal Pellissier as Ambassador from France, gives very general satisfaction in England.

The *Times* Paris correspondent believes Marshal Pelissier to be a warm partizan of the English alliance.

The Log-book of the frigate *Nigara* shows that, on several occasions, she made over 300 miles in twenty-four hours. The passage would have been quicker, but for the bad quality of the coal.

It is reported that Allsop, Orsini's accomplice, offered to surrender, provided the Government would be at the cost of his defence.

The returns of the Board of Trade show a falling off in the exports for February of over £2,000,000 sterling compared with the same month last year.

The fortification of Malta is to be augmented and repaired immediately.

The Dukes of Wellington and Devonshire were created Knights of the Garter.

The decision of the Court of Admiralty, in the case of the ships *Tuscarora* and *Andrew Foster*, was confirmed.

The steamer *Nova Scotian*, for the Canadian Line, has been launched.

Nothing official issued in regard to the Indian Loan Bill. It is supposed a great part will be taken by Joint Stock banks and Insurance Companies, so that it will scarcely be heard of in the Money market. The supposed biddings would range from 98 to 100.

The supply of money very abundant.

No increase in applications at the Bank on Friday, but better demand in open market.

Bills freely discounted out of doors at 2¼ to 2½ per cent on terms for long dated paper, however advanced to 4 and even 6 per cent.

A. Loftus, Secretary of the Legation at Berlin, will succeed Sir H. Seymour at Vienna.

Sir J. Crampton succeed Lord Woodhouse, at St. Petersburgh.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was generally dull.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote. flour dull and irregular. Western canal 21s to 22s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 22s to 23s Ohio via the north, 23s to 25s.

Wheat very dull and unchanged. Since Tuesday, red 6s to 6s 3d. White 7s to 7s 6d. Corn dull, but prices steady at 33s 6d to 34s 6d for all kinds.

Washington, April 8.

House.—On the motion of Mr. Montgomery of Pennsylvanis, the house proceeded to the consideration of the Kansas bill. Mr. Montgomery then moved that the house adhere to its amendment. Mr. Bocock of Virginia, asked whether if this were agreed to, all chance of a settlement would be cut off. The Speaker said he would decide the question when the contingency arises. Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, moved the previous question.—Mr. Simard of Georgia, moved that the House recede from its amendment. Mr. English of Maryland, offered to Mr. Montgomery to withdraw his motion. Mr. Montgomery said it would afford him great pleasure to do so, but he could not consent. Much confusion prevailed, and various questions were asked regarding the effect of the vote. The house proceeded to vote on the motion to adhere to the house amendment, and the question was decided in the affirmative. Yeas: 119.—Nays: 111.

The Deficiency Bill was then put upon its passage and rejected. Yeas, 106; Nays, 124.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

Wheat is offering in quantity, and though held chiefly at 95, might be bought at 92 cents for Chicago Spring.

Flour continues at $4,50 to $4,55 for good sound No. 1 on the spot, and $4,50 for delivery. There is very little doing either way.

Coarse Grain and Meal—No alteration.

Ashes—Both sorts 37s 6d to 37s 9d.

Provisions—No considerable transactions.

Butter very scarce.

Securities are firm, and most sorts slightly advancing. Bank of Montreal Stock has been sold at 16½. Government debentures are par to one-half per cent premium. M. L. F. have advanced to 92½, and are very scarce.

Bank Exchange has advanced to 10 per cent premium.—*Witness.*

Union or Disunion.—The *Catholic Citizen* warmly protests against any approach to the dissolution of the Union between Upper and Lower Canada. It would have Upper Canada to be ruled by its ultra-Montane friends in Lower Canada for ever. It would have the less numerous and wealthy section tyrannize with a high hand over the more populous, and the latter submit without a murmur. Is there anything else that it would like? Why not ask for the abolition of the School system, and the re-consecration of the Reserves, for the benefit of Monseigneur Mary and his Clergy? Don't let it be too modest! Its friends are omnipotent just now, there is no denying that.—There is nothing that John A. will not do to enable him to keep his office. It is a matter of desperation with him, and the *Citizen* has only to speak.

More Gold.—The California steamer arrived on Saturday at New York with fourteen hundred thousand dollars more in specie. Thus, the banks continue to swell their surplus, and will continue, in the present depressed state of trade, to accumulate, until by summer, in all probability, they will hold the enormous aggregate of forty-five to fifty millions of specie, with nothing to do with it but to lend it out on whatever they can get.

☞ It is rumored that efforts are being made to influence the Government to place a duty upon all printed books, to enable the printers of Canada to publish a few books at a profit. To make all pay 10 or 15 cents additonal upon every dollar's worth of books they buy, to enable three or four printers to enjoy a monoply, is true protection policy.

New Advertisements for To-Day.

Dissolution of Partnership—E. W. Holton & Co.

Notice—Thos. Douglass.

Brick Store to Rent—Mrs. N. Taylor.

U. S. Consulate—J. Macnider.

Steamer *Moira*—B. Flint.

Extracts of Sarsaparilla &c.—Dr. Masury.

Madoc Account for 1857—E. Muncy.

Fire and Marine Insurance—James Booth.

Profits of the Life Association.

Great Horse Taming Secret—Hynes & Co.

Hastings Chronicle.

Belleville, Wednesday, April 14, 1858.

FREE ADVERTISEMENT.

Scarcely had the worthy Member for Leeds expired,—certainly his mortal remains could not have been removed from Toronto,—before the notorious Ogle R. Gowan, of "black flag" notoriety, &c., like a political vulture, with the most indecent haste issues his address, and pounces upon the vacated constituency. The address is *sui generis*, and we give it a free insertion in order to give our readers an idea of the unblushing effrontery, cool impudence, and insufferable egotism, which this gentleman so largely possesses, and which he takes no trouble to disguise in his Address. We trust it will have the desired effect of exciting in the intelligent electors of Leeds and Grenville the most profound disgust and indignation at the author, who at best, is one of the worst of political charlatans.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTH RIDING OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

Gentlemen,—The lamentable death of Dr. Church, has again placed the Representation of your Riding in Parliament at your disposal.

Having spent the best days of my life in "*the old*" Johnstown District, having served the people of Leeds and Grenville for so many years, and in so many capacities,—as a resident Magistrate, as the Warden of both Counties, as the Officer Commanding the Embodied Militia when the District was invaded, as the Representative of the Western Division of the Riding, both in the Upper Canada and in the United Parliament of the Province, and as identified in interest, in feeling, and by the strongest ties of personal friendship with the people of the Riding, I trust I may not be deemed presumptious, in soliciting the honor of supplying the vacancy which the death of Dr. Church has created.

To all the inhabitants of Leeds and Grenville, my principles are too well known to need explanation. And I confidently rely on all who support Loyal Hearts and Liberal Measures, to rally round an old and long tried Friend, in the present emergency.

Three days of good work from each man, will secure the Victory—who will grudge them upon this occasion? Up then and to the work; and let the battle cry be, No Division, Gowan, Ottawa, and Independence.

Your obliged and faithful,
OGLE R. GOWAN.

Nebo Lodge, Toronto, 6th April, 1858.

"Canada expects that every man, this time will do his duty."

By the love that you bear, to a friend who is old,
By the Honor and Courage, that never were sold;
By the Laws you respect, and the Queen you revere,
Up! Men of the North, and as Freemen appear.

Toronto, 6th April, 1858.

The Townsend Trial.

As we intimated last week, this unprecedented trial came to a conclusion with a verdict of "Not Guilty," after nine days' investigation. This trial was most extraordinary in many respects. It was the most tedious in the annals of Canadian jurisprudence.—Somewhere about 40 witnesses of unimpeached veracity swore that the prisoner was the veritable Townsend, while nearly twice that number, whose veracity was not more questionable, swore exactly to the contrary; and not only this, but the most of them said the prisoner was as unlike Townsend as he could very well be. This is altogether inexplicable. If there was a strong general resemblance, distinguishable only by some minor particularities, it would not be very singular to find people differing in opinion. But here we find some testifying not only to an exact general correspondence of size, figure, feature, and countenance, but to certain scars, which it would seem next to impossible should be borne by two persons alike,—while other witnesses are equally positive that the general appearance of the two men is entirely dissimilar, and that Townsend had no such scars. Other witnesses from California prove an *alibi*, or endeavor to do so. They identify the prisoner, and say that he was in California about the time the murder was committed, under the name of McHenry. An *alibi* is always a suspicious (because the most easy) sort of defence. In this instance, however, the characters of the witnesses were irreproachable. The prisoner is represented to have been imperturbably cool throughout, which is a trait of Townsend. He has not divulged anything respecting his own life, who or what he is or has been. This looks dark against him, and impresses the public with the idea that he must be a great scoundrel, whether he is Townsend or not, and that their interests will be endangered by giving him his liberty. Another weak point in the defence is this: it was not pretended to be shewn that Townsend and McHenry were ever existing separately at one and the same time; while it was testified by one of the witnesses that Townsend had changed his name to McHenry, for purposes of concealment.—There is however no use in arguing the question, as different persons might very easily have different opinions from the same testimony. In the mass of conflicting testimony, no other verdict could have been expected. Time may yet clear up the profound mystery in which this case is now enveloped.

BELLEVILLE SEMINARY.

We are requested to give notice that the second public Examination of the Students in the Belleville Seminary, will take place on Monday and Tuesday next, the 19th and 20th insts., commencing at 9 A. M. The Exhibition will be held in the Seminary on Tuesday evening, beginning at 7 o'clock. The Exercises will consist of original Essays and Instrumental Music, by the young Ladies, and the delivery of original Addresses by the young gentlemen.

All who feel an interest in the Institution are invited to attend.

Literary Associaion.—The discussion to have been held last Friday evening, upon the question, "Should the East Idlia Company be deprived of the control of the Government of India, and the same be vested in the British Government?" was postponed to next Friday evening.

Opening of Navigation.

"Gentle Spring," with her "etherial mildness," has loosened the cold bonds of winter, and freed the ice-bound waters much earlier this year than usual. To speak less poetically, Navigation in our beautiful Bay for a full week or more, has been as free as in the summer season. The first steamer—the *St. Lawrence*—arrived at our docks on Wednesday last from Kingston, returning the same day. This Boat is a new comer on the Bay of Quinte, although she is well known on the River from which she takes her name. The *St. Lawrence*, Capt. Farrell, in conjunction with the *St. Helen*, Capt. Crysler, will ply between the head of the Bay and Montreal the present season. The latter arrived here on Saturday evening, and proceeded to Trenton. The greater part of her upper Saloon has been removed, for the purpose of adapting her more particularly for carrying freight, and towing. She has still accommodations, however, for a limited number of passengers.

The old favorite steamer *Bay of Quinte*, also arrived here on Saturday evening last. She has been repaired and newly painted, and is still under the efficient command of Capt. F. A. Carrell. She will make daily trips between this place and Kingston, as formerly.

The Lake and River Line will be composed of the following steamers: the *New Era*, Capt. P. G. Crysler; the *Kingston*, Capt. Kelly; the *Passport*, Capt. Harbottle; the *Banshee*, Capt. Howard; and the *Champion*, Capt. Sinclair. We understand that these boats have undergone thorough repairs, and have been re-fitted at great expense; they will therefore be likely to compete successfully with the Grand Trunk Railway, whose illiberality for some time past has not enhanced the public esteem or confidence. Besides these, there are to be several lines of Freight steamers,—which proves that the Grand Trunk either cannot do the business of the country, or does not command the public patronage.

The following from an Oswego paper, shows what our American neighbors are about in these matters:—

"The protracted contest in regard to the affairs of the old Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence Steamboat Companp, has been finally brought to a close. The Receiver's sale of the line took place at Ogdensburgh on Friday last and the purchase was made bp the old company principally, which was organized into a new company. The property disposed of consisted of the steamers, *New York, Bay State, Ontario, Cataract, Niagara, Northerner, Jenny Lind, Montreal, British Queen*, and the engine and machinery of the *British Empire*, which was sunk last season. The Sackett lot property at Oswego was not included in the sale. The price paid was $73,000.

The arrangements that have been thus far made for running the boats the present season, are as follows:—The steamers *New York*, Capt. R. F. Child, and the *Bay State*, Capt. J. H. Ledyard, will constitute an express line from Ogdensburgh to Toronto, touching at Cape Vincent. The steamer *Ontario*, Capt. J. B. Estes, will run from Ogdensburgh to Rochester twice a week, touching at all the intermediate points.

"A proposition is talked of, but no definite determination has been come to on the subject, to run a side line of four boats, from Ogdensburgh to Toronto, touching at Cape Vincent, Oswego, and Rochester. If this line is put on, Oswego will have accommodation in the new line, and the connection of the Collingwood line will be thus formed. Otherwise, other boats will have to be secured for that purpose. It seems to us a strange fatal policy on the part of the new company to sacrifice everything to the express line, which has been a losing concern so far as we can learn, for years past, while the side line has been a source of profit, or could have been, with economical management."

THE *MOIRA.*

We are happy to learn that Mr. Flint has decided on again placing this fine Propeller on the Belleville and Oswego route. As will be seen by advertisement, she will leave this place on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and we understand will make weekly trips for the present, but that it is the intention to run her twice a week shortly. The facilities presented by this route for the ready transportation of freight to and from New York, are superior to any other, while for passengers it is the cheapest and most expeditious. The *Moira* has been thoroughly overhauled, painted, &c., and is this year to be commanded by Capt. T. McIntosh, who from his experience and strict attention to duty, will be found well worthy of the position assigned him. The *Moira* has good accommodations for passengers, for whose comfort ample provision will be made.

PICTON ASSIZES.

The Assizes for the adjoining County of Prince Edward, commenced on Wednesday last, at Picton. From the very small list of cases on the Docket,—only ten, and five of these were entered by members of the Belleville Bar,—there seems to be very little litigation for so old and wealthy a County. Their Gaol is also almost tenantless, which speaks very well indeed for the moral status of the County. There was only two criminal cases on the calendar.

William Chambers was tried for obtaining goods under false pretences. He presented a forged order upon Mr. Yarwood, of Picton,—and upon it obtained clothes, &c.,—to the amount of about £15. He has much to be thankful for that the Crown Prosecutor did not indict him for the higher crime of *forgery*—or of uttering an order knowing it to be forged—instead of indicting him for a misdemeanor. Verdict, Guilty.

William Bigg—a pale faced boy, apparently of not more than fifteen or sixteen years of age—was tried for cutting the throats of some horses. It appears the boy has a monomania for seeing blood run, and nothing delights the amateur butcher more than to cut the throat of a dog or cat, or even horses, as if the quadruped tribe were possessed of blood and a circulation for his especial benefit. It is well the young man is now in the hands of the law, for otherwise, to gratify his unnatural desire, he might some time sacrifice a child or even an adult. Mr. FitzGerald defended him, on the ground of his insanity, but the Juries of Prince Edward do not look so favorably upon the plea of *lunacy* as do those of the neighboring Republic, for they found him Guilty, but accompanied their verdict with a recommendation to mercy, which His Lordship assured them would be attended to.

Four or five of the civil cases were disposed of the first and second days, by being referred to Arbitration, and by verdicts being taken by consent. The others were tried, and the court rose on Saturday the 10th inst., having lasted only four days. There is quite a contrast between the law business of the County of Hastings and that of Prince Edward. Here, a Juror expects to be detained at least two weeks; and an attorney is somewhat uncertain whether the cases towards the foot of the list will be tried or be made remanets—for a Docket with less than eighty or one hundred cases is considered small. There, the number of cases seldom exceeds ten, and the Court seldom lasts more than three days.

Herrington *vs.* Marsh, *et al.*—This was an action to recover an amount for goods sold under an execution against one Michael, and claimed by the Plaintiff in this action under a Chattel Mortgage, given by said Michael to the Plaintiff. Verdict, £60 for Plaintiff. A. H. Wallbridge and G. E. Henderson for Plaintiff. R. J. FitzGerald for Defendants.

Way *vs.* Delong.—An action of ejectment to recover a part of Lot 83 in the third Concession of Ameliasburg. The land in dispute is a triangular piece, which belongs to Lot 83, by a change made by Wilmot in the lines as originally run by Aitkin.

Wilmot's survey was confirmed in 1850 by Statute, and since that time the Plaintiff has claimed to be entitled to the land for which this action was brought. Defendant claimed it by adverse possession. Part of the land is cleared and fenced, and part is wood land, from which Defendant has from time to time taken firewood &c. In accordance with the Judge's charge, the Jury gave a verdict for the Plaintiff, and one shilling damages, for the wood land; and for the Defendant, for cleared land, as of that he had been in *actual* occupation for more than 20 years.

Counsel for Plaintiff, G. E. Henderson Esq. For Defendant, Stephen Richards Jr., Esq.

ACKNOWLEDGING THE CORN.

The *Independent* (*alias* "The Bull-dog of Liberty," *alias* "The Blunderbuss of Freedom," as it is severally styled according to the caprices of its fostering friends,) of Wednesday last, whines piteously because we have discovered the smallness of its circulation.—Our irritated contemporary argues that there are only *two* ways by which we could become possessed of this knowledge; either by seeing his list of subscribers, or by information received from the Postmaster, of the number of *Independents* passing through his office; and that inasmuch as he has never shown his list to any one, the Postmaster must have been guilty of gross dereliction of duty.

We are not desirous of writing this ephemeral sheet into notice, and our only object now is to clear Mr. Meacham, the Postmaster, from such an unjust imputation. Be it therefore known to all men, that our worthy Postmaster has never informed us, neither have we asked him, about the circulation of the *Independent.* We would also remark that there are many other ways to arrive at the circulation of a paper than the two above mentioned. Suffice it to say, that our conclusion seems to be a correct one, in whatever way it was arrived at, as its truth is incidentally admitted by the *Independent*, (what a misnomer!) by his charging the Postmaster of putting the fact into our possession. Having thus made this innocent admission, we trust it will not be denied in future, and that he will also admit that the changing of the Post Office advertisement was a job perpetrated in defiance of the public interests. To let himself down easy, our self-sufficient neighbor concludes with the prophetic boast, that his prospects being so bright, he is about to issue a *daily* instead of a *semi-weekly* sheet. We have only to observe that the more frequently his sheet is issued the more *weakly* it will become. We trust, however, that he will not, for his own sake, enter upon so rash an enterprise. The ostensible proprietor, if left "to work out his own salvation," is both a harmless and a good enough sort of a fellow. We would like to see him do well, but we are afraid he has fallen "into the hands of the Philistines." For the sake, also for the amusement of the public, and not for the principles our cotemporary advocates, we pray that his imminent demise may be long delayed.

☞ We understand that the Grand Trunk Railroad Company are having six more cars fitted with Sheriff Ruttan's Ventilating Apparatus. This is right; any one who has once travelled in the ventilated car will always look before entering a train of cars, to see if there is a ventilated one. Mr. Ruttan's apparatus secures an equable temperature, freedom from dust, and a constant supply of pure air.

☞ Markets without change.

NOTICES.

"Tricks and Traps of New York."—This is the first of a series of illustrated *live* works upon the vices and follies of the day, perfectly unexceptionable in language and sentiment, and having a serious object in view, but written in an amusing vein in order to fix attention, and thereby facilitate instruction. It is published by Dinsmore & Co., 9 Spruce St., New York,—contains 60 pages, with graphic illustrations.—and will be mailed post-paid to any address, on the receipt of 10 cents. The following extract will show the object of the work:—

"The plan of this work will be to take up, one by one, the different classes of scoundrels to whose arts strangers are the most exposed,—to give, as far as possible, the general characteristics of their appearance and manner,—to note down the particular haunts infested by each; to give an exposure of their modes of doing business, and to illustrate the whole by true anecdotes of real adventures which have happened to acquaintances of the writers, or which have been exposed from time to time in the newspapers, or which may be found on the records of the various police courts."

Canadian Naturalist and Geologist.—The first number of this very excellent Magazine for the present year is on our table, containing as usual, an amount of interesting and instructive reading, that justly places it in the front rank of those periodicals which render science easy and attractive, by applying it to the thousand objects both animate and inanimate that we meet with and stumble over in our daily walks.

Every lover of nature in our Province should take this periodical. It is most ably edited, and such works should be liberally patronised, in order that the few able scientific men of which our Province can already boast, may stimulate many to engage in the pursuit of knowledge, so that both in the field of investigation and discovery we may take a prominent place among the nations of the earth. Upon this subject we would quote from Principal Dawson's "Introductory Lecture" in the present number:—

"But, it may be asked, why should we leave our offices, our business, our social amusements, for such occupations? It is not necessary that we should do so. All of us have public, social, and private duties, that have prior claims on our attention. We must not neglect these; but, if we have a little leisure for rational amusement, I know none more agreeable or inspiring than the study of nature, or of some small department of it, such as the observer in his own locality can take time fully to master. Let him provide himself with, or secure access to, the best books in the department he may select, and this need not, in the first instance, be a very extensive one. Let him read, collect, observe, and note; and, in an incredibly short time, he will find a new world of beauty opening to him. Objects before unregarded will become friends, and will speak to him of the wonders of the Universe of God, until he will long to make known to others the utterances which have broken on his own inner ear, and rejoice in being able to add his mite to the treasury of our knowledge of nature."

Concert.—We are happy to learn that our worthy and accomplished citizen, Herr Eileman, is about to give a Grand Concert, on Monday evening next, on which occasion he will be assisted by a gentleman of great Musical ability—Herr Schiller—from Germany, who has already been heard by a Belleville audience.

☞ The *New Era* of Tuesday says:—We are pleased to learn that steps are being taken to petition the Legislature, by the citizens of Montreal, irrespective of origin or religious distinction, against the proposed incorporation in Canada of the so-called "Loyal Orange Institution."

☞ The Jacksonville *Journal* says of the wheat crop:—The prospect for an abundant yield of Wheat at the harvest of 1858, is now very encouraging all through Central Illinois. The growing crop now covers the ground well, and is of a fine luxuriant color. The prospect for a large yield was never better. There are in seven ports on Lake Ontario 430,000 bushels wheat. This with about 250,000 bushels in Canadian ports on Lake Erie, gives 580,000 bushels, only now ready to come out of Canada.

Toronto Correspondence of the Chronicle.

Toronto, 10th April, 1858.

There is little of political news to communicate. Parliamentary proceedings are stagnant, and since the re-assembling there appears to be as little desire to proceed to legislation, by the Ministerialists, as they exhibited before the adjournment. Every trifling excuse, every obstacle, and every resort is had to delay business, which invention or expediency can devise; and this, the most disgraceful state of political affairs this country ever witnessed, it is probable will be protracted throughout the present month. Parliament is now engaged with the 32 cases of contested elections, and as each day passed in these investigations is so much time added to John A.'s term of office, we can expect no amendment. The item of £500 per diem, of cost, to the country, is nothing in comparison to the importance attached to keeping George Brown out of office. Nor do the violated pledges of some of those who were elected to oppose McDonald's corrupt administration, signify aught in opposition to that fact. Geo. Brown is the bugbear, they yet fear, and the firmly expressed protest of Upper Canada against Lower Canadian domination, is not worth consideration by such men. Yet there are to be found those in Upper Canada, who praise the patriots that retain office on such terms. When the Opposition asked the House to take immediate action upon the Quebec and Russell Elections, the Ministry by a Lower Canada majority refused that proper course, and now we see the fruits of it. There are witnesses enough to be examined in those two cases to fill up the lifetime of the present generation of legislators, and by fault of time to enquire into the facts, the Quebec Election frauds will never be investigated. In these matters these "Liberals" make truly liberal sport with the patience of an outraged public opinion. But yield they shortly must.

The present is certainly a remarkable epoch in the history of Canada, and to whosever province it shall fall faithfully to chronicle it, one feature,—the unparalleled corruption of our public men,—must stand forth as a warning to posterity, in bold relief. With the gigantic operations of the Grand Trunk conspirators, came the reign of profligacy. Sir F. Hincks and his satellites were the first to retire before the force of public opinion; some covered their retreat with plunder, others with both honours and plunder,—as the chief himself did. The present Premier assumed the garb of his fellow opponent, and picking up the shattered remains of the defeated host, he whitewashed their crimes, and is now the worthy representative of his former adversary. Exile had its fugitives, and the public offices theirs; but there are some still left behind. The Hon. John Ross, one of them, is the Hon. John Macdonald's coadjutor. Here is a strange union! the criminal and the prosecutor shake hands. But how does it arise? This is the explanation: Ross has ever been a smiling flatterer of every body and every thing that would give him popularity, and particularly of every thing Lower Canadian and Roman Catholic. John A. Macdonald has of late years pursued the same course; hence these two antagonistic interests, though running in opposite directions, have at length met in one common centre. At present, Rome cements the union; and although naturally as wide apart in political faith as the poles, they both put their hands into the same purse. The country pays for it.

The Hudson's Bay question is likely to be one of the first questions brought up. I see among the notices for Friday one to the following effect, moved by Mr. Dawson:—

"Address to His Excellency, for copies of all instructions given by any Department of the Provincial Government to any person or persons employed in the exploration of the country between Lake Superior and the Red River, of all communications in reference to the organization of the exploring party or parties engaged in that service,—and of all Reports, &c. received by the Government, or any Department thereof, in relation thereto."

This is a most important motion, and you will recollect that I pointed out the probability of such a motion in my letter of March 13. I further stated then that it was suspected that Sir Edmund Head was using his influence over the Ministry to stifle enquiry, and prevent action being taken upon this question. I also stated that Mr. Hind's Report had been suppressed, but I trust Mr. Dawson's motion is sufficient to elicit the truth of both rumors to the satisfaction of all interested. A perfect ventilation of the subject may be expected when the question comes up for debate.

On Friday several motions were read, for application to amend the charters and extend the privileges of Religious Corporations in Lower Canada. Mr. Mackenzie objected to them all, as being out of order, but, as might be expected, received they were, though contrary to rule. They will all become law!—When they again come before the House, you shall hear more of them.

The School question is also likely to be brought upon the *tapis.* Mr. Ferguson has a motion upon the paper, to totally abolish sectarian schools; but it is not thought that he is sincere in his course on that question. There is considerable attention fixed in that direction, as is evidenced by volunteers, who agitate, in the absence in Europe of Bishop Charbonnell. Several pamphlets explaining their views have been gratuitously distributed.—One styled "*Denominational Schools, the best and cheapest*," being a series of Letters formerly published In *The Church* newspaper by Rev. Adam Townley; I herewith send you a copy. I have not read it; it's title is sufficient. Another is entitled "*Appeal on the Common School Law, its incongruity and mal-administration.*" Its author is one Angus Dallas, a basket vendor on York street. Mr. Dallas is no novice in the controversial world, and a former pamphlet of his on the same subject was circulated, I have heard, by the authority of Bishop Charbonnell. The present appeal is got up with more than usual tact, and did I not know the antecedents of the notoriety loving Angus, I should set him down a Jesuit. But he simply has a mania on the School question, and in the present pamphlet has displayed no little industry and ingenuity in selecting all unfavorable extracts (or as he calls them "complaints,") from the published Reports of the Local Superintendent, and has rather studiously (or I might say discreditably) omitted those favorable to the system. Should he be blessed with lengthened years, he will discover that in early days he fought against the triumphant and inestimable progress of civilization. X.

A Girl in a Trance.—A Poughkeepsie newspaper gives a particular account of a young girl named Isabella Ellison, who, while prayed for at the altar of a Methodist Church, one evening last week, "suddenly lifted her hands, and fell back apparently dead." She was lifted up, pale and ghastly, but breathing, and the suggestion of calling medical aid was objected to be the minister, who said, "The Lord has placed her in this mysterious state, and he will, at his own time, raise her to testify to his goodness." She remained in this state until Saturday evening, excepting a slight movement which occurred on Friday afternoon, when she lifted up her hand and made three or four efforts to clutch something, when the arm fell back over the headboard of the bed. Two or three women who were in the house at the time attempted to replace the arm upon the bed, but were unable to bend or move it. On Saturday evening, a number of her friends were in the house singing her favorite hymn, when she suddenly lifted up her hand, crying out, "glory! hallelujah!"

Transfusion of Blood.—The delicate and interesting operation of transferring blood from one place to another has again been successfully performed by Dr Wheatcroft, an English surgeon, in the case of a female patient. When apparently expiring from loss of blood, about two pounds of blood was transfused from the veins of her husband into her veins, with the most favorable result. In a few minutes after, the current of blood began to flow, and the ebbing of life was checked, the circulation was re-established, and deliverance from apparently approaching dissolution secured. Dr. W. suggests the trial of this operation in the last stage of low typhus and the collapse of Asiatic cholera, when all other means have failed.

Married,

On Tuesday, 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Carroll, Mr. A. Diamond, to Louisa, third daughter of Mr. A. G. Coleman, all of Belleville.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. James Hume, Melrose, Mr. Wm. Campbell, to Miss Lucy Elliot, both of the Township of Hungerford.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

TRIDENT

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPA'Y,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

OFFICE,................TRIDENT BLOCK.

CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE, JUNE, 1855.

Authorized Capital................$500,000.
Cash Capital paid in & security invested, 150,000.

OBED P. MILLER, *Secretary.* | WARD COWING, *President.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Ward Cowing, Obed P. Miller,
Wm. A. Bradford, Thomas A. Doyle,
Samuel B. Darling, Wm. B. Ryder,
Edward B. Perry, Geo. Cleveland,
George W. Hall, Philip Ryder.
F. C. Gardiner,

THIS Company Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Stores, Merchandise, Dwellings, Mills, Manufactories, Hotels, &c.; also on Marine & Inland Transportation Cargo Risks at the ordinary rates of premium.

Losses Promptly & Equitably Adjusted & Paid.

All Premiums are made specific when Policies are issued, and are to be prepaid in money; and no further assessment in case of loss is to be made on the parties so insured. The advantages of a Stock System, which precludes the possibility of an assessment, are very obvious.

The Board of Directors have authorized the issues of Policies on country risks, detached on very low terms.

The Company expect to deserve the confidence of the public, by doing business on as favorable terms as any other similar institution, and by the utmost fairness and liberality in all their dealings.

Policies granted and issued to parties effecting Insurance, at once without delay, by the undersigned, at his office, Front Street, Belleville.

JAMES BOOTH, *Agent.*

Belleville, 8th April, 1858. 34

PROFITS
OF OUR
LIFE ASSURANCES.

Are we about to join a Life Assurance Institution, having satisfied ourselves of its stability? But of scarcely less importance is it to inquire into its SURPLUS FUNDS or PROFITS.—If the Institution have been well constituted and prudently managed, there must, in ordinary circumstances, have arisen Profits. To what amount and in what manner have these Profits been divided amongst the Assured?

THE
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND

Values its Assets and Liabilities *annually* in a most careful manner, and the Profits of the Business having been thus ascertained, the Share accruing to each Policyholder of five years' standing is handed to him in *Money* EVERY YEAR at the payment of his next Annual Premium. Accordingly, for many years past, these Policyholders have been required to pay only 13s per £1 of their Premiums,—the remaining 7s per £1 having been paid out of the Profits of the Business.

Age at Ent'y.	Annual Premiums for Assurance of £1000 Sterling.*	Ann'l Return of Profit paid by Office.	Premiums have been thereby reduced to
	Sterling.	Sterling.	Sterling.
25	£21 18 4	£ 7 13 4	£14 5 0
35	28 10 0	9 19 6	18 10 6
45	37 1 8	12 19 7	24 2 1
55	53 15 0	18 16 3	34 18 9
60	65 10 0	22 18 6	42 11 6

* One-half only of the premiums for the first six years need be paid under Policies for this amount or upwards,—the remaining half, if desired, remaining a permanent debt on the Policy, at *only 5 per cent* interest.

Since the commencement of the Business, 420 of the Assured have died; and the Association has paid their families, or others in right of the Policies, the sums assured, amounting to £203,-357 Sterling.

Copies of the last Annual Report, with Prospectus and Tables, may be had *Gratis* at the Offices and Agencies.

JAMES GRANT, Secretary.

Montreal, 9 Gt. St. James Street, 6th April, 1858.

AGENTS.

BELLEVILLE—Mr. James Glass, Merchant.
BRIGHTON—Mr. D. Young Leslie, Collector of Customs.
COBOURG—Mr. Arthur Macdonald, Notary Public.
KINGSTON—Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, Barrister.
NAPANEE—Mr. Robert Easton.
PICTON—Mr. Philip Lowe, Barrister.
PORT HOPE—Mr. James E. Walsh, Merchant.

DR. MASURY'S
EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
AND
WAU-A-HOO
AND SARSAPARILLA PHYSIC.

IT is a wonderful purifier; and in Scrofula, Consumptive Diseases, White Swelling, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Gout, Secondary Syphilis, Eruptions on the Face, Dyspepsia, Piles, Sick Headache, Palpitations, and Lung Complaints; after the Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, and all kinds of Fevers. The Cathartic is a certain remedy for worms; even in the very worst cases it may be administered with perfect safety.

Dr. Masury has lately arrived from Boston, where he has been for the past six years successfully treating the most difficult chronic diseases.

A volume of Certificates could be had from the numerous individuals who have been cured by these Medicines, from abroad, but the proprietor has only selected a few living in this immediate vicinity, and their testimony is but an addition to the general voice of the community:—

CERTIFICATE:

We, the undersigned, in the vicinity of Belleville, take great pleasure in presenting our names to the public in favor of Dr. Masury's *Compounds.* We hereby certify that we have used personally, or in our families, the compounds mentioned above. They have given as much satisfaction as any class of medicines ever brought under our notice. We sincerely believe they are all the Doctor represents them to be. We respectfully recommend the afflicted to lose no opportunity to avail themselves of the Celebrated Medicines of Dr. Masury.

Prof. J. H. Johnson, Principal Belleville Seminary,
William Vandervoort, John W. Kelly,
D. S. Bradshaw, Gideon Gardiner,
John Yourex, Henry Goldsmith,
Rev. Wm. Bird, Ira Shibley,
Fisher Thayer. John Bradshaw,

RESIDENCE—In the Grove, one door West of Mr. H. G. Gillespie's.

Belleville, April 13th, 1858. 34

TO RENT.

THE BRICK STORE in the Village of Stirling, formerly occupied by N. Taylor, and latterly by Mr. Parker. Possession given immediately. For terms, which are moderate, apply to Mrs. N. Taylor, Stirling. April 14th, 1858. 31

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP of the undersigned, under the firm of E. W. Holton & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of April instant. All the liabilities of the late Firm are assumed by E. W. Holton, to whom all notes and accounts due the Firm must be paid.

E. W. HOLTON,
GEORGE VAIR.

Belleville, April 8th, 1858. 34-4

U. S. CONSULATE!

FOR Belleville and adjacent places.

J. MACNIDER,
U. S. Consular Agent.

13th April, 1858. 34-4

THE NEW AND SAFE STEAMER

MOIRA,

THOS. McINTOSH, MASTER.



THE *MOIRA* will leave Belleville for Oswego on Monday afternoon, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, calling at Mill Point, Picton, and Bungard's, and be in time for the Morning Cars for New York & Buffalo. Will leave Belleville every Monday afternoon, at the same hour, until further notice. For Freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to E. Flint.

Cabin passage $2 50.—Meals extra.

E. FLINT.

Belleville, April 13, 1858. 34

SPRING FASHIONS.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE that they have received and are now prepared to show a large portion of

THEIR NEW SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW—Full Trimmed Millinery Bonnets,
NEW—Plain & Fancy Straw do.
NEW—Ladies & Misses Straw Hats,
NEW—Ribbons, Flowers & Plumes,
NEW—Parasols,
NEW—Paris & London Mantles,
NEW—Dress Goods,
NEW—Prints & Muslins,
&c., &c., &c.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

Belleville, 7th April, 1858. 33

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

Dr. TRACY DELORME, the great curer of CONSUMPTION, was for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given by a mere child, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any drug store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address Dr. TRACY DELORME, Great Corner of Consumption, New York Post office.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Rawdon, will be held at the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of APRIL, 1858, at the hour of TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

THOS. DOUGLASS,
Township Clerk.

Rawdon, April 5th, 1858. 34-3

SKIRT HOOPS.

JUST received, a fresh supply Plain Brass, Spiral, and Cane Hoops, also small Hoops for Children, at

JOHN BADCOCK'S.

Belleville, March 23, 1858. 31-4



Manufacturer & Dealer in

HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS.

Sign of the BIG HAT,

32 BELLEVILLE.

The Municipality of the United Townships of MADOC, ELZIVER and TUDOR, in Account with E. MUNCY, Treasurer, ending the 28th December, 1857.

RECEIPTS.

1856.				
December 11,	Balance on hand,		£ 7 19	1¼
1857.				
February 18,	Robert Cooper, Collector,		79 5	0¾
" "	Sylvanus Bond, do in part '55,		108 15	0
" "	F. McAnnany, arrears of Wild Land Taxes,		85 14	9
" "	do do Wild Land Taxes 1856,		53 14	8
" "	Clergy Reserve Money for 1856,		583 11	4
" "	Government Grant for Schools,		78 8	0
" "	Lyman Moon, Tavern License,		7 10	0
" "	James Blackly, do do,		7 10	0
" "	Simon McKenzie, do do,		7 10	0
" "	Michael Zerin, do do,		5 0	0
" "	Joseph Bateman do do,		5 0	0
" "	Wm. Diamond, do do,		5 0	0
" "	Wm. Fox, do do,		5 0	0
" "	E. M. Aubery, do do,		5 0	0
" "	Parker Potter, do do,		4 0	0
" "	Robert Martin, do do,		3 15	0
" "	John McClure, do do,		2 10	0
" "	James Best, do do,		2 10	0
" "	James Blackleck, do do,		2 5	0
" "	James Speirs, do do,		2 10	0
" "	Thos. Anderson, do do,		1 5	0
" "	Edward Franklin, do do,		1 0	0
" "	John R. Ketcheson, Fine,		0 10	0
" "	David McCarty, Collector, in part 1857,		124 0	0
" "	Robert Cooper, do in part 1857,		10 0	0
			1199 2	11

EXPENDITURE.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

1857.				
December 28,	To Amount paid W. Hudgens,		£ 7 10	0
" "	" " John R. Ketcheson,		0 10	0
" "	" " William Blair,		10 10	0
" "	" " Wm. H. Tumblety,		1 10	0
" "	" " Francis Marrun,		2 0	0
" "	" " Jacob McCoy,		87 10	0
" "	" " John Vancleeck,		8 5	0
" "	" " John G. Roads,		0 5	0
" "	" " Richard Corrigan,		30 0	0
" "	" " Francis Daw,		30 10	0
" "	" " Robert Fox,		5 8	0
" "	" " Joseph Baily,		16 10	0
" "	" " Richard Squires,		17 10	0
" "	" " Claudius Baily,		8 10	0
" "	" " John H. Wanamaker,		4 12	0
" "	" " Daniel Thompson,		0 10	0
" "	" " Norris Bristol,		10 0	0
" "	" " Squires and Eagar,		6 0	0
" "	" " George Conley,		5 0	0
" "	" " James S. Best,		5 0	0
" "	" " Uriah Place,		10 0	0
" "	" " John Bordor,		10 0	0
" "	" " Wm. Duggan,		4 10	0
" "	" " Joseph McKnight,		10 0	0
" "	" " James Best,		4 0	0
" "	" " Henry Robertson,		1 17	6
			295 17	6

THE COUNTY TREASURER.

* "	Amount of the County Tax for 1856,		192 4	8
" "	Interest on Debenture,		107 8	0
" "	Lunatic Asylum Tax 1856,		15 7	6
			315 0	2

WOLF SCALPS.

" "	Philip Sorder,		1 10	0
" "	James and Robert Best,		1 10	0
			3 0	0

SUPPORT OF THE BLIND.

" "	Catherine McBeath,		15 0	0
" "	Walker Johnson for Daw,		3 6	8
" "	do do do,		8 6	8
" "	Stephen Johnson do,		15 0	0
" "	John Wier, for Zerin,		20 0	0
			61 13	4

MUNICIPAL GRANT FOR SCHOOLS.

" "	Wood and Dale, School Trustees,		14 17	0
" "	John R. Ketcheson, do,		5 11	0
" "	Ellis and Galway, School No. 3,		5 11	0
" "	Michael Langley, do 13,		3 3	0
" "	Joseph Chambers, do 14,		4 1	0
" "	Baily and West, do 2,		4 19	0
" "	George McGaughy, do 5,		4 13	0
" "	William Leslie, do 11,		1 19	0
" "	John Gillen, do 9,		5 14	5
" "	William Campbell, do 12,		3 0	0
" "	Wm. R. Barry, do 17,		1 10	0
" "	Vankleeck and Allan, do 6,		6 15	0
" "	James R. Best, do 16,		2 10	0
" "	Daniel Thompson, do 10,		2 14	0
" "	Mark Running, do 8,		1 4	0
" "	Thos. Thompson, do 7,		2 17	0
			70 18	0

WILD LAND TAX FOR SCHOOLS.

" "	C. Baily, School Trustee, No. 2,		5 9	4
" "	Thos. Thompson, do,		4 12	9
" "	Daniel Thompson, do,	10,	2 10	1¼
" "	John Moore, do,		3 9	0
			16 1	2¼

LIBRARY.

" "	E. Ryerson, for Books		50 0	0
" "	Freight on Books,		1 0	0
" "	B. Maybee, Book Case,		5 0	0
" "	N. Ward,		4 0	0
" "	Richard Corrigan, Catalogue,		3 10	0
			63 10	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

" "	William H. Jones, Auditor,		0 17	6
" "	E. D. O'Flynn, do,		0 16	3
" "	James O'Hara, Taxes refunded,		0 16	6
" "	Andrew Rickley, Inspector,		1 10	0
" "	Richard Squires, do,		1 0	0
" "	Joseph Hazzard, do,		0 15	0
" "	Lawrence Conley, Constable,		0 10	0
" "	William Gray, Poll Clerk,		1 0	0
" "	Richard Corrigan, attending at Election,		1 0	0
" "	James Blackley, License refunded,		8 0	0
" "	N. Ward, Tavern Inspector,		1 6	3
" "	M. Bowell, for Printing,		8 6	0
" "	John St. Charles,		0 2	6
" "	Daniel Campbell, Serving Notices,		2 10	0
" "	Daniel Ross,		0 1	3
" "	Richard Corrigan, making Assessment,		3 0	0
" "	James R. Best, attending Court Revision,		0 18	9
" "	John R. Ketcheson, do do,		0 12	6
" "	W. H. Tumblety, do do,		0 18	9
" "	A. F. Wood, do do,		0 18	9
" "	Daniel Thompson, do do,		0 12	6
" "	Thomas Allan, do do,		0 18	9
" "	Richard Squires, do do,		0 12	6
" "	E. Mouncy, Travelling Expences,		2 17	0
" "	Richard Carrigan, Jury List and Court of Revision,		2 2	6
" "	John R. Ketcheson, Jury List,		1 10	0
" "	James R. Best, do,		1 0	0
" "	John Doyle to purchase Flour,		2 0	0
" "	A. F. Wood, for Postage,		1 10	6
" "	Jonathan Sleeper, Tavern Inspector,		0 10	0
" "	Stephen Read, do do,		0 10	0
" "	Michael Murphy, Taxes refunded,		1 15	3
			50 19	0

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS.

" "	William Vankleeck,		16 14	6
" "	Richard Squires,		20 0	0
" "	James R. Best,		7 0	0
" "	Robert Cooper,		10 0	0
			53 14	9

COUNCILLORS FOR 1856.

" "	John R. Ketcheson,		0 12	6
" "	Daniel Thompson,		0 6	3
" "	James O'Hara,		0 12	6
" "	William H. Tumblety,		0 12	6
" "	William Blair,		0 12	6
			2 16	3

COUNCILLORS FOR 1857.

" "	John R. Ketcheson,		4 16	3
" "	Wm. H. Tumblety,		4 8	9
" "	Daniel Thompson,		2 18	9
" "	A. F. Wood,		3 13	9
" "	Thomas Allan,		4 8	9
			20 6	3
" "	Richard Corrigan, Clerk for 1856,		12 10	0
" "	do do do 1857,		23 15	0
			36 5	0

LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT.

"	Local Superintendent,		18 13	4
			18 13	4

SCHOOL ACCOUNT.

" "	Township Tax for 1856,		72 10	4
" "	Legislative Grant for 1857,		72 1	8
			144 12	0
			£ 1154	6 9¾
	Treasurer's per Centage,		22 1	10
			£1176	8 7¾
	Balance in Treasurer's hands, Township Money,		£16 7	11¾
" "	" " Government Grant,		6 6	4
	Balance Total,		£22 14	3¾

We the undersigned beg leave to report that we have carefully examined the above Account and compared the same with vouchers and find it correct.

E. D. O'FLYNN, } Auditors.
Wm. H. JONES, }

MADOC, December 31, 1857.

IMPORTANT!!

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN."

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to announce to the INHABITANTS OF BELLEVILLE, and SURROUNDING COUNTRY, that the above named Steamer has arrived at PORTLAND, with the First Shipment of his

NEW STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

PURCHASED FOR CASH ON THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, IN THE BEST MARKETS IN *ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND FRANCE*, EMBRACING

ALL THE NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASONS,

IN FRENCH AND BRITISH SILKS, MILLINERY, DRESS GOODS, &c., &c., AND WHICH FOR EXTENT, VARIETY, RICHNESS AND CHEAPNESS, SURPASS ANY FORMER IMPORTATION.

☞ Further particulars will be given on the arrival of the Goods at the

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

PATRICK O'NEILL.

BELLEVILLE, MARCH 18TH, 1858. 31tf.

Belleville Seminary.

THE SECOND PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the Students in the Belleville Seminary, will take place on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 19th and 20th APRIL next, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. each day, and continuing throughout the day.

A public EXHIBITION will be held in the evening of Tuesday, commencing at 7 o'clock. The public are generally invited to attend.

The NEXT SESSION of the Institution will commence on THURSDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF MAY, and continue for the space of eleven weeks. Students would do well to enter at the opening, when the Classes will be organized.

J. H. JOHNSON, A. M.,
Principal.

Belleville Seminary, }
March 26, 1858. } 33-2

SEEDS!! SEEDS!!

NEWLY IMPORTED

GARDEN, FIELD, AND FLOWER SEEDS.

THE growth of 1857, and warranted true to their names.

Large White Belgian Carrot,
Long Orange do.,
Long Red Mangel Wurtzel,
Yellow Globe do. do.,
Early and Large York Cabbage,
Drumhead and Low Dutch do.,
Red Dutch Pickling do.,
Early and Late Paris Cauliflower,
Yellow Swedish Turnip,
White Globe do.,
Large Red, and Yellow Portugal Onion,
Long Green and Early Frame Cucumber.

A Large Assortment of

FLOWER SEEDS!

—ALSO—

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

For Sale wholesale and retail by

E. CHANDLER,
Front Street, Belleville.

Belleville, March 23, 1858. 31-8

BONNETS, DRESS GOODS, &C.

RECEIVED AT

DONNELLY, CONGER & CO'S.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

MARKED LOW.

IN CHANCERY.

MOFFATT vs. FRANCIS.

BY Virtue of a decretal order of this Honorable Court, and with the approbation of William Warren Dean Esq., Master at Belleville, the following valuable Lands and premises will be sold by Public Auction at the office of the Deputy Registrar in Belleville, in the County of Hastings, on Wednesday the 12th day of May now next ensuing, at twelve o'clock, noon, viz.:

Village Lot number four, in the Village of Trenton, on the West side of the River Trent, on which said Lot there is a wharf, &c. &c.

The property will be set up in one Lot.

JOHN BELL,
Solicitor for Plaintiff.

M. NULTY,
Auctioneer.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. No person shall advance less than £2 at any bidding under £100, nor less than £6 at any bidding over £100, and no person shall retract his bidding.

2. The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, and if any dispute arise as to the last or highest bidder, the property shall be put up at a former bidding.

3. The parties to the suit, with the exception of the Vendor, are to be at liberty to bid.

4. The purchaser shall, at the time of sale, pay down a deposit, in the proportion of £10 for every £100 of his purchase money, to the Vendor, or his Solicitors, and shall pay the remainder of the purchase money on the ninth day of June next, and upon such payment, the purchaser shall be entitled to the Conveyance and to be let into possession immediately; the purchaser, at the time of such sale, to sign an agreement for the completion of the purchase.

5. The purchaser shall have the Conveyance prepared at his own expense, and tender the same for execution.

6. If the purchaser shall fail to comply with the conditions aforesaid, or any of them, the deposit, and all other payments made thereon, shall be forfeited, and the premises may be resold, and the deficiency, if any, by such re-sale, together with all charges attending the same, or occasioned by the defaulter, shall be made good by the defaulter. 32-14

P. P. P. P.

Boot and Shoe Store.



G. G. GERMAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

PENITENTIARY BOOTS AND SHOES,

IS still prepared to supply the wants of his numerous customers, and all those who may be disposed to give him a call. It is now a well-established fact that

BOOTS AND SHOES

manufactured at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, are superior to the products of any other establishment in Canada or the United States; and purchasers are reminded that

GERMAN'S **P. P.** STORE,

which will in future be devoted almost exclusively to the sale of

PENITENTIARY WORK.

Is the only Shop in Belleville supplied by the manufacturers.

GERMAN

will always furnish a good article, at the lowest price, for CASH. Work made to order and all work Warranted. Give him a call.

Belleville, February 8th 1858. (26)

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

ROBERT MITCHELHILL,

BEGS to announce that he has just returned from MONTREAL MARKETS, where the panic for Gold has reduced prices of all kinds of Goods, cheaper than can be imported.

The LADIES of Belleville and vicinity are invited to call at the

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,

Where they will be able to purchase at Montreal Wholesale prices.

FARMERS and country customers, who wish to study DOMESTIC ECONOMY, cannot spend their money to greater advantage than at

R. MITCHELHILL'S
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Second door from Hambly's,
FRONT STREET.

BELLEVILLE, NOVEMBER, 1857. (12)

TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS.

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,
BELOW MONTREAL PRICES,
AT
COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
BELLEVILLE.

The Proprietor begs to apprise the trade that he has imported direct from the British, Scotch, and other European Markets, an extensive and elegantly assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods for the

WHOLESALE TRADE.

which he will dispose of at Montreal and New York prices.

He has also received a very large Stock of Ready Made Clothing, which he is prepared to sell considerably under the Canadian Markets.

In the following departments will be found the Newest and most Fashionable Goods for the present season:

Plaided and Satin Striped Coburgs,
French Cashmeres and Veenna Cloths,
Plain and Printed Delaines,
Broche, Silk, and Lama Scarfs,
Plaid Wool Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Plain Striped, and Brocaded Silks,
Factory Cottons and Steam Looms,

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts,
Printed Calicoes, Denims, Shirtings,
Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace Goods,
Blankets, Flannels, Battings,
Hosiery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods,
Mantles, Capes, Visettes, &c., &c.

THE Proprietor of the COMMERCIAL HOUSE being in the *HOME MARKETS FOR EIGHT MONTHS IN THE YEAR*, and being connected with the most eminent Manufacturing Houses in Great Britain, gives him advantages which few can command, and enables him to place his WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS when at Belleville, on nearly the same footing as if they were in NEW YORK OR MONTREAL, and saves the expense, delay, and inconvenience of having to bring stock such distances several times in the year.

Samples of Cloths, Dress Goods, Staples, &c., will be sent on application.

The Manager, Mr. IVERS, will see that every accommodation, and the most prompt attention shall be shown to

WHOLESALE BUYERS,

for whom a separate Wareroom has been arranged.

An early visit will repay purchasers.

HIS TERMS WILL BE FOUND *LIBERAL*.

P. O'NEILL, Proprietor.

19

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE Subscriber will be prepared to furnish HOTELS and PRIVATE FAMILIES with ICE, regularly every morning, CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED, during the Summer Season. All orders left with himself or with Mr. H. Fanning, at the Mansion House, will receive prompt attention.

HOMER TAYLOR.

Belleville, March 22, 1858. 31

CARTING.

Being well provided with the best of SPRING CARTS and WAGGONS, he is constantly prepared to convey Goods to and from the Railroad Depot or Wharves. For the convenience of parties wishing his services, orders may be left with Mr. Fanning, at the Mansion House, and they will be attended to

HOMER TAYLOR.

Belleville, March 22, 1858. 31

TENDERS! TENDERS!

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the County Clerk in Belleville, until SATURDAY, the 17th day of April next, for the Construction of either a Wooden or Iron Bridge, across the Moira, at Bridge Street, in said Town, according to Plans and Specifications lodged in said Clerk's Office.

By order,

THOMAS WILLS.

Office of the County Clerk, }
Belleville, March 8, 1858. } 29-8

Mrs. PHILLIPS,

WISHES to inform the Ladies of Belleville and its vicinity, that she has added

DRESS MAKING

to her Millinery Establishment, and would respectfully solicit a share of their patronage.

Feb'y 5th, 1858. 25

Job Printing executed to order at this Office

1858. 1858.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at the *BELLEVILLE NURSERY*,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

for this Season's Planting, consisting of

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. Standard and Dwarf Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Vines, &c.

Hedge, Green House, & Bedding Out Plants.

A large assortment of splendid Double Dahlias named, Double, Rubeous Roots, &c.

For particulars see Catalogue, which will be furnished gratis.

☞ Orders sent by mail, or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

J. PARKER THOMAS.

Belleville, March, 1858. 31-6w

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN.

Seventy-five years of age, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to enclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as part pay for the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement.

Address Dr. H. JAMES,
19 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J. (32-1m)

Q. U. T. Claim DEEDS, Chattel Mortgages, & Marriage Certificates, nearly got up—for sale at the *Chronicle* office.

CANADA—AS IT APPEARS FROM ALBANY.

While we are blindly seeking new Slave States among the swamps and fevers of the Tropics, we are repelling from us forever a Northern Realm, in whose healthful climate, intelligent and moral population, rich mines and fields and forests, are the germs of a hundred Free Republics. Canada might have been ours but that she dreads the power of a Slavery extending Government. Talk to a Canadian of the superiority of American to British rule, and he will point you significantly to the flock of black fugitives that is yearly pouring in to seek shelter from American Liberty under the flag of the British Queen; or will tell you that he has no disposition to see the iniquities of Kansas re-enacted on the banks of the St. Lawrence. But as the provinces grow in wealth and power, they need consolidation, and debarred from our Union they are building up a Union of their own. It will be our own fault if instead of seeing the Stars and Stripes waving over a linked succession of Free States extending from here to the North Pole, we shall see there twenty years hence, a formidable Empire, alien to and rival of our own.—*Evening Journal.*

☞ A first rate joke took place lately in our court room. A woman was testifying in behalf of her son, and swore 'that he had worked on a farm ever since he was born.'

The lawyer, who cross-examined her, said, 'You assert that your son worked on a farm ever since he was born?'

'I do.'

'What did he do the first year?'

'He Milked.'

The lawyer evaporated.

☞ The marriage portion of a young bride in old times, was a feather bed, six chairs, a plain cherry table and bureau, six cups and saucers, half a dozen silver teaspoons, and a lot of sand for sanding floors. Now they expect a set of silver plate, carved hair seat sofas, ottomans, divans, tete-a-tetes, rosewood piano, marble-top tables for parlors, painted furniture for chambers, and Brussels and Aixminster carpets.

☞ The Solons who make laws for the Canadian farmers, and *pick their pockets by way of compensation*, have voted themselves *eighteen holidays* in honor of eggs-eating or Easter.—The *six dollars a-day* still go on! The eighteen play-days will cost the country, at least thirty-six thousand dollars, and the outrage on public decency has no parallel in the political iniquities of the world!

GREAT HORSE TAMING SECRET

MR. RAREY'S success in England, where he has been practising before the high and noble functionaries of state from the Queen downwards, his great secret in TAMING HORSES, has caused general attention to be concentrated on the treatment of this noble animal. We have a Book printed during the last two months, which contains entire secret means of taming horses. This Book is copy-righted in the States, and sells for $10 or $20, but as there is no copy-right in Canada, it can be sold lower. A travelling agent visited many of our Provincial town, disposed of Books at the rate of $20, binding the purchaser in the sum of three hundred dollars not to communicate the secret to any one. We have a large edition to dispose of, and offer them for TWO DOLLARS per copy, the purchaser binding himself under the penalty of £100, not to communicate the secret to any one. We will also sell them by the dozen or hundred, terms of which will be made known on application to the subscribers.

⁂ Parties ordering the Books by mail, will please also give us the name of some well known person, as reference, as to their trust worthiness. Enclose $2, pay your postage, and you will receive the Book by return of mail.

☞ See the articles from the London *Times* and other papers, on the subject.

C. J. HYNES & Co.
Booksellers &c.

Prescott, March 26th 1858. 32-3w

NEW JEWELRY SHOP.
CHARLES BRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.



AT his stand, two doors above Mr. Nulty's Auction Room, Front Street, is prepared to meet all orders in his line of business with promptness and dispatch. He attends punctually to the Jobbing department, and his charges are very low.

His stock of Jewelry, nicely arranged and well selected, will give satisfaction to the most fastidious. A large assortment of

English, Swiss, and French Gold and Silver Watches,

warranted to be good timekeepers, on hand.

The best kinds of American Clocks constantly on hand.

He takes this opportunity to express to the public in general, his sincere thanks for past favors and solicits an equal share of patronage, hereafter promising to endeavor always to give the best satisfaction.

GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS

made to order.

OLD GOLD OR SILVER taken in exchange, or bought for Cash.

Belleville, March 8th, 1858. 13

GALLERY OF ART.
H. JAMES

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Belleville and the surrounding country that he has leased for a term of years, and fitted up a sky-light gallery over

MR. O'RIELLY'S STORE.

The subscriber respectfully invites the public to call and see his Pictures in the different branches of the Art.

THE AMBROTYPE PROCESS

Is one of his own inventing, and still stands unrivaled both on the American and European Continents. It is a Canadian production, and is warranted not to fade or scale off. He would be most happy to extend his services to all who wish to procure correct and life like pictures, in all the different branches of the Photographic Art.

N. B.—He would also state, that he has no Pictures on exhibition but what were taken by himself.

JAMES' DAGUERREAN CAR.—We would call the attention of our readers in Hampton and vicinity to the important fact that Mr. James, with his Daguerrean Car, has taken up his abode for a short time, in that thriving village, for the purpose of giving those who desire to procure copies in miniature of themselves or friends, an opportunity to do so. We have much pleasure in introducing Mr. James to our Hampton friends, as a gentleman in every respect worthy their confidence and support. As a Daguerrean Artist, he most deservedly ranks amongst the foremost in his profession, and we are confident that those who favor him with a call, and obtain from him a portrait, will be so well pleased as to admit the correctness of what we here state.—*Bowmanville Messenger.*

THE MAMMOTH CAR.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. James, Daguerrean Artist, is about leaving this town on the 15th December. From specimens that we have seen, we pronounce him the ablest man in Ambrotype and Photographs in the Province. Our readers should give him a call before he leaves us.—His Car and Gallery is on the Market Square. We would here remark that with his new and superior process, Pictures can be taken in cloudy as well as clear weather. His Ambrotype process surpasses all others on this side of the Atlantic.—*Port Hope Standard.*

Dark Drapery best for Ambrotypes. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Belleville, Nov. 26, 1857. 15

FARM FOR SALE,
IN THE HEART OF SIDNEY.

FOR sale, a farm of 150 acres in the third concession of Sidney, being three fourths of lot No. 24. It is well cleared, fenced, and watered, and in good condition throughout. The premises consist of house, Barn, Sheds, Driving-house, and every convenience. As the place is well known, a lengthened description is unnecessary. Terms, which are liberal, can be made known on applying to W. H. Ponton, Esq., or to the undersigned on the premises.

SAMUEL VANDERVOORT, *Agent.*

N. B.—Either 100 acres, or 50 acres, or the whole together will be sold to suit purchasers. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given when required.

Sidney, Jan. 18, 1858. 22-4

WASHING MACHINE.

TO the Canadian public, and more particularly the Female part of it, we are happy to say that we are now prepared to furnish them with a newly patented and very valuable

WASHING MACHINE,

One that has never before been used in Canada, nor in any other part of the world, till within the last six or eight months.

It has two principles, viz:

PRESSURE AND KNUCKLE ACTION,

either of which can be used at the will of the operator. We would state for the information of all who are or may be interested in this very great improvement, that one half at least of the time, labor and soap can be saved which are usually consumed by all other methods of washing, and that all kinds of garments and bed clothes can be washed perfectly clean without the least danger of wearing or tearing even the finest muslins or collars; and the washing, sudsing, and rinsing can be done in it, if you choose, without making any slop or dirt whatever. The use of this machine does away with all rubbing if desired, and may be used and handled by any old lady or small girl, as it turns very easy, and only weighs about thirty-five pounds. A trial of it cannot fail to satisfy the most incredulous of its value as a labor-saving machine. It can be put on a table, bench, chair, or a barrel while being used.—These machines are now manufactured in Belleville, Canada West, by I. W. Payne, for the proprietors.

B. WALTON & C. PETERSON.

Mr. Payne's shop is over Mr. Amos Proctor's Axe Factory, where we respectfully invite all persons to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. One of these machines can be bought for the small sum of two pounds ten shillings, and will soon be for sale in all of the principal towns and villages in Canada.

Belleville, Dec. 23, 1857. 19

INTERNATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
142, STRAND, LONDON.

Local Board for Canada.

BENJAMIN HOLMES, Esq., *Chairman.*
REV. JOHN FLANAGAN,
THEODORE HART, Esq.

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JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN, Esq.,
General Agent for Canada.

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JOHN THOMAS,
26 *Agent for Hastings.*

DAFOE HOUSE,
CORNER OF BRIDGE AND PINNACLE STREETS,
BELLEVILLE, C. W.
THOMAS THURESSON,
PROPRIETOR.

THE above well-known magnificent Establishment, is now open to the Travelling Community, and Public generally.—The House is newly re-built, and thoroughly improved throughout, and is fitted out in First Class style, and will be kept as a First Class Hotel. The Furniture is all new and completely furnished. The Table will be always provided with the Choicest delicacies the Market can afford. There is a Commodious Yard and Splendid Sheds and Stables attached to the premises.

Careful Hostlers always in attendance.

This Hotel is the most desirable and convenient House in Belleville, being so near the Post Office, Banks, Court House, Market, and the principle business places in Town.

Omnibusses always ready to convey Passengers to and from the Cars and Steamboats.

The subscriber respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

THOS. THURESSON,
PROPRIETOR.

Belleville, Jan. 4, 1858. 21

SODA WATER.
JAMES EVES
ONCE MORE IN THE FIELD!

THIS SODA WATER is without a parallel as a summer beverage. Its superior qualities over all other beverages of the kind, are numerous and conclusive—it is manufactured of pure spring water and the best of materials—it is the purest, clearest, best flavored, and healthiest beverage that can be used, and needs but a trial to test its value.

Having purchased, at a great expense, a large and splendid generator and all machinery necessary for manufacturing and bottling Soda Water, he is now prepared to furnish any quantity of this delicious and celebrated article at wholesale and retail, at his factory in Belleville.

☞ Portable fountains, for the use of Stores, &c., charged at a low rate.

All orders from surrounding cities, towns, or villages, promptly attended to.

☞ The Bottles in all cases to be returned without delay.

JAMES EVES.

Belleville, Dec. 9, 1857. 17

SODA WATER.

Mr. James Eves, of this town, has commenced the manufacture of Soda Water, as will be seen by advertisement in another column. In order to provide a first rate article, he has been at considerable expense in procuring suitable apparatus, and his Soda water is warranted free from the injurious ingredients sometimes employed.—By a simple improvement on the old plan of tying the cork to the bottle, the former is easily removed,—at least this was the case with the dozen bottles left at our office, and the gusto with which the whole went off, leaves no doubt as to the superiority of the beverage.—*Hastings Chronicle.*

EVES' SODA WATER.—Those who like good Soda Water, well flavored, can enjoy the luxury, by applying for that made by Mr. Eves of this Town. It has been well tested, and pronounced of the first quality.—*Intelligencer.*

For Sale by the Subscriber,

1,000 SIDES BEST SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, and Ten Dozen best Cast Steel AXES.

M. NULTY.

Blleville, Sept. 1, 1857. 2

JOB-WORK of all kinds, printing in colors &c, neatly executed at this *Chronicle* office.

Just received by the subscriber at the

CANTON TEA STORE!

20 Reams Paper,	3 bbls Morton's Family Whiskey,
2 cases Mustard,	4 bbls London Porter, pts,
1 bbl Pickles,	3 bbls Extra Syrup,
2 bbls Filberts,	1 case Blacking, No. 2,
1 bbl Almonds,	1 case Blacking, No. 3,
10 boxes Stearine Candles,	1 case Blacking, No. 4,
15 boxes Adamantine Candles,	1 case Blacklead,
6 chests Young Hyson Tea,	2 bbls Bath Bricks,
4 chests Young Hyson Tea,	1 tierce Washing Soda,
3 chests Fine Oolong do,	10 boxes Saleratus in packages,
2 chests Young Hyson do,	5 boxes Cream Tartar,
6 boxes Tobacco, Hindley's 7s,	1 keg Baking Soda,
1 case Tobacco,	9 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles,
3 bbls Syrups,	1 case Scotch Marmalade Orange,
2 bbls Pot Barley,	1 " " Lemon,
1 hhd Pale Brandy,	1 case English Plum Jam,
14 bbls Porter, qts,	1 " Dawson Jam,
14 bbls Ale, qts,	1 " Red Currant Jam,
14 chests Young Hyson Tea,	1 " Green Gage Jam,
1 case Liquorice,	1 " Black Currant Jelly,
1 case Indigo,	1 " Red Currant Jelly,
1 case Nutmegs,	1 " Bottled Gooseberries,
120 boxes Seal'd Herrings,	1 " Bottled Black Currants,
10 doz. Brooms,	1 " Mushroom Ketchup,
12 jars Mustard,	1 case assorted English Sauces,
1 box Ground Cloves,	1 case English Double Glo'ster Cheese,
1 box Ground Pimento,	4 quarter cask Sherry Wine,
3 boxes Oswego Starch,	4 " " Port Wine,
10 " Fig Blue,	1 case English Strawberry Jam,
10 " Glasgow Pipes,	1 " " Raspberry Jam,
1 bbl Currants,	1 " " Bottled Cherries,
2 bbls Mackerel,	1 " " Bottled Red Currants,
1 bbl Salmon,	1 " " Bottled Raspberries,
4 half bbls Herrings,	1 " " Bottled Magnum Bonum Plums,
9 bbls Herrings,	1 " " Green Gage Plums,
1 case Sardines,	1 " " Dawson Cheese,
1 " Lobsters,	1 " " Bottled Damsons,
1 bbl W. B. Elephant Oil,	1 hhd " Van Hoytema & Co. Holland Gin,
1 " Cod Oil,	15 boxes NEW Muscatel Raisins,
2 cases Salad Oil, pts,	1 case Stove Brushes,
2 cases Salad Oil, qts,	1 " Shoe Brushes,
9 boxes White Soap,	4 bbls Oatmeal,
1 tierce City Rice,	5 boxes Toilet Soap,
1 bbl Pearl Barley,	1 tierce Loaf Sugar,
2 boxes Pudding Starch,	1 case Walnut Ketchup,
2 tierces Bordeaux Vinegar,	1 bbl Stoughton Bitters,
6 boxes Clothes Pins,	150 gross Matches,
20 " Liverpool Soap,	1 case Sperm Matches
3 bags Rio and Java Coff e,	3 boxes Castile Soap,
4 hhds Dark Brandy, "Martell's,"	2 bbls Assorted Pickles,
4 " Pale Brandy, "United Vineyard,"	5 boxes Ground Pepper,
15 cases Van Hoytema & Co., Holland Gin,	12 doz. Decanters,
12 boxes Maccaroni,	12 doz. Tumblers,
12 baskets Champagne, "Jockey Club,"	20 M. Cigars.
15 chests Twankay Tea,	
3 bbls Morton's Proof Whiskey,	

JAMES BLACKLOCK.

Belleville, Nov. 11th, 1857. 13

L. SCOTT & CO'S
RE-PRINT OF THE
BRITISH PERIODICALS
AND THE
FARMER'S GUIDE.
Great Reduction in the Price of the Latter Publication.

L. SCOTT & Co., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:—

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of *Advance Sheets* from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.

The publishers will pay the United States postage.

N·B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE,
TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

$5 FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon, the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post paid,) $6.

☞ *This work is NOT the old "Book of the Farm."*

Remittances for any of the above publications should be addressed, (post-paid,) to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
28 No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

EMIGRATION.
SERVANT'S REGISTRY,
AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,
Near Patterson's Foundry, North Belleville.

ALL parties desirous of being furnished with Masters or Servants from said office, will please attend there between the hours of TWO and THREE o'clock P. M.

Lands and Houses rented or sold on moderate terms.

Office hours from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

G. McADIE.

Belleville, December, 1857. 18

New Music & Musical Instruments

JUST OPENING, some very fine Toned PIANOS, Stodart's & Chickering's—warranted first-rate Instruments; and a quantity of NEW MUSIC.

—ALSO,—

PRINCE'S and CARHART & NEEDHAM'S superior MELODEONS, warranted of the best quality, and will be sold at the Manufacturer's prices for CASH.

E. HARRISON.

Belleville, Sept'r 9, 1857. 4

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST half Lot No. 24, containing 100 acres, improved, in the 2nd concession of Thurlow, 4½ miles from Belleville, and fronting on the Grand Trunk Railway. There is a good Barn and Log House, with a good well of water on the premises.

Title Indisputable.

For terms apply to
JOSEPH OSTROM, Belleville,
or SIMEON OSTROM, *Ag't* Sidney.

Belleville, Oct. 20, 1857. 9

BLANK NOTES

FOR Dollars and Cents,—just printed and for sale at the *Chronicle* Office.



WATCH MAKER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his numerous customers, that he has procured an excellent Watch Maker from Switzerland, and will thus be enabled to do the best and finest work in this line on all kinds of Geneva and English watches. All kinds of new parts, such as jewels, cylinders, pallets, rollers, dials, hands, wheels, springs, glasses, &c., for all kinds of watches, done in the best manner, and warranted to go well, and at the shortest notice and reasonable prices. A large stock of

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,

Jewelry, &c., kept constantly on hand at his old stand, opposite the new buildings lately put up by James Whiteford, Esq., Front St.

WM. NORTHGRAVES,
Watchmaker.

Belleville, Nov. 12, 1857. 13

Ambrotypes and Meleanotypes,
HALF PRICE.

HART & HOSE have opened rooms over Badcock's Store, a few doors above Papeneau's Hotel, for the purpose of furnishing all kinds of pictures at one half the price charged in this part of the country, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction or no charge made. Call early, as rare chances are offered. Don't delay on account of cloudy weather, as pictures are made just as well as in clear. Call and satisfy yourself, as regards prices and quality of pictures.

American money taken at par for Pictures.

HART & HOSE.

Belleville, Nov. 24, 1857 14

NEW RIFLE FACTORY
IN BELLEVILLE!



J. H. RECTOR,

THE well known Rifle maker of Syracuse, N. Y., is now opening a Branch Gun Store and Rifle Factory opposite the Commercial Buildings, on the West side of Front Street, Belleville, C. W., where he will be happy to receive orders for

Target and Hunting Rifles

of all descriptions. He now has and intends to keep the best of Workmen in his employ, which will enable him to give entire satisfaction.

All kinds of Repairing done on Short notice, at reasonable prices, in a style of neatness and durability.

All orders sent by Mail shall receive prompt attention, and answered immediately if requested. All work manufactured by him, or under his inspection, may be

CONSIDERED AS WARRANTED!

He will also keep constantly on hand for sale a general assortment of

Rifles, Double & Single Barrel Guns, Pistols, *Powder Flasks, Shot Belts and Pouches, Game Bags, Cone Keys, Wad-Cutters, Percussion Caps, Powder, Shot, Lead*, and in fact a general assortment of articles kept in the Sporting Line, &c., &c., which will be sold as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

The Sportsmen of Belleville and vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves, from whom a share of patronage is solicited, and of the public in general.

J. H. RECTOR.

Belleville, September 2, 1857. (3)

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to cure diseases in Horses, viz:—Influenza (especially), Swellings in the legs, Dropsy in the chest, Ring-bone, Bone spavin, Pole evil, Blood spavin, Split hoofs, and all diseases to which horses are subject; in proof of which he can refer to several Farmers of experience in this vicinity.

He will be found at his Hotel, TORONTO HOUSE, Front street.

ISAAC FANNING.

PEAS AND GRASS SEED.

WANTED, 5,000 bushels of the following kind of Peas:

First quality	Small White Peas,
do.	California Peas,
do.	Marrowfat Peas.

—ALSO,—

Any quantity of first quality Timothy Seed.

☞ Cash on delivery, by

H. PRETTY.

Belleville, Feb'y 4, 1858. 25

To Rent,

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, situate on Pinnacle Street, directly opposite W. H. Ponton Esq's dwelling house.

Apply to W. HOPE.

Bellev'lle, Jan. 25, 1858. 23

DR. MORSE'S
INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

CAUTION!

Merchants and Traders will be on their guard and not be imposed upon by a counterfeit of Morse's Indian Root Pills, signed A. B. Moore.—All genuine Indian Root Pills have the name and signature of A. J. White & Co. on each box.

Dr. Morse, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depended upon this vital fluid.

A. J. WHITE & CO.,
50 Leonard Street, New York.

DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depends upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in our reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Suporific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diurectic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other propetlies of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united to the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, or they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames have been scorched by the burning element of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish, but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight and the flash of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

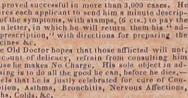
CAUTION.—Beware of a counterfeit signed A. B. MOORE. All genuine have the name of A. J. WHITE & Co. on each box. Also the signature of *A. J. White & Co.* All others are spurious.

A. J. WHITE & Co.,
Sole Proprietors,
50, Leonard Street, N. Y.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

Agents wanted in every town, village and hamlet in the land. Parties desiring the agency will address as above for terms.

Price 25 cents per box; five boxes will be sent on receipt of $1, postage paid. 18



AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR who has made his fortune and retired from business, will spend the remainder of his days in curing that dreadful disease—Consumption—Free of Charge: his earnest desire being to communicate to the world his remedies that have proved successful in more than 3,000 cases. He requires each applicant to send him a minute description of the symptoms, with stamps, (6 cts.) to pay the return letter, in which he will return them his "advice prescription," with directions for preparing the medicines &c.

The Old Doctor hopes that those afflicted will not, on account of delicacy, refrain from consulting him because he makes No Charge. His sole object in advertising is to do all the good he can, before he dies.—He feels that he is justly celebrated for cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Address DOCT. UNCAS BRANT,
23 Box 3531, P. O., New York

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF
YOUTH and MATURITY,
Just Published, Gratis, the 25th Thousand.

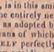
A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL TREATMENT, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of the System, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally.

By B. De Laney, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract clearly demonstrated: and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostroms of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post-paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard Street, New York City. 17-1y

P. O'SHEE, VETERINARY SURGEON,



HAS moved to the Grove, in West Belleville, where he has rented Stables, and is now prepared to attend to all diseases of the Horse. Parties leaving feed for their horses will be charged only for Medicine and attendance. Charges moderate. Cures warranted if required. P. O'Shee attends at H. Fanning's Hotel on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, in each week, and at his residence in the Grove, back of McCormack's Grocery, the other days. 16

FARMS FOR SALE,

FOR particulars enquire of the undersigned.

JAS. JAMISON.

Belleville, July 14, 1857. 47

LAND FOR SALE.

N. ½ of Lot 14 in the 4th concession (North range) Tyendinaga. Apply to
ROBERT P. JELLETT,
27 *Barrister, Belleville.*

THE
LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD, IS A GREAT SCIENTIFIC Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver.*

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

A compound has been formed by dissolving gums and extracting that part which is soluble for the active virtues of the medicine. These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure without any of the disagreeable after effects, felt by using Calomel or Mineral Poison, that is usually resorted to.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonsful will always relieve Sick-Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventative of Cholera.

One dose taken often will prevent the recurrence of billious attacks, while it relieves all painful feelings.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all yellowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while summer and bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms, while for worms in children, there is no surer, safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

There is no exaggeration in these statements; they are plain sober facts, that we can give evidence to prove, while all who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Among the hundreds of Liver Remedies now offered to the public, there are none we can so fully recommend as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, so generally known now throughout the Union. This preparation is truly a *Liver Invigorator*, producing the most happy results on all who use it. Almost innumerable certificates have been given of the great virtue of this medicine by those of the highest standing in society, and we know it to be the best preparation now before the public.—*Hudson County Democrat.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

R. Holden & Co. sole Agents for Belleville. 8

THE
Railroad Celebration
—IN—
Belleville, will take place on the
ANNIVERSARY OF THE
QUEEN'S VISIT TO THIS TOWN.

IT will be conducted on a most magnificent scale. It is calculated to eclipse that of the City of Montreal, and thereby place the Capitol of Lower Canada in the shade.

HER MAJESTY

is expected to arrive in Belleville, by a Special Train from Quebec, in thirteen hours. Therefore, under these auspicious circumstances, the

VARIETY AND ABUNDANCE OF HARDWARE

which will be required for the occasion, must be very considerable; and in consideration thereof, the committee of the BELLEVILLE RAILROAD CELEBRATION and the public Generally, are most respectfully invited to call at the

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT
—OF—
M. GILLEN,

where they will find a genuine and complete assortment of

Hardware,

if not superior, certainly not surpassed by any other in Town, comprising every article in the trade.

M. G. flatters himself with the idea that, from his knowledge and experience in the above line of business, and the *large and peculiar* selection of goods JUST ARRIVED, that he occupies a position which will enable him to please the fastidious, in point of style and quality, not excepting Her Majesty, should she feel graciously pleased to favor him with a call, during her sojourn here.

"There's no Time to be Lost."

☞ Look into his Store in the Victoria Buildings, as you are passing by, and Judge for Yourselves.

"God Save the Queen."

—o—

ALL persons Indebted to the above named M. G., are respectfully requested to settle their accounts for the years 1855-6.

Belleville, Dec. 13, 1856. (17)

VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE.

THE following valuable property is offered for sale by private contract:

The south 75 acres of Lot No. 2, in the second concession of Thurlow.

ALSO,

Nine acres and a perch on Montreal and Charlotte Streets, being a portion of Wellington Murney's survey.

ALSO,

Five acres in the same survey, adjoining the allowance for road between Thurlow and Sidney in the town of Belleville.

ALSO,

228 feet on Coleman Street, between Easton's Mills, and the lower Bridge, running back to the River Moira.

ALSO,

231 feet lying to the east of Robert Coleman's lot, on the street leading to Bleeker's Mills.

ALSO,

A strip of land lying between William Street and Grand Trunk Railway.

ALSO,

Lot No. 18 in third concession and Lot No. 19 in fourth concession of Marmora, 20 acres of latter being improved, with dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

The north end of Lot No. 2 in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 50 acres, 20 acres improved with dwelling house thereon, with a never failing spring running through the lot.

For terms and particulars apply to
SHELDON HAWLEY,
Trenton.

February, 28th, 1857. (29)

Hotel & Wharf Property for Sale,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THAT large and commodious frame Building on the East side of Pinnacle Street, formerly kept as a Hotel by Capt. Bonter, a large yard and out-buildings are attached.

Also—Water lot B, in the Town of Belleville, having on it a large Storehouse and Wharf.

The property can be seen on application to Captain Bonter.

TERMS, (which will be liberal,) and other particulars may be learned on application to

JAMES JAMISON.

Belleville, June 23rd, 1857. 44

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened shop in Mr.

NEILSON'S STONE BUILDINGS,

fronting the Market, where he hopes, from his long standing and well known ability, by punctuality and despatch, to merit a share of public patronage. All orders in the above line executed in the latest style of Fashion and warranted.

N. B.—Cutting done on the shortest notice and warranted.

JOHN McAFEE.

Front St., Belleville, 1857. (18)

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, acidity on the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots of webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

THE proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similer preparation extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

A STAPLE ARTICLE.

We would call the attention of our friends to the following:

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 7, 1857.

Dear Sir:—Permit me the pleasure of stating to you the gratification I have in vending, and the universal favor, "Hoofland's German Bitters" meet with, by nearly every person who has had occasion to test their virtues in this vicinity. This establishment has had the Agency of your Medicine since 1852, and I can safely say, there has been no remedy placed before the public within the scope of my knowledge, that has met so much general favor and so worthily as the German Bitters. I have no hesitation in recommending them to our customers, suffering with diseases for which they are appropriate, feeling confident from past experience that they will do all, and even more, than is promised by them. In Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, I defy an equal. To Druggists I can recommend them as a safe investment, and to the public as a truly worthy remedy.

Very truly yours,
To Dr. C. M. Jackson. C. B. EMERSON.

LADIES! LADIES!

Are you afflicted with *Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Want of Energy, Weakness, Dizziness, or Sick Headache.* Read the following:

J. M. Hulshizer, Doylestown, Pa., June 2, 1853, says:—"My wife has been afflicted with a Nervous Debility since September, 1851, since which time I have been unable to find any physician or medicine that would benefit her in the least, until one day I called at the store of Dr. Harvey, of this town, for some tincture of iron, and described to him the afflictions of my wife; he then handed me a lot of papers to read, among which I found one describing Hoofland's German Bitters, I immediately procured a few bottles from him, and am pleased to state that the use of the Bitters has done more good than all the medicine she has heretofore taken. I wish you to send me half a dozen bottles."

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States and Canada.

Sold by all Druggists in Belleville. 14

NEW TREATMENT.
BUFFALO
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF

DYSPEPSIA, General Debility, Syphilis Seminal weakness and the Secret infirmities of Youth and Maturity, by Dr. AMOS & SON, Buffalo, N. Y. Office corner of Main and Quay streets, up stairs.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. AMOS & SON

take great pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia and New York; it has been declared to be the only useful instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal weakness, or any disease of the genital organs, caused by the secret habits of youth.

Dr. AMOS & SON, in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of their instrument, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed and sent by express, is ten dollars.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.

Dr. AMOS & SON are the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. May be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, in every stage and symptom of Disease, Secondary Symptoms, Seminal Weakness, Impotence and Strictures of the Urethra, &c., with inviolable secresy. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of 30 years' extensive and successful practice in London.

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dr. AMOS & SON have devoted their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, and the relief they have consequently been enabled to render to their fellow creatures is fully testified and gratefully acknowledged by convalescent patients, and others daily arriving in town from all parts of the country, for the express purpose only of consultation, while their exertions have been crowned with the most signal advantages; yet from what they have experienced in inquiring into the causes of these complaints, from their most simple condition to that of the most dangerous and inveterate, they have always entertained the possibility of their prevention and removal, and likewise invariably found that the most horrible and malignant forms of disease could almost always be traced to one of the following causes:—Ignorance neglect, or the ill effects of unskilful and improper treatment; therefore Dr. AMOS & SON have succeeded in discovering, in the selection of their remedies, a safe, effectual and cautious course; omitting all combination of remedies which bear an equivocal character, as well as those whose premature or injudicious applications might be productive of bad consequences in the hands of private individuals. In short, the laudable end of their remedies is the lessening of a great mass of human misery by the alleviation, relief and prevention of those grievous afflictions that are in reality the secret foes of life, and which while they so extensively surround us, call aloud for our skill and interference for their extermination.

COUNTRY INVALIDS.

Persons in any part of the world may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

Address Dr. AMOS & SON, corner Main and Quay street, Buffalo, N. Y. 13

CASH FOR HIDES.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price for any quantity of HIDES, delivered at his Shop.

S. B. SMITH.

Belleville, Sept'r, 1856. 4

CONFECTIONERS.—Any quantity of 4 line MOTTOES for sale at this Office.

Hastings Chronicle.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVI. BELLEVILLE, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1858. NO. 35.

The Hastings Chronicle.

A COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY WEEKLY JOURNAL, is published every Wednesday, by E. MILES, Victoria Buildings.

TERMS:—To Mail Subscribers, 10s in advance. If not paid until the end of the year, 12s 6d.—When delivered by Carrier, 2s 6d extra will be charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:—Six lines and under, 2s 6d for the first, and 7½d for each subsequent insertion. From six to ten lines, 3s 4d for the first, and 10d for each subsequent insertion.—Ten lines and upwards, 4d per line for the first, and 1d per line for each subsequent insertion.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO'S
Advertising Agency,
19 *Nassau Street, New York, and No. 10, State Street, Boston.*

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., are Agents for the "HASTINGS CHRONICLE," and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas.

Business Directory.

N. McARTHUR,
MANUFACTURER OF
SADDLES, HARNESS,
Trunks, Whips, Bridles, &c. &c.,
Front St. Belleville, opposite Nathan Jones's Dry Goods Store. 28

RAILROAD HOUSE.
D. H. CASE, PROPRIETOR, Belleville, C. W.
OMNIBUS to and from the Cars free of charge. 17-3m
LIVERY STABLE attached to the House.

WM. CANNIFF, M. D.,
AND M. R. C. S. ENGLAND.
Physician, Surgeon, &c.
OFFICE and Residence in Mrs. Bruce's Buildings, top of Pinnacle St., near the Upper Bridge.
Belleville, 1857. (17)

H. GREENSHIELDS.
Account and General Commission Agent,
PRINGLE'S BUILDINGS, BELLEVILLE.
ALL business entrusted to him will be correctly and faithfully executed on reasonable terms. 17
Will act as Arbitrator when required.

CHARLES BRICK,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, two doors above M. Nulty's Auction Room, Front Street, Belleville. 14

SIMPSON & DEAN,
Barrister and Attornies-at-Law, &c. &c. &c.
Office, Bridge Street, next door to Empire Hotel.
C. P. SIMPSON, 4 W. W. DEAN

MR. W. H. PONTON,
REGISTER COUNTY OF HASTINGS, Barrister and Attorney, &c. &c.
Belleville, Jan. 1, 1857. (21)

G. E. HENDERSON,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW. Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.—Office in Victoria Buildings, under the *Chronicle* Office. (19)

R. P. JELLETT,
Barrister & Attorney at Law.
BELLEVILLE, C. W. 37

L. H. HENDERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public,—Office, Victoria Buildings, Belleville. (45)

M. NULTY,
AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and General Broker, Belleville. (46)

CHARLES L. COLEMAN,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer &c.—Office over Blacklock's Grocery Store, Main Street, Belleville. (36)

I. S. FARRELL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, FRONT Street, Belleville, Front Street, opposite the Market. (23)

GILLESPIE & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION Merchants, Hastings Commercial Buildings, No. 1, Belleville. (13)

DAILY STAGE TO MADOC.
LEAVES Belleville every week day at 7½ o'clock A. M., arriving in Madoc at 1 P. M.—Leaves Moon's Hotel, Madoc, at 8 o'clock A. M., reaching Belleville at 4 P. M. FARE 5s. 39
ANSON B. ROSS, JOHN CANNIFF.

G. WEBSTER,
ARCHITECT, BUILDING SURVEYOR, & Civil Engineer,—Office next door to G. E. Henderson's, Victoria Buildings, Main Street, Belleville, C. W. (47)

WILSON'S SALOON.
BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, &c., FRONT Street, (late Cadwell's,) where all kinds of Confectionery, Soda Biscuit, Fruit, Crackers, &c., are furnished to order on the shortest notice. Purchasers by the quantity furnished at prices which will enable them to sell at wholesale, and make a fair profit. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange. JOHN WILSON.
Belleville, Oct. 27, 1855. 14

PIANO FORTE TUNING.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold himself in readiness, on reasonable notice, to tune and repair Piano Fortes, Church and Parlor Organs, in Belleville and vicinity. Orders may be left at Harrison's or Duff's Book Stores, or at Coleman's Boarding House, on Front Street, near the upper bridge.
23 H. C. MASON.

UNDERTAKER.
THOS. HARDY BEGS TO INFORM THE Inhabitants of Belleville, and the County generally, that he has purchased the Stock of Coffins, &c., belonging to John McKay, Undertaker, and that he is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line, at the shortest notice. He also begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish Coffins of all kinds and qualities, to suit customers. The Hearse will be sent free of charge within the Corporation. Terms liberal.
Belleville Dec. 1855. 15

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
150 ACRES of Lot No. 29, in the 2nd Concession of Thurlow.
Terms of payment easy. Apply to
W. H. WALLBRIDGE.
Belleville, September 24, 1857. 8

PROVINCIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF TORONTO, C. W.
Subscribed Capital, £496,620—
PAID UP CAPITAL £96,714 1s.

PRESIDENT—J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT—HON J H CAMERON, M P.

Directors;
G. CRAWFORD Esq., M.P. | GEO. DUGGAN, JR., Esq.
Hon. J H. CAMERON M.P. | CAPT. P. WALLACE.
A. M. CLARK, Esq. M.D. | Hon W B ROBINSON M P.
WM. L. PERRIN, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | DUNCAN MACDONELL Esq
E. F. WHITTEMORE, Esq.

MANAGER—Hon. J. LEANDER STARR.
Inspector of Agencies—E. H. WHITMARSH, Esq.
BANKERS:—TORONTO—City Bank of Montreal.
NEW YORK—Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Duggan & Burns.
Head Office, Toronto St. Toronto.

FARM RATES.
The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on isolated Farm risks, to which they would draw the attention of Farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this Company at as low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.

George A. Boulter, M.D., Agent, Stirling; Wm. E. D. Eadus, Agent, Shannonville; Rob't Newbery, Belleville, Travelling Agent, County of Hastings.

F. McANNANY,
Agent, Belleville.
Toronto, 29th August, 1857. 3

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
Governor,
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE ERL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
Head Office
EDINBURGH, 5 GEORGE STREET
CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, 49 Great St. James Street.
Hon. PETER M'GILL, President of the Bank of Montreal, Chairman
The Hon. JUSTICE M'CORD.
The Hon. A. N. MORIN.
B. H. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier of "La Banque du Peuple."
JOHN OGILVY MOFFATT, Esq., Merchant.
HENRY STARNES, Esq., Merchant.
Manager.
JAMES GILCHRIST DICKSON.

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF £100, WITH OR WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age.	Annual Premium with Profits. £	s.	d.	Annual Premium without Profits. £	s.	d.
15	1	14	0	1	11	2
20	1	18	4	1	15	1
25	2	3	3	1	19	8
30	2	9	4	2	5	2
35	2	16	7	2	11	10
40	3	5	6	3	0	0
45	3	17	3	3	10	9
50	4	13	0	4	5	3
55	5	16	0	5	6	4
60	7	7	1	6	14	11

These Premiums can be paid half-yearly or in quarterly instalments.

Proposals for Assurance and other business *finally disposed of in Canada* without reference to the Parent Board.

Agent at Belleville,
20-6m JOHN BELL.

PRINCE EDWARD
FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN P. ROBLIN, *President.*
JOHN MURNEY, | ARCHELAUS SOUTHARD.
ABSALOM GREELY, | WILSON BENTLY,
AARON D. DOUGALL, | N. B. CONGER,
S. MERRILL, Secretary.
DANIEL McMULLEN, General Agent.
31 PHILIP I ROBLIN, Agent for Hastings.

INSURANCE.
THE MONTREAL FIRE, LIFE AND INLAND Navigation Assurance Co. Capital £200,000.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, £500,000 Sterling. (For Life only.)

☞ The undersigned continue to Insure Fire, Life, and Marine risks in the above Companies, upon very moderate terms.
ROSS & BELL, *Agents.*
Belleville, June, 1857. 20

The Liverpool and London
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
E. CHANDLER,
19 *Agent, Belleville.*

EQUITABLE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL, £500,000 sterling. The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company for the County of Hastings, (excepting the Village of Trenton,) is now prepared to take risks in the same.
(52) JOHN THOMAS.

NOTICE.
MR. S. M. WASHBURN, of Canifton, has this day been appointed Agent for the *Provincial Fire*, and *Albert & Times Life* Assurance Companies. Those wishing to effect an Insurance will find the Tariff greatly reduced.

Renewal receipts for Thurlow and Sidney can be obtained at S. M. Washburn's Office, Canifton.
R. NEWBERY.
Belleville, August 17, 1857. 52

WM. W. McARTHUR,
Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
Opposite DR. COLEMAN'S DRUG STORE.
SIGNS, Window Blinds, &c., painted with neatness and despatch. Glazing or Paper Hanging done on short notice. Furniture varnished or painted, or both, in the best style.
All orders left with Dr. Coleman will be punctually attended to.
Belleville, April 21, 1857. 35-6m

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.
WM. K. KERR,
BEGS to inform the Trade, and inhabitants of Belleville and vicinity, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing,
SOAP & CANDLES
of a superior quality, at prices as reasonable as can be procured in any market on the continent.
FACTORY.—Coulter Street, near Brown's Foundry.
Belleville, Oct. 14, 1857. 10

Poet's Corner.

THE FIRST FLOWER.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

For ages on our river borders,
These tassels in their tawny bloom,
And willowy studs of downy silver,
Have prophecied of Spring to come.

For ages have the unbound waters
Smiled on them from their pebbly hem,
And the clear carol of the robin
And song of blue bird welcomed them.

But never yet from smiling river,
Or song of early bird, have they
Been greeted with a gladder welcome
Than whispers from my heart to-day.

They break the spell of cold and darkness,
The weary watch of sleepless pain;
And from my heart, as from the river,
The ice of winter melts again.

Sad Calamity in Jefferson County, N. Y.

BURNING OF A WHOLE FAMILY! HEROIC CONDUCT OF A JAILOR'S WIFE.

Watertown, April 5th.

A farmer named Daniel Comstock has been living with his four little daughters, Mary, Maria, Colona and Cora, alone in his house, which is located fourteen or fifteen miles from Watertown, on what is known as the Philadelphia road. His wife has been absent some two months in Auburn, under medical treatment. Last (Sunday) night, about 9 o'clock, it was discovered that the residence of Mr. Comstock was in flames, and before assistance could be rendered it was burned to the ground, with its five inmates! It would seem from the position of affairs as I found them to-day, on the ground, that Mr. C. and his four daughters (the oldest of whom is only ten years) were all asleep together in one bed-room, in a corner of the house. The first indication they had of the fire was, probably, not until the building was full of flames, for it is apparent the fire "took" from a keg of ashes in the wood-house, which is some distance from the bed-room in question, and, in burning its way to the bed-room, it must have enveloped everything in flames. Rushing in the darkness forth from the bed-room, the frantic children flew in different directions, blinded by the smoke and flames, while the father ran up stairs for his box of valuables, while he might have easily opened the bed-room window at the outset, and placed himself and children beyond danger—for the bed-room was on the ground floor. His blackened bones and ashes were found, after the fire, lying across his box in the cellar, where he had fallen.

As if this affair was not sufficiently shocking in itself, we are compelled to turn to the poor wife, who, away in Auburn, is contemplating the happiness of her little ones, and the prospect of a speedy re-union with them. Before I left that vicinity, to return to Watertown, to-night, a letter was placed in my hands, which had just been received from the poor woman, addressed to her husband, and is dated at Auburn, last Friday. I extract for you these portions:—

"MY DEAR ONES AT HOME:—You will all be surprised, and I trust, like me, you will be joyfully surprised, when I tell you that I am coming home next week. * * * I should have started this morning, if I had had an answer to the letter that I sent on Tuesday week. * * * I feel as if I cannot possibly wait till it comes. * * * I am not strong enough to endure much, although I am gaining. I am very much excited with the prospect of going home—hope I shall get calm before I start. I think I see you all looking very happy, my dear children, when Pa reads this to you. Be good children, and I hope before another Friday soon to be with you.

Your affectionate mother, A. M. C."

Alas! for this poor woman, when she learns the fate of her "dear children," and realizes that after all she is alone in the world! May God pity and strengthen her.

Early on Sunday morning, three prisoners, named Wilson, Eddy, Missie and Ward, by feigning the sickness of one of their number, got the jailor at this place, Mr. Barker, in their power, gagged and bound him, and locked him in a cell. This done, they robbed him of his money and the keys of the prison, and were calmly taking their leave, when they were "brought up all standing" by beholding the jailor's little wife pointing at them through a railing a loaded revolver, and calmly informing them that she would put a bullet through the first man who attempted to come forward. A conversation like this followed:

Prisoner—The devil you will! You don't know how to shoot it.

Mrs. Baker—Try it and see, if you like. I have been practising with this pistol for the past few days, and I promise you I will kill the first man who comes forward.

Prisoner—Well, if that's your game, we'll be quits with you. Now, take your choice, young woman—either let us pass out in peace, or submit to have your husband's brains knocked out against the walls of the jail. Which do you like best? Perhaps that won't be gay, nor nothing, just to see him laying out there cold and stiff, with his brains laying around. Ha! ha! d—d pretty picture, ain't it? D—d pretty wife you are, ain't ye, to get your husband killed? Come now, what d'ye say? Let us out and it'll be all right—won't ye? [The speaker moved forward a step.]

Mrs. Baker—*The first man who steps over that sill dies!*

And there the brave woman held these men at bay for something like half an hour, until help came, and they were driven into their cells.—*Correspondence N. Y. Times.*

THE REVIVAL IN ENGLAND.—The revival of interest in religious matters first began on the other side of the Atlantic, and has been increasing, though more slowly and quietly than on this side, ever since so many of the flower of England's youth perished in the Crimea.

The Bill to Regulate the Rate of Interest.

A Bill has been introduced, by Solicitor General Rose, to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the interest of money, or in other words to repeal the present Usury Laws. The following is a copy of the bill:

An Act to Consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Interest of Money.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the rate of interest of money: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

I. The legal rate of interest in this Province, in all cases where another rate may not be agreed on as hereinafter provided, is declared to be and shall remain as heretofore at and after the rate of six per centum per annum.

II. No contract to be hereafter made for any higher rate than six per cent per annum, shall thereby become void in the whole, but the contract and every security for the same shall be void so far and so far only as relates to any excess of interest over and above the rate of six percentum, except in the case mentioned in the next following section; and provided nevertheless, that if in any case an excess of interest over the legal rate shall be voluntarily paid, then such payments shall be held valid, and no action or proceedings for its restitution shall be maintained or allowed either in law or in equity, nor shall such excess be imputed or taken to be in reduction of the principal.

III. No bill of exchange, whether inland or foreign, or promissory note, made payable at or any time within twelve months from the date of such bill or note respectively, or not having more than twelve months to run, and no draft or bill payable at or any period within nine months after sight, shall, by reason of any rate whatsoever of interest taken thereon or secured thereby, or of any agreement to pay or receive or allow any rate of interest in discounting, negotiating or transferring the same, be void either wholly or in part, nor shall the liability of any party to any such bill of exchange, draft or promissory note be affected in any way by reason of such agreement or payment; but, in regard of such bills of exchange, drafts and promissory notes, it shall be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, to stipulate for and allow, take, reserve and exact, such discount or rate of interest as may be agreed on, and any such rate of interest or discount shall be legally resoverable.

IV. No contract to be hereafter made in this province for the loan or forbearance of money or money's worth at any rate of interest whatsoever, and no payment in pursuance of such contract, shall make any party to such payment liable to any penalty, forfeiture or proceeding, whether civil or criminal, for usury; any law, statute or charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. Nothing in this act contained shall apply to or affect or be construed to lessen or impair the powers or rights of any body politic or corporate specially authorised in law to loan money at a higher rate of interest than six per centum per annum.

VI. The fifth section of the ordinance made and passed by the Governor and the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the seventeenth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, an ordinance for ascertaining damages on protested bills of exchange, and fixing the rate of interest in the Province of Quebec, and the sixth section of the act of the parliament of Upper Canada, passed in the fifty-first year of his said late Majesty's reign, intituled, an act to repeal an ordinance of the Province of Quebec, passed in the seventeenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "an ordinance for ascertaining damages on protested bills of exchange, and fixing the rate of interest in the Province of Quebec," also to ascertain damages on protested bills of exchange, and fixing the rates of interest in this Province, and the act of the Legislature of this Province, passed in the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, an act to modify the Usury Laws, are hereby repealed, with so much of any other act or ordinance, whether public or private, and whether of this Province or of Upper or Lower Canada, as may be at variance with this act, or purport to restrict any persons or bodies corporate in a manner contrary to the provisions of this act; but the repeal of any act or provisions of law hereby repealed shall not revive any act which may be thereby repealed.

VII. Provided always, that this shall not affect or apply to any contract, loan, matter or thing entered into before the day on which it shall come into force, nor shall any right accrued or existing under any act or provisions of law hereby repealed, or any of them, or any part thereof, nor any remedy provided thereby, be affected or impaired by such repeal, but, on the contrary, every right and remedy shall exist as if this act had not passed.

SUNDAY LABOR.

A writer in the *Leader* is arguing against Mr. Brown's Bill abolishing Sunday labor in the Government offices, and on the public works of the country. His efforts, however, will not be likely to defeat the proposed measure. As we said on a former occasion, the division last session on Mr. BROWN's Bill was so close, that it was lost on the casting vote of Mr. Speaker Sicotte. The Upper Canada section of the Ministry voted nay. They did so, not that they thought Sunday labor either desirable or justifiable, but because they wished to keep on the best of terms with their Lower Canada supporters, who had the power of ousting them without a moment's warning. The Lower Canada members will again, almost to a man, go against Mr. Brown's Bill. They have little reverence for the Sabbath as a Divine Institution; and will, after the services of the church to which they belong are over, readily join in the dance, or any out of door recreation. Of course such men will not, from religious consideration, assist in putting a stop to Sunday labor in the government offices, or on Canals and Railways. And it is equally as certain that they hold the hard working class who are affected by Sunday labor and who serve the public so faithfully, in too light estimation, to support Mr. Brown in his efforts to knock the fetters off their limbs one day in seven. They regard them as mere drudges, only fit to minister to the wants of *Monsieur*, whenever *Monsieur* sees fit to demand their attendance. They look upon them in much the same light as the old Barons regarded their "Villeins."—What right have they to be exempt from labor, and to walk abroad free from the vexations of business on the day which, amid the thunders of Sinai, was pronounced by the Almighty himself to be Holy?—*Port Hope Guide.*

BY THE "CITY OF WASHINGTON".

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company had received a letter from the Admiralty announcing that the Agamemnon should be immediately commissioned, and also that two other vessels should be attached to the Agamemnon for the special service on which she is to be employed.

The appeal of the owners of the American ship Carlyle, against the verdict of the Court of Admiralty, for having caused the loss of the barque Grazia a Dio, by collision off Holyhead in July last, had been heard before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the finding of the lower Court was reversed, judgment being pronounced in favor of the Carlyle.

A fire had occured in Gilbert street, London, entailing the loss of fifteen lives. The parties were asleep in the house at the time, and their escape was cut off by the rapid progress of the flames.

At the Liverpool police-court eighteen men of color, comprising the crew of the ship Gertrude, were brought up charged with mutinous conduct during the voyage from New Orleans to Liverpool. Eight of the men were sentenced to twelve months imprisonment.

The cotton mill of Messrs. Lewis and Edward Williams, at Manchester, had been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss $100,000, and throwing 500 hands out of employment.

FRANCE.—It is stated that Count de Persigny, late Ambassador to England, is to become Minister of State, and head of the Cabinet household of the Emperor. M. Fould is expected to take the department of the Minister of Finance.

A meeting of several influential bankers, railway directors and others had been held at the suggestion of the Minister of Finance, to consider the best mode of reviving public credit. Their recommendation involved merely some changes in the conduct of the Bourse.

It was rumored that the Emperor would again pay a visit to Queen Victoria at Osborne this summer.

The trade accounts received from the departments are still favorable, and the shipping interests were suffering severely.

The weather continued most favorable for the crops, and wheat had a declining tendency.

The *Nord* says that military preparations were being urgently pressed in all the great ports of France.

The Paris Bourse had exhibited much firmness, and the funds had reached the highest point attained for some time.

THE RELIGIOUS "REVIVAL."

[*From the New York Times.*]

The great wave of religious excitement which is now sweeping over this nation, is one of the most remarkable movements since the Reformation. From every hamlet, and village, and town; from the forests of Maine, the crowded City-ports, the manufacturing towns, the new cities of the West; from the villages of the southwest, and even from the mines and mountains of California, we have constant reports of the profound, religious feeling and interest of the people on this great subject. Travellers relate that on cars and steamboats, in sand bank markets, everywhere through the interior this matter is an absorbing topic. Churches are crowded; bank directors' rooms become oratories; school-houses are turned into chapels; converts are numbered by the scores of thousands. In this city, we have beheld a sight which not the most enthusiastic fanatic for church observance could ever have hoped to look upon;—we have seen in a business quarter of the city, in the busiest hours, assemblies of merchants, clerks and working men, to the number of some 5,000, gathered day after day for a simple and solemn worship. Similiar assemblies we find in other portions of the city; a theatre is turned into a chapel; churches of all sects are open and crowded by day and night. All this great movement goes on moreover quietly; there is but little nervous excitement or extravagance so far as we have heard. The machinery of Revivals which supported the older movements is not in use; the "Revivalist-preachers" have not appeared, and we trust will not appear. The excitement, which no doubt is intense, is deep, earnest and moral in its nature. There are peculiarities in this Revival which distinguish it from all previous "awakenings." It is not so exclusively an off-shoot of the Calvinistic and Puritanic system of theology. Under Edwards and his successors, the great prominent impulse which shook the minds of men, and which his stamped every subsequent generation of New-Englanders, was fear. It was the terrible aspect of retribution, as held up by those powerful and eloquent divines, that thrilled the people, and awoke, as by a miraculous stroke, the slumbering conscience. Other elements have, of course, intermingled, but this passion has domineered over all succeeding religious awakenings; and it was this, undoubtedly, with similiar influences, which rendered the Unitarian and Episcopal bodies averse to such excitements. We do not discover this as the prominent characteristic of the present Revival; and as a consequence, all sects and Churches, each in the mode suited to their history, are feeling in greater or less degree, the effects of this new interest.

PARSON BROWNLOW ON WALTZING.—The Rev. Mr. Brownlow likes hoops (in the plural number, not solitary and alone) but he does not hold waltzing in very high estimation. He looked at the late exhibitions at the Gayoso House, in Memphis, and describes his impressions as follows:

"One feature of the waltzing got me. It was to see a young fellow, dressed and perfumed within an inch of his life, squeezing a lady tight around the waist with one arm, and with the other, as they mingle with and cross each other in pairs in the dance, gently lifting her dress, and she occasionally lifting it higher, all, however, to keep it off the floor, and the lady leaning up to him like a sick kitten to a hot brick-bat! In these squeezing quadrilles, I noticed the hoops were rather in the way."

WHIPPLE ON SMALL TALK.

It is a pity to deceive any thought of Whipple's without the glowing of his great big lamps of eyes to give it lustre: but the following reads well, even "in the dark" of his absence:—

"But of all the expedients to make the heart lean, the brain gauzy, and to thin life down into the consistency of a cambric kerchief, the most successful is the little talk and tattle which, in some charmed circles, is courteously styled conversation. How human beings can live on such meagre fare—how continue existence in such a famine of topics, and on such a short allowance of sense—is a great question, if philosophy could only search it out. All we know is, that such men and women there are, who will go on from fifteen to fourscore, and never a hint on their tombstones that they died at last of consumption of the head and marasmus of the heart! The whole universe of God, spreading out its splendors and terrors, pleading for their attention, and they only wonder "where Mrs. Somebody got that divine ribbon to her bonnet!" The whole world of literature, through its thousand trumps of fame, adjuring them to regard its gardered stores of emotion and thought, and they think "It's high time, if John intends to marry Sarah, for him to pop the question!"—When to be sure, this frippery is spiced with a little envy and malice, and prepares its small dishes of scandal and nice bits of detraction, it becomes endowed with a slight venomous vitality, which does pretty well, in the absence of soul, to carry on the machinery of living, if not the reality of life."

FACTS IN DEAD-HEADISM.—Some close observer of the way the world wags, has been recording his observation on the various phases of dead-headism, and arrives at the conclusion that of all its manifold phases, that which is inflicted upon the press is the most exacting and universal. He says: "The press endures the infliction of dead-headism from the pulpit, the bar and the stage; from corporations, societies and individuals. It is expected to yield its interest; it is required to give strength to weak institutions; eyes to the blind, clothes to the naked, and bread to the hungry: it is asked to cover up infirmities, hide weaknesses, and wink at improprieties; it is expected to herald quacks, bolster up dull authors, and flatter the vain; it is, in short, to be all things to all men, and if it looks for pay or reward it is denounced as mean and sordid. There is no interest under the whole heavens that is expected to give so much to society, without pay or thanks, as the press."

☞ While so much is being said of the general religious awakening, the following remarks by Sidney Smith may be appropriately given:—

"It is not true that the world hates piety. The modest and unobtrusive piety which fills the heart with human charities, and makes a man gentle to others and severe to himself, is an object of universal love and veneration. But mankind hate the lust of power when it is wielded under the garb of piety. They hate cant and hypocrisy; they hate advertisers and quacks in piety; they do not choose to be insulted; they love to tear folly and impudence from the place which should only be a sanctuary for the righteous and good." There is wisdom in these words, and instruction.

☞ Of the liquor sold in Buffalo, N. Y., the *Advertiser*, of that city, says:—"The brandy is poison, the whiskey of that variety known as 'hardware,' strychnine would improve it; and the gin is kept in *glass bottles*, simply because *it would cut through the staves of a barrel in fifteen minutes.*"

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Speech of the Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere against the disbursement of public money in the erection of parliamentary buildings at Ottawa, was very long, taking in, in its wide range, a variety of subjects irrelevant to the one before the House, and which might more appropriately have been introduced in a discussion relating to the question of a permanent seat of Government. Political difference between Upper and Lower Canada, Sectarian Schools, the Usury Laws, inefficiency of the Union, Representation by Population, &c., &c., were brought forward seriatim, as if their discussion could influence the Government and the House in withholding their compliance with the Queen's wishes.

The Hon. Mr. Fergusson, in seconding the resolution, said he did so on financial grounds, but which amounted to a gross imputation on the integrity of the Government. He said:—

"It would be most unwise and impolitic to vote a large sum of money for the erection of public buildings, and to place it in the hands of men whom they could not depend upon for applying it to the purpose for which it was intended."

We have only space for a few extracts from some of the speakers in opposition to the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Murney complained of the Speaker having given the mover of the resolution too great a latitude, and of having allowed him to introduce matters totally irrelevant to the question under discussion. Then, adverting to the resolution itself, he announced his intention of supporting Her Majesty's decision regarding the Seat of Government. How, he asked, could they dare to approach the Throne and say that although they had submitted to Her Majesty a question which they had themselves been unable to settle, they were not prepared to abide by the Queen's decision, and that they appealed against it? They would not, he was sure, do anything so ungracious. Were they presided over by an elective Speaker, he was satisfied that matters so utterly foreign to the question would not have been permitted to have been dragged into the debate. The House had passed a resolution for submitting the Seat of Government question for Her Majesty's decision, and as a loyal subject he supported the choice which the Queen had made.

The Hon. Col. Tache said. He was sorry to see that his hon. friend endeavored by his resolution to thwart, by a side wind, the decision of Her Majesty on the subject of the Seat of Government; but he hoped the House would not so far stultify themselves as to vote for the motion. At the time the resolution was passed praying Her Majesty to select a suitable place for the Seat of Government, nothing was said about a want of funds; but they now appeared desirous of declaring that they were too poor to erect the necessary buildings. If England had maintained her credit, it was because she had promptly fulfilled her engagements; and we should do likewise. Not only were they attempting to break faith with Her Majesty, but they were also endeavoring to break faith with the people of this Province. If there really were that hostility existing on the part of Upper Canada towards Lower Canada which had been represented to prevail, there might be good cause for suspending the erection of the Government buildings at Ottawa; but he doubted the correctness of the representation which had been made respecting the state of public opinion. The Lower Canadians would continue to instruct their children in the way they thought best for their temporal good and for their spiritual advantage, not agreeably with the "infamous act" (as it was called a short time since by a newspaper in Toronto), which he (Col. Tache) introduced three or four years ago, but in accordance with the Common School Act of 1841, in which the principle of Separate Schools was distinctly recognized. If what his hon. friend had advanced were correct, the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada must be more tolerant than the Protestants of Upper Canada, because they did not object to the establishment in the Lower Province of Separate Protestant Schools, and it seemed that the formation of Catholic Schools in the Upper Province was objectionable. He believed that the people were taken by surprise at the late election, and that the inhabitants of the Province had been calumniated by being represented by designing men as swallowing tales and stories of the most preposterous kind—even the absurd report of the Pope having landed at New York with the design of taking up his abode in Upper Canada (laughter.) For his part he had no predilection for Ottawa being made the Seat of Government, considering Quebec to be the better place—(laughter)—but they should stick to the old rule, of honor before anything else, for fortune was nothing with honor sacrificed. If Upper Canada was disposed to act with tolerance towards Lower Canada, it was the duty of the government to go on with the buildings. On the other hand, if they thought there was a spirit of bigotry abroad—if they considered the Union in danger—it was their duty to suspend the erection of the buildings. It was not for this House to take action in the matter—upon the shoulders of the government rested the responsibility.

Hon. Col. Prince said he felt bound to vote against the motion. He felt himself bound in honor, and honesty and loyalty, to abide by the decision of the greatest and most enlightened Sovereign in the world, especially as Her Majesty had been advised by the Government of the country over which the Queen's reign extended. He knew nothing of Ottawa; but he did say this, that the partiality to Quebec, of his hon. friend who spoke last, only confirmed him in his desire to sustain the decision of the Queen. With the local jealousies which existed on the part of Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and Quebec, it was not possible to decide the question by any other way, than by leaving its solution to an indifferent person. He did not conceive it would be right, in view of Ottawa being finally determined upon, to remove the Government to any other city previous to its being taken to Ottawa. He considered that public buildings might be erected at Ottawa fit to receive the "Senate," if they pleased to call it so—(laughter)—fit for the reception of the assembled wisdom of the land, before the time had expired for the Legislature to fulfil the engagement said to have been entered into for a four years' sojourn at Quebec; and he was sure that his hon. and gallant friend (Hon. Col. Tache) would have sufficient regard for the public interest as not to request a removal to Quebec, even supposing the buildings at Ottawa were not finished for some six months after the period stipulated for the Government to remain at Toronto. As to the question before the House, it was one upon which the representatives of the Governor General should speak out boldly, and inform the House what were the opinions of the Government on the subject. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet, after some previous remarks, said—

* * * * He had nothing to conceal, and the Government had nothing to conceal, and therefore he did not hesitate to call the attention of the House to the position in which this question stood. In doing this he would refer to the Resolution passed on the 12th of March, 1857, praying Her Majesty to be pleased to exercise her Royal prerogative, and select a site for the future Government of the United Provinces. To that an amendment was moved, declaring that the House deemed it inexpedient to submit the question for the decision of the Queen. His hon. friend (Mr. De Blaquiere) voted for that amendment, and when it was lost, ten voting for, and twenty-two against it, his hon. friend voted for the main motion to refer the matter to the Queen. Only six voted against that motion, and it was therefore carried by a large majority. A resolution to a similar effect was adopted in the other branch of the Legislature, where a Supply Bill was introduced, and was carried, and on being brought up to this House, it was passed unanimously. In the second clause of the supply bill he found these words:—"That there shall be set aside a sum not exceeding £225,000 for the purpose of providing the necessary buildings and accommodation for the Government and Legislature, at such place as Her Majesty shall be pleased, in the exercise of Her Royal Prerogative, to select as the permanent Seat of Government in Canada." That, therefore, was now the law of the land. The next thing was to refer the question to the Queen upon the joint resolutions of both Houses, and an Address was founded upon these resolutions. That Address was forwarded to Her Majesty

and after a deliberation of some months, in December, or early in January, the Queen arrived at her decision and fixed upon Ottawa as the Seat of Government. *So that at this moment Ottawa stood as the place fixed upon as the Seat of Government of United Canada, and the Legislature had appropriated £225,000 for the purpose of erecting buildings there.* His hon. friend would now understand what he (Mr. V.) stated yesterday when he said the Government had no measures to submit to the House regarding this question. The Government required no action in this House, nor did they need any vote. *The action of the House was complete at the close of last year, and all that remained was for Her Majesty to act. So soon as she selected the place for the permanent Seat of Government, so soon did the Act of Parliament apply.* Ottawa had been chosen as the Seat of Government; money had been set apart for the erection of the necessary buildings; *and the duty—the solitary duty—which remained for the Government was to carry out the law.* That was all they had to do. And as a matter of course they carry out the law—they had no other course to take—they could not do otherwise than discharge the duty which had been imposed upon them by their Sovereign. The course which the Government were bound to take at the proper time was sufficiently plain *so long as the law remained as it was.*

The Hon. Gentleman took a cursory view of the steps that had been taken by the Legislature in the settlement of the question of the Seat of Government, its final reference to Her Majesty and Her Majesty's decision, and asked how it could be supposed the government for the time being could do otherwise than fulfil Her Majesty's decision. It could only, he said, be those who wished to throw difficulties in the way of the Government to suit factious purposes, with a view to upset one set of men, to put another set in their place, who would oppose the decision of Her Majesty. If the Legislature thouggt fit to reverse that decision, the Government would not be to blame, it would be the action of the Legislature at large. But so long as the Government remained in the position it now held, he did not see how there could be any doubt as to the course the Government would take.—He did not say it was the duty of the Goverement to give out contracts immediately on the arrival of the dispatch; it was a matter of great importance. He hoped the explanation now made of what the Government considered to be its duty to the Sovereign, would not admit of any mistake or misapprehension, but would go forth to the country on the principle he had laid down. He desired no mistake, he had endeavored to make himself as intelligible as the knowledge which he possessed of the language he usually spoke enabled him to do. He would not enter into a discussion of the question which his hon. friend had seemed inclined by his remarks to invoke, as to the fitness or unfitness of Ottawa as the Seat of Government. He would have no hesitation in discussing the arguments which had been offered, but he did not consider they arose legitimately within the limits of the debate. No doubt many gentlemen might think that the selection of the Seat of Government along the frontier, or placing it in a large city, would be very desirable, and many that it would be exceedingly undesirable to choose a new place, even though it might open up a large tract of country to commerce and expedite its progress. But he did not consider this a question which ought now to engage their attention. Having thus defined what he considered to be the true position of matters, he would take the liberty of offering a few remarks as to the character of the resolutions. The first of the number said that the finances of the country were in such a depressed state, that our credit had been so impaired that it would be unwise to incur any further expenditure, even for the purpose of obtaining a permanent Seat of Government. It also said that there was such a danger of disunion, such a danger that there would be a break up of the constitution, that with that danger over us, it would be unwise to do anything which appertained to United Canada. Now he did not think that if his hon. friend had tried to hurt the credit, or to injure the character of Canada, he could have done it in a more effectual way than by his resolution. If he had desired to check the progress we were making in the opinion of the world, he could not have chosen a surer method. It was quite true that Canada had gone through a commercial crisis, it was equally true the world had done so, and he was proud, as a Canadian, to say that we had felt it less severely than any other country. Canada debentures, Canada securities stood as high in England now as they ever stood. And if it were said that we dare nor raise £225,000, what would England, what would the money lenders of England think of the securities of Canada which they now hold in their hands, and which it would be necessary from time to time to negotiate.—Would that capital which they were endeavoring to bring into Canada flow here, if the Legislative Council, which was supposed to be a deliberative body, wise and cautious, free from party motives, were to declare that they could not carry out laws which had been enacted the previous session—that they must check all public improvements, and, in fact, wring their hands, shut their eyes, sit in their chairs, and do nothing either for the present or the future. It followed by no means as a truism, or as a rule, that because depression existed, it is not a time for the country to make provision for future operations. Money could now be obtained at a far cheaper rate than for some years past. The hon. gentleman then argued that the Council, in placing a veto upon the decision of the home government, looking at it as a financial question, usurped a privilege which belonged to the executive, and passed on to that part of the resolution which alluded to the great question at issue between the two sections of the province. If there was one thing more than another which would strike a death blow at the prosperity of Canada, it was disunion. If we were to divide, far better that we had never been united. So strong was his opinion of the necessity to Upper Canada of the maintenance of the connection between the two sections, that he believed if it were broken, in a very little time she would become annexed to the United States. No other future was open to her; but possessing the feeling and holding the opinions which he did, he would make many sacrifices to prevent such an eventuality. It had been argued by his hon. friend, that since the union, no advance towards an assimilation had been made, that Lower Canada still retained her language and her usages. Did he think a man's language could be changed by act of Parliament, or that his habits could be changed by any rules they might establish? No, it was a question of time, and that time would never arrive if it was to be continually checked by unwise apprehensions.—If the subject could only be dealt calmly with, if men would cease to use religious cries for party purposes, there would be no cause for excitement, nor cause for jealousy between Upper and Lower Canada. They had been told that the great question was Sectarian Schools. He did not propose to discuss that, he was not responsible for engrafting separate school on the common school system, but he never could understand the liberality or value to Protestants of forcing Roman Catholic children to go to Protestant schools. He never could understand the disadvantage of allowing them to be educated as they chose. While his hon. friend objected to the Seat of Government going away from Toronto at present, and while he entirely objected to the perambulating system, he asked to have a postponement of the erection of buildings for a permanent seat of government. This was inconsistent. What check was such a course likely to put to the perambulating system? Perhaps he thought by delaying the decision of the question Toronto, which had received the smallest number of votes, would enjoy the privileges and advantages of being the Seat of Government. But would it be dealing fairly with the other places in the Province to postpone the erection of buildings in order that Toronto might be benefitted?

Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere said the only object he had in view in proposing a postponement was to gain time to submit to her Majesty's consideration the decision of the country.

Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet had a very great objection to that. He would be very sorry for the Sovereign of England to be called upon to reverse her decision, because it was asserted there was a prospect of disunion. The Hon. gentleman concluded by repeating that his great objection to the motion was because, in the first place, it was a declaration of insolvency, and, in the next place, that the Union of the Provinces might be dissolved. He concurred in neither one nor the other, and called upon the House to reject the motion.

Hon. Mr. Mattheson spoke against the motion. He argued that by borrowing the necessary funds for the erection of buildings at the present time, £25,000 might be saved—that in Ottawa they could be erected 25 per cent. cheaper than in any other place in Canada, as stone, timber, and lime were to be found on the spot—and that the whole sum could be saved by abandoning the perambulatory system. [The result of the division on the motion—Ayes 5—Nays 30.]

TORONTO SPRING ASSIZES.

From the Globe.

Before Mr. Justice RICHARDS.

MANSLAUGHTER.

George F. Bull, a man of very respectable appearance, was then placed at the bar upon the charge of causing the death of Jonathan McCurdy, by striking him two blows with a stick, in the Township of Caledon.

Counsel for the Crown, G. A. Philpotts and H. Eccles, Q. C.; for the prisoner, —— McGregor Esq.,

Mr. Philpotts having stated the facts attending the homicide which he was instructed he would be able to establish, called

Archibald Franklin, who deposed—I reside in the township of Caledon; knew the late Mr. McCurdy; he resided at Belleville, but owned property in Caledon; he came up to Caledon on business about a fortnight before his death; the prisoner had been working at McCurdy's mill for about a year; saw McCurdy at the mill on the morning of the 4th February; he was working at the flume; after dinner he went into the mill; there was no person with him; he called three persons to witness that he had taken quiet possession of the mill; he put a new padlock on the door and sent to tell the prisoner that he had taken quiet possession of the mill; he opened the door and I assisted in carrying grist to the mill; he afterwards locked the door; he did not go back to work at the flume; he requested us to wait until the prisoner would come; about half an hour after the grist was ground the prisoner came; I was standing near the saw mill and heard knocks at the mill door; Mr. Orford was the miller who ground the grist; when I heard the blows I came out to ascertain the cause; I then saw the prisoner, his son, and Mr. Read entering the mill; this was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon; the lock had been put on the door about 1 o'clock; McCurdy was not there; I went and told him that Mr. Bull had got into the mill; I met him about eight rods from the mill; he had an elm walking stick in his hand; he was in the habit of carrying a walking stick; he went down to go into the mill; I followed; the prisoner was standing in the mill with an axe in his hand; he asked Mr. McCurdy what this meant; he answered that he had taken possession of his mill, and that he (Bull) had nothing more to do there, and ordered him out of the mill; he refused to go and said, "woe betide you McCurdy, or any one who interfered here;" he then asked Mr. Foster if he was going to interfere there; Foster replied in the negative; he then asked Foster to give him his hand, and they shook hands; he then spoke to me; McCurdy then again ordered Bull to leave the mill; Bull then raised an axe and said he would be the death of McCurdy or any man that would interfere; McCurdy said that he had got legal advice, and that he (Bull) must leave the mill; Bull said that he did not care for legal advice, and that if McCurdy would throw down his stick, he (Bull) would throw down his; they both did so; Bull then ordered his son to go and start the mill; McCurdy forbade him; Bull and son both went to set the mill going; McCurdy then took up the axe and threw it down stairs; he picked up his own stick and went and shut down the gates; he then ordered Bull to go out of the mill; he would not go; McCurdy then struck Bull over the neck, and also struck the son; neither returned the blows, but went out of the mill; when outside of the mill prisoner said he would shoot McCurdy before sundown; and again that he would be the death of him before sundown; prisoner said he was going to get a gun to shoot McCurdy; Bull and his son went away together; about five minutes after I saw prisoner and his son in the saw mill; prisoner was whittling a wedge; I next saw him at the mill door about ten minutes after. (The witness was here shown two walking sticks, and a maple wedge with an iron ferrule on one end about two inches square.) He had the wedge now shown me in his hand; his son was still with him; prisoner told Mr. McCurdy to come out as he was bound to go in, and then attacked him with his stick; the prisoner struck the first blow, which was warded by McCurdy; prisoner struck several blows which deceased warded off; prisoner then caught hold of McCurdy's stick and drew him towards him, at the same time striking him a blow on the right side of the head; McCurdy fell when the prisoner repeated the blow; I called upon him to stop; prisoner said he would kill him, and struck him the second blow; I caught hold of McCurdy and drew him into the mill; prisoner came in and asked Foster if he wanted some of the same; I was engaged in holding McCurdy; he was twisting and writhing on the ground; we got McCurdy up to carry him to his house; when we got out of the mill he became conscious and wished to walk; but after setting him down we found he could not stand; he addressed the prisoner saying "see here my countryman;" prisoner rejoined, "I'll give you countryman you old scoundrel, I told you I would be the death of you, and if I have not killed you I wish I had;" while we were carrying McCurdy away, prisoner stood brandishing his stick and shouting, "hurrah, there go the rebels;" McCurdy lived to the 14th; he was sometimes sensible and at others not; Dr. McNaughton attended him; I have heard the prisoner repeatedly say he would do the same thing over again; he said so last Monday.

By Mr. McGregor—The deceased was my uncle; I was looking at the flume for my uncle; he promised to pay me; don't know who worked the mill in the morning of that day; don't know that I could have prevented the fatal consequences; I was afraid of my own life; deceased did not fall on either the scales or weights.

Salem Foster—Was acquainted with deceased, and the prisoner; recollects the 4th of February referred to by the previous witness. The witness corroborated the evidence of the previous one in almost every particular.

John Orford—I went in company with the deceased; the door was not locked; he opened the door and went in; when he went out he took a lock out of his pocket and put it on the door; shortly after grist was brought, which I ground; I was not present at the affray, but came up as they were carrying McCurdy away; prisoner had the stick now shown me in his hand; he came up to me, and said, "woe be to you Orford, if you take an active part; I will serve you just the same, for, if I have not killed him, I intended to do so." I heard him say at the inquest that he intended to shoot McCurdy.

Cross-examined by Mr. McGregor—I am in possession of the mill at present; have been so for three weeks; ground some grist at McCurdy's request on the day of the affray; the door was locked while I was grinding; I refused to grind if left alone.

Dr. McNaughton—I live about four miles from where the deceased received the injuries; was called to attend him; he had a confused wound on the right side of the head, a little behind and above the ear; could not discover that the skull was fractured, but thought such must be the case, owing to the great hemorrhage from the ear; I considered that the base of the skull must be injured; deceased appeared favorable until the third or fourth day, when there were symptoms of inflammation of the brain. I assisted at a *post mortem* examination with Dr. Putella; on removing the scalp we found that the skull had been fractured. (The witness produced a portion of the skull, by which he explained to the jury the nature of the injury and which he conceived to be the cause of death.)

By McGregor—Deceased was rather above the ordinary size; he was a muscular man; there is a possibility that the injury might have been produced by a fall; my opinion is, that the injury was received from a vertical blow.

This closed the case on behalf of the Crown, when—

Homer Taylor was called for the defence—He said—I knew the deceased for about 30 years; he was a man of mild temper.—Had a conversation with him on the morning that he left Belleville for the township of Caledon.

Mr. Eccles said that the Court had nothing to do with conversations.

His Lordship said it was permissible to allow the witness to state what the deceased had told him.

Witness in continuation—Deceased told me at the railway station, in Belleville, that he was going to Caledon, and that he would turn that d—d scoundrel, Bull, out, or come home a corpse; witness has known prisoner for many years; never heard of him being quarrelsome.

Noah Heron proved the execution of a lease of the mill to the prisoner for a term of three years.

Jacob Stiles rented a water privilege at the mill from the prisoner, for the purpose of chair making. On the afternoon of the day of the affray, and during the absence of the prisoner, the deceased came into the mill and wished me to look at the flume.—After refusing for a time, I at length consented. After leaving the mill, and when a short distance from it, deceased stopped and said that he had forgotten his crowbar; he returned and entered the mill; he then said he had got possession, and wished me to tell Mr. Bull so. I refused; he again pressed me, and I told him I did not wish to interfere in the matter. He said he had possession, and would keep it or lose his life. Was not present at the affray.—Knows the prisoner for thirty years; he is a quiet, peaceable man.

William McDonald—Knew the deceased, and was present in a tavern some two or three days previous to the affray; deceased wanted prisoner to fight for $5; prisoner refused, when deceased called him a coward; however, there was nothing more than words, and they appeared to part on friendly terms.

His Lordship asked whether the prisoner's Counsel wished to show that the prisoner had been actuated by malice?

Witness went on to relate conversations with the deceased about taking possession of the mill, legal advice, &c., and what he had observed from his own shop, going on in the mill. Witness saw the prisoner run into the saw-mill and return to the grist-mill with a stick in his hand; witness then came out and drew near to the mill; heard the prisoner say, "Come out, for I am bound to go in any way;" they began to spar or parry with the sticks; they parried for a short time, when prisoner caught hold of deceased's stick with his left hand, and then struck him, as witness thought, on the head; he fell; while falling, prisoner gave him another blow on the knee, which witness thought was the most severe blow of the two; did not hear the prisoner say that he intended to kill McCurdy; McBush said to him, "You have killed the old man;" he replied, "I am glad of it," but at once said that that was too harsh an expression.

Daniel Bull, son of the prisoner, gave evidence which went to show that the prisoner had acted in self defence; that the deceased had attacked both the prisoner and himself; witness denied that the prisoner had made use of the language toward the deceased deposed to by the first witness for the prosecution.

Mr. Eccles drew the attention of the witness to discrepancies between the evidence he was now giving and that he gave before the magistrate, and asked the witness which statement was true.

Mr. Gormley gave the prisoner an excellent character.

Robert Graham's evidence corroborated that given by the prisoner's son.

Jesse Wells deposed to the prisoner's good character.

Mr. McGregor made an eloquent appeal to the jury on behalf of the prisoner, contending that the fatal blows were given in self-defence, and which, if not altogether excusable, still, from the provocations given, the death of McCurdy was not attended with such circumstances as should subject the prisoner to the felon's cell. He deprecated McCurdy's conduct, which he characterized as uncandid, and did not entitle the Jury to any sympathy for his fate. The prisoner had a lease of the mill for a term of three years, which did not expire until December, 1859; and McCurdy, the landlord, used these underhand means to get possession. Mr. McGregor reviewed the evidence at length, and concluded in an able speech by imploring the Jury to give the case their calmest consideration; and he felt confident that their verdict would be in favor of his client. He besought them not to be led away by the eloquence of the able counsel (Mr. Eccles) who would follow. In conclusion, he trusted that the Jury would come to the same verdict that the coroner's Jury had, that is, that the act was committed in self-defence, and return a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Eccles replied in an able and argumentative speech, after which

His Lordship summed up the case carefully, and impartially reviewed the evidence, and laid down the law to the Jury where parties were entitled to use weapons calculated to inflict dangerous or perhaps fatal wounds; and concluded by leaving the case in their hands.

The Jury then retired at five o'clock, and after an absence of an hour and a half, returned in Court with a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter," accompanied with a recommendation to mercy.

New Advertisements for To-Day.

New York Weekly Press—Daniel Adee.
Assignee's Sale—M. Nulty.
Steamer *St. Lawrence*—Captain Farrell.
Mechanic's Institute—Wm. Tilley.
Notice—R. M. Roy.
Town Council—R. M. Roy.

Hastings Chronicle.

Belleville, Wednesday, April 21, 1858.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ROSSIN HOUSE, TORONTO, April 17, 1858.

Dear *Chronicle*,—From the number of passengers on the Train which conveyed me from Belleville here, one would have supposed that the travelling or business season had already commenced. During the winter it was nothing uncommon to see only a dozen or two at a time travelling on this Grand Provincial thoroughfare; now three passenger cars were quite crowded. The contrast was quite refreshing, and I was about to consider this as a sure indication of more lively and better times, had not the idea struck me that the great "Protection meeting" in Toronto might have a great deal to do with this sudden increase of passengers. The next day showed that my surmise was to some extent a correct one.

Toronto presents quite a lively appearance to one arriving from the dull monotony of a County Town; and to the casual observer, the conclusion would be that the "commercial panic" had pressed very lightly on the Western metropolis. The failure of some of the oldest houses, and the records of the Courts, would show, however, that external appearances are not always true indications in such matters. Making every allowance, however, there is no doubt that the times are improving; and it is the opinion of some of the shrewdest and most experienced business men, that the last of this year will bring a greater abundance of money. Not one of the least encouraging signs, is the great increase in the number of arrivals at the principal Hotels. The "Rossin House" is in itself as large as a small village, and it was only by considerable perseverance that I succeeded in securing a room on my arrival. Every room in the house was occupied, and many had to sleep on temporary beds in the drawing-room and parlors. Not less than 400 were accommodated that evening with lodgings. The House has been crowded for the last three or four weeks, and I understand that the "run" is gradually on the increase. I hear also that two or three other Hotels have been crowded in like manner. I cannot help observing, *en passant*, that the Rossin House is a credit to its proprietor, Mr. Joslin, as it was in the first instance a public desideratum. The tables and rooms are furnished in the best possible style, and the comfort of the whole place is truly delightful. I should advise all who wish to enjoy themselves in the best manner and at the same time for a very reasonable price, to be sure and take up their abode at this House during their stay in Toronto. Business men especially would do well to stop here, as they would meet most of their business acquaintances, without having the trouble to search for them. Most of the Members of both Houses of Parliament likewise have taken rooms here, and persons therefore could lobby here as successfully as at the Government buildings.

The great meeting for the encouragement of Home industry was held at the St. Lawrence Hall on Wednesday last. Sheriff Jarvis was called to the chair, and Mr. Weir acted as Secretary. There were from two to three hundred persons present, chiefly delegates from various parts of the Province, and it is doubtful whether there ever was so great a number of practical intelligent business men collected together in that Hall before. A friend of mine made a remark which I entirely concur in, that "the affairs of the country would be much better administered if a Parliament were indiscriminately chosen from the persons there assembled."

No doubt you have observed from your exchanges that this meeting caused no little excitement, both in Ministerial and Opposition circles. The principles advocated and asserted in the Resolutions that were passed, were opposed rather violently both by the *Leader* and *Globe*. The *Colonist* came out in defence. This will go to prove that the movement has been altogether of a non-political character. The *Globe* and *Leader* are strong advocates of Free Trade doctrines, urging the oft repeated and as often refuted arguments of all Free Traders. For my own part I do not see the necessity of entering into a discussion about an abstract theory, which cannot now be reduced into practice. The whole question lies in a nut-shell. From the present financial position of the Province, any Administration will probably find it compulsory to impose a Tariff for Revenue purposes,—not that I altogether agree that this should be the primary object of a Tariff; but a Tariff we *will* have, at all events. The only question then arises,—can this Tariff be so regulated as not only to create a revenue, but also to give encouragement to native industry and home manufactures? By carrying out the intentions of the Resolutions below, this can be accomplished. Here certainly is common ground sufficient for Free Traders and Protectionists to operate upon, without quarrelling about abstract speculations. The *Globe* insists that such a duty upon the importation of manufactures will have the effect of endangering the Reciprocity Treaty; as the Americans will not submit to give us the advantage of sending our surplus Agricultural products to their market free of Customs, without their being allowed to send their manufactures comparatively free to our markets. I think this is only a bugbear of the *Globe's* own fertile imagination, as the Americans are as anxious to get their breadstuffs cheap as they are to find a market for their manufactures. And then again, it is somewhat singular that with more capital and experience than we have, they should consider themselves incapable of competing on equal footing with us in manufacturing operations.

The only State which would be likely to grumble is New York, and the Reciprocity Treaty was sanctioned by the whole Union. It is hardly probable that *one* State could effect the abrogation of a solemn national treaty, were it ever so much inclined.

As the Mail is about closing. I have only time to send you the Resolutions passed at the Meeting, without any further observations. Yours &c., D.

Moved by Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. Atwater, of Montreal:

1. That this meeting, composed of merchants, manufacturers, and other friends of Canadian industry, from all parts of the Province, whilst acknowledging the advantages bestowed on the inhabitants of Canada, through the enlightened policy adopted by Her Majesty's Government, and Parliament, permitting Her Majesty's subjects in this portion of the British Dominions to deal with every matter touching their material welfare, cannot shut their eyes to the fact that Canadian legislation hitherto has failed to lay any solid foundation for permanent prosperity in the country.

Moved by Mr. Brunskill, seconded by Mr Ball, of Louth:

2. That in the opinion of this meeting, the prevailing depression of the trade of the Province is greatly owing to the present tariff being based on erroneous principles, admitting as it does, at low rates of duty, the manufactures of other countries, that can be made by a class of labor now in the country totally unfitted for agricultural pursuits, and charging high rates on articles that cannot be produced in the country, thereby preventing the development of the natural resources of the colony, as well as destroying Canada as a field for Immigration.

Moved by Mr. Rodden, of Montreal, seconded by Mr. Gunn, of Hamilton:

3. That, in the opinion of this Meeting, if the Tariff nowj in force were re-adjusted, and the following scale of duties embodied therein, every class of the community would be materially benefitted by the change, without any reduction in the Revenue arising therefrom; whilst its immediate effects would be to dissipate the despondency perceptible in every quarter, create a feeling of encouragement to Capitalists on the spot; draw the attention of foreigners to our magnificent resources for Manufacturing, and to the certain improved demand for all kinds of goods made within our boundaries; cause a spirit of enterprise to spring up among our Artizans, and give fresh vigor to our Agricultural and Labouring populations, besides instilling additional confidence into the minds of those holding and seeking after our Public Securities—this List of Articles and Duties being intended as a guide to the General Committee to be appointed to carry out the objects of this Meeting.

Moved by Mr. Smart, of Port Hope, seconded by Mr. Shaw, of Kingston:

4. That the above Resolutions be embodied in a Petition, to be presented to the different branches of the Legislature, praying that the subjects referred to therein be taken into immediate consideration, with a view to the changes proposed in the present tariff, taking effect at the earliest possible moment.

Moved by Mr. Pell, of Toronto, seconded by Mr. Anderson, of London:

5. That a General Committee be appointed to carry out the views of this meeting, and that they be instructed to place themselves in communication with the Inspector General, and the members of both branches of the Legislature who are favourable to the encouragement of Home Manufactures, with the view of obtaining a speedy remedy for the grievances under which every department of home indus try now suffers. The Committee to be com posed as follows—five to form a quorum:

Messrs. I. Buchanan, Hamilton; W. B. Jarvis, Toronto; W. Rodden, Montreal; W. Muir, Montreal; W. Weir, Toronto; E. Atwater, Montreal; J. L. Matthewson, Montreal; Murray Anderson, London; D. C. Gunn, Hamilton; James Cummings, Hamilton; D. Smart, Port Hope; D. Crawford, Toronto; T. Brunskill, Toronto; J. M. Williams, Hamilton; John Shaw, Kingston; George Sheppard, Toronto; D. McLeod, Port Hope; Robert Hay, Toronto; T. F. Miller, Montreal; R. McKinnon, Caledon; B. Clark, Hamilton; E. Leonard, London; James Buntin, Toronto; Champion Brown, Montreal; J. G. Bowes, Toronto; G. P. M. Ball, Louth; John Helms, Jun., Port Hope; ——Jones, Gananoque; W. F. Harris, Montreal; W. Barber, Georgetown; J. Hilton, Montreal; John Gartshore, Dundas; A. McNaughton, Newcastle; Charles Brent, Port Hope; J. E. Pell, Toronto.

FIRE.

On Saturday night last between 12 and 1 o'clock, a new *shanty*, built by Mr. J. Cronk upon his Lot opposite the Free Church, was destroyed by fire.

From the universally expressed disapprobation of the public in regard to these new *dwelling houses*, with which Mr. Cronk is *improving* (?) the upper and prettiest part of our town, there seems to be no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary. It may be, however, that some of the many intoxicated men and even women, which seemed much more than usual to be upon the street on Saturday evening, strolled in there and dropped a coal from their pipe, or left an ignited match, which set it on fire. The building was not quite ready for its occupants,—whoever they were to be,—and therefore no family was compelled to seek shelter in a stranger's house, after seeing their own home in ashes; and so far as the appearance of the place is concerned, most certainly the fire has made an improvement.

If it was the work of an incendiary, we are glad to think it was not done for that purpose which induces most of those (of whom this town in times past has had not a few,) who go about and set fire to people's houses for the sake of plunder,—but it was done as a practical joke, which will really benefit Mr. Cronk; for if he tenants these new *cottages* of his with which he is dotting his Lots, with such a class of people as generally inhabit dwellings of similar dimensions and such *architectural beauty*, it must work great harm to himself, by bringing upon him the anathemas of every person desiring the beauty and prosperity of that part of the town.

Some things are much better in their conception than in their completion—and it may be that Mr. Cronk, seeing the place on Saturday so near finished, repented himself of his rash undertaking in putting up such a house, and rather than have it *admired* by the church goers on Sunday, thought he would treat the people to a bonfire on Saturday night,—for which of course the people must thank him, notwithstanding many of them were a little annoyed by being disturbed while enjoying their cozy sleep.

ST. CATHERINES WELL.

Our valetudinarians who rush off in such hot haste every summer to Portland or the lower St. Lawrence, in search of health and a salt water bath, might find both much nearer home, and (which is not to be despised these hard times) at much less cost, by repairing to the St. Catherines Spa.

Rheumatism is becoming almost as fashionable as gout used to be, and for it the Well is said to be a specific. It has become a great favorite with invalids in the western part of Canada, and there is little doubt but that all we need to make it a common resort from these parts, is to become acquainted with it. Going to St. Catherines will have the additional virtue of supporting home productions, a consideration which ought to find favor in the eyes of a people so thoroughly Protectionist as the inhabitants of Belleville. The *Colonist* discourses of its virtues on this wise:

ST. CATHERINES.—It will be seen by the advertisements that the season at the St. Catherines Well has fairly commenced. This year looks auspiciously for Mr. Stephenson, whose enterprise and perseverance in improving and introducing to the public one of the most efficacious mineral waters of our Province, under very discouraging and adverse circumstances, cannot be too highly commended. In a contribution to the columns of the New York *Journal of Medicine* from the pen of Dr. Mack, in January last, we find a favorable comparison of those waters with the mineral waters of Kreuznach, in Germany, and Galins, in France; waters which are now enjoying an universal reputation for the treatment of that class of affections to which saline spas are adapted. From this article we learn that more than two hundred cases of rheumatism have been treated with the most favorable results, during the last two seasons. Next in the category of human ills benefitted by the bath and internal use of the mother water is gout, torpor of the liver, and indigestion; scrofulous affections in all their protean shapes are found to improve most rapidly; and lastly, the employment of the water in the many feeble states of the system to which the fairer portion of our race are especially prone, has generally been attended with the happiest results.

ALLSOP, THE CONSPIRATOR.

For the information of our American contemporaries, we may as well make it known, that a suspicious looking man was seen skulking, one day last week, along the west bank of the river, between the upper bridge and Reed's old distillery; his ostensible occupation was fishing with a dip net, but he had the air of a gentleman in disguise, and a certain wildness in his manner clearly showed a mind ill at ease.

A few hours after, a number of foreign looking men were noticed about town; they were evidently French and English detectives. We have heard it broadly hinted that the long stay of the recruiting party in town has more to do with this matter than with increasing the muster-roll of His Royal Highness's regiment. "Putting that and that together," there seems no doubt but that the man was Allsopp, the unfortunate Englishman who was compromised in the recent attempt upon the life of the French Emperor.

"I WAS JUST GOING TO, SIR."

Swift, the Poet, Parson, and Satirist, had a servant girl, who—unlike the hand-maidens of this day—was so zealous in doing her master's will, that she fancied she could anticipate his wishes; whenever he ordered anything to be done, she was sure to answer "I was just going to, Sir."

Suspecting that this second sight of his domestic was assumed rather than real, the old wag one day rang his study bell violently, and as Betty rushed in all out of breath, he shouted, "Betty, Betty, you must get on the boiler and make a strong suds, for I must have all my old *manuscripts washed before the Bishop comes*." "I was just going to, Sir," answered Betty, as she bustled away, all unconscious of the humor that lurked in her master's order.

And we fear that the race of bustling people who try to pass off for original the thoughts of others, and thus get credit for zeal or knowledge, is not yet extinct.

A "moderate" contemporary said the other day in the very words of Betty, "We were just going" to point out the necessity of a United States Consul at this port, when the card of J. Macnider, &c., &c.

Wonder if he knows for what purpose U. S. Consuls are appointed in Canada, or why they are particularly needed just now?

We will venture that nothing *could* happen which he was not *just going to* predict, anything—no matter how improbable—from a man kicking himself down stairs, to the Ministry resigning before they are kicked out of office.

☞ We give in this issue a full report of the trial of George F. Bull for the killing of the late Jonathan McCurdy, of this town; he was tried on the 15th inst., at Toronto. We make room for the full report—which is that of the *Globe*,—because we know that many of our readers were personally acquainted with the deceased, and are anxious to know all the circumstances connected with his melancholy death.

☞ The Concert announced by Messrs. Eileman and Schiller took place at the Court House on Monday evening last, and was well attended. Their reputation for high musical attainments was well sustained,—indeed the performance of the latter on the Violin was truly wonderful, and he was repeatedly *encored*. The proficiency of Mr. Eileman's Band (who assisted at the Concert), is creditable to both teacher and pupils; and the audience manifested unmistakably their gratification with the entertainment throughout.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The communication of "A Backwoodsman," though meritorious in many respects, is written in such a peculiar style, that the effect of publishing it would be the reverse of what the author intended.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

The number of buyers in this market last week has been considerable, but they are generally buying lightly. The stock of all kinds of imported goods is small this spring, and commands remunerating prices. Gorocery goods will, it is expected, be scarce.

The shoe business of this city, which has attained considerable importance, is good this spring.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

WHEAT.—There are no sales to quote.

PEAS.—A small lot has been placed at 75 cents per minot.

FLOUR nominal at $4,50 for No. 1, but not saleable at that.

ASHES continue about 37s. 9d. for Pots, and 34s. for Pearls.

In PROVISIONS there is no change, and very little doing. Butter is beginning to arrive more freely on the market.—*Witness.*

TOWN COUNCIL—SPECIAL MEETING.

MONDAY EVENING, April 19, 1858.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—His Worship the MAYOR; Messrs. Blacklock, Brown, Clarke, Elmer, Hambly, Hope, LeVesconte, Neilson, O'Hare, and Patterson.

His Worship stated that the object of the meeting was to receive a statement from the President and Directors of the Front of Sidney Road Company, in which they declared their willingness to surrender their stock in said Company, on condition that the County Council would keep the Road in repair, and make it free.

Mr. LEVESCONTE moved, seconded by Mr. ELMER, "That the Town Council of Belleville agree on the application of the President and Directors of the Front of Sidney Road Company so far as the interest of the Town, as a stockholder, is concerned,—that said Road may be conveyed to the County Municipality, conditionally, and that the same be made a free road."—*Carried.*

A petition was presented from a number of persons in John-street, praying for a sidewalk.

A petition was presented from R. Taylor and others, praying that the Tank opposite Munro & Ralston's might be repaired.

A petition was presented from Alex. Orr, praying to have a fine of $10 that had been imposed upon him for being intoxicated and furious driving, withdrawn.

A Report was handed in from the Ladies' Benevolent Society, stating that the expenditures had far exceeded the receipts; that that confidence did not exist between the Council and the Society which should,—that if any means were provided by which the poor would be taken care of, they would resign their charge. But they would continue to act if sufficient funds were placed at their disposal.

A petition was presented from the Assessors, praying for further time, they being unable to procure the notices of assessment.

A petition from the Marmora Iron Company was read, praying for an Act of incorporation to build a Road from Belleville to Marmora.

Mr. NEILSON moved, seconded by Mr. LEVESCONTE, "That the Mayor be requested to sign a petition to the Legislature for an Act to incorporate a Company to build said Road."—*Carried.*

The Reports of several Committees were then read.

Moved by Mr. LEVESCONTE, seconded by Mr. BROWN, "That the petition of Alex. Orr be referred to the Mayor."—*Carried.*

Mr. NEILSON introduced a By-Law to amend a By-Law to prevent the erection of wooden buildings under a certain size, on the lot in that part of the Town known as the property of G. and W. Taylor, which was read a first time.

The Report of the Ladies' Benevolent Society was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BLACKLOCK stated that the time for electing a Street-Surveyor and Collector of Taxes, had arrived, and would therefore move, seconded by Mr. Hambly, "That Mr. James Grant be Street-Surveyor for the ensuing year."

Mr. CLARKE moved, seconded by Dr. Hope, "That Mr. John Thompson be Street-Surveyor for the current year."

Dr. HOPE said that the reason he supported Mr. Thompson, was not because of any personal motives, but because he was better qualified for the office than Mr. Grant. He said that if any person was to examine the improvements for the past few years, they would be compelled to own the decided susuperiority of those of the past year. Mr. Thompson not only spent his time in superintending the work, but also worked himself. He would therefore vote for Mr. Thompson, as he considered him the most worthy.

The motion for Mr. Grant being put it was carried.

YEAS,—Messrs. LeVesconte, Hambly, O'Hare, Blacklock, Brown, and Elmer,—6.

NAYS,—Messrs. Neilson, Patterson, Clarke, and Hope,—4.

Moved by Mr. LeVesconte, seconded by Mr. Hambly, that Mr. John Kerr be Collector of Taxes for the ensuing year.

Moved by Mr. Patterson, seconded by Mr. Clarke, That Mr. Joseph Bullen be Collector of Taxes for the ensuing year.

The motion for Mr. Kerr being put, it was carried.

YEAS,—Messrs. Blacklock, Brown, Clarke, Elmer, Hambly, Hope, LeVesconte, Neilson, and O'Hare,—9. NAY,—Mr. Patterson.

The Council went into Committee of the whole on Finance, Mr. Hambly in the chair.

After passing several accounts the committee rose and reported.

The Council then adjourned.

Toronto Correspondence of the Chronicle.

TORONTO, 17th April, 1858.

Another week, and the Hudson's Bay question assumes another light. My last letter had scarcely been mailed, when I learned that the Government had resolved upon a second expedition to the land of promise. Mr. Hind, the Geologist, of the former band of spies, is in a few days again to set out, chief in command. He will be accompanied by Artists, Surveyors, Engineers, Axe-men, Canoe-men, and hunters. Where he is going is not generally known, but it is thought that if with a sound of trumpets at setting out, he can go somewhere and while away the time till the present session of Parliament be over, he will accomplish all that the present Government desire, and appease Sir Edmund Head. That this measure is merely to gain time and avoid enquiry, is obvious. What other reason can be assigned for withholding the reports of the former expedition?—Mr. Hind's 16 pages, large type, double leaded, skeleton pamphlet, notwithstanding. If it be information they are seeking, and not delay, why do they not publish Mr. Gladman's report, and also that of Mr. Napier, that Members may judge of what should be done with that part of the territory, which is clearly within the limits of Canada; for they all agree that there is a large tract of land in the neighborhood of Fort William adapted to settlement, and Mr. Gladman recommends that it be at once surveyed and disposed of, that it may serve as a *point de appui*, in the reduction of the whole territory. Mr. Gladman's views on this point are valuable, from his great experience in the North-west, having been connected with the trade and resident there upwards of 40 years. But it appears that the Ministry do not like his views of matters in that direction, since, on the new Expedition, his name as Commander-in-chief has been supplanted by that of Mr. Hind, who will probably not take quite such a practical view of things in general.—Mr. Gladman's view of the settlement of the country about Fort William, is concurred in by all acquainted with the North-west, and it is stated that a tract of land containing from sixty to a hundred thousand acres of *good land*, is there, at the disposal of our Government. Mr. Gladman proposes to survey this at once,—to open a road from the Kaministiquois river to a point on the Pigeon river, which will avoid the Falls on the latter, and render the entry upon the country beyond comparatively easy. This once effected, the character of the Western prairie land is considered a sufficient inducement to lead to the rapid occupation of those boundless meadows. That this policy should at once be adopted becomes the more apparent when it is known that the Americans are fast competing for the same prize. An expedition from Superior City has, or is about to set out, to make a survey of the coast from that place along the shore of Lake Superior, to the boundary line. Two or three waggon roads are to be constructed from Lake Superior to Rainy Lake, to be followed almost immediately by a Railroad; and already, Maps of the sites of cities,

(there are no towns or villages in Yankeedom) are being circulated among the land speculating fraternity. Thus whilst our Government is afraid to act, be the cause Sir Edmund, or Sir Company's gold, the Americans are sapping the very foundation of our legitimate trade in the North-west. Whilst we quarrel about the manner of reducing the country, they virtually take possession.

We want no more expeditions. Let us make use of the information already obtained by actual occupation, as recommended; and after a footing has been obtained, there will yet be sufficient time left for collecting all the scientific information His Excellency's advisers can desire. The costs of the present expedition would accomplish all that is proposed.

In Parliament, little progress has been made. The Insolvent Debtors' Bill has been referred to a committee, which will probably recommend its withdrawal, and thus save the Ministry another defeat. The Usury Bill is still before the House, and will probably on Tuesday next receive its quietus. From all parts of the country it meets with disapproval, and particularly the proposal to extend the same privilege to Banks, which are now but institutions of plunder, organized by Law. For every dollar of specie they are supposed to have in vault, they are authorized to issue three dollars of paper; and by this privilege and other means of extortion, they are enabled to realize about 14 per cent. Now if the further power be given them, as the new Bill proposes, of bringing their chartered privileges into the tempting field of Usury, we may expect to witness something approaching what is described in the following extract:—"It is in the nature of men to rise against the injustice of which they are the victims. When, therefore, plunder is organized by law, for the profit of those who perpetrate it, all the plundered classes tend, either by peaceful or revolutionary means, to enter in some way into the manufacturing of laws. These classes, according to the degree of enlightenment at which they have arrived, may propose to themselves two very different ends, when they thus attempt the attainment of their political rights,—either they may wish to put an end to lawful plunder, or they may desire to take part in it." "Woe to the nation when this latter thought prevails." X.

THE UNIVERSAL SPECIFIC.

Thousands have tried the PERSIAN BALM for the toilette, for a dentrifice, for scalds, wounds, burns, chilblains, for the hair, for removing grease from clothing, carpets, &c., and it has never been known to fail. It is a real luxury.

☞ At the Kingston Assizes, Mr. Gideon Garrison has recovered a verdict of two thousand dollars damages against Edward Huffman, for the seduction of his daughter, Catherine Garrison, under promise of marriage.—The *Whig* says this is the largest verdict ever obtained from a Kingston jury in an action for seduction.

☞ The Hon. Thomas H. Benton, better known as Col. Benton, the Father-in-law of Col. Fremont, died at Washington on Saturday. 10th inst.

100TH REGIMENT.—Several recruits were attested by Mr. Brehaut yesterday forenoon. A number arrived here about one o'clock.—They came down by the night train from the West. Very nearly seven hundred are now in barracks in this city.—*Mont. Transcript.*

☞ The more a woman's waist is shaped like an hour-glass, the more it shows us that her sands of life are running out.

Giddiness, Headache, &c.

These pains and disagreeable feelings are generally symptoms of some other complaint; such as dyspepsia, apoplexy, and various others, all of which are caused by corrupt noxious matter, clogging the various circulations; hence, a stream or rush of blood to the head, and by the excitement a great pressure on the brain. Giddiness, headache, loss of memory, dimness of sight, and various other complaints, are the result. Thus it will be seen that all the above painful and distressing maladies owe their origin to the blood. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are acknowledged to be the only medicine that will thoroughly purify the blood. They enter the blood, and follow the stream of life on its journey through the system. They root out all foulness and impurity, and drrive out every unhealthy obstruction. They should be taken every night in sufficient quantities to operate briskly, by commencing with two pills on going to bed, three the next night, four the next; if the symptoms are not removed, commence again with two pills and go up again as before. Continue in like manner until the blood is thoroughly purified, and all pain and distress is entirely removed.

Obtain one of our FREE ALMANACS, and read the history of Dr. Morse's father, and how this medicine was introduced.

BEWARE of a counterfeit of these Pills—YELLOW WRAPPERS. All genuine are in BLUE wrappers, with the signature of A. J. White & Co. on each box. Price 25 cents. 33-4

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

☞ WE WISH TO CALL THE SPECIAL ATtention of each of our readers to the advertisement in another column of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, for in doing so we think we are doing them a favor, for this article cannot be too highly spoken of, as it performs all its proprietors profess to have it. We know of some of the worst cases of Liver Derangement, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, and General Debility, being cured by the use of this invaluable article.

It seems to strike at the root of the disease, and remove the cause, thus affording a permanent cure that cannot be gained by using the mineral preparations that are commonly resorted to for diseases of the liver. This preparation is stated on good authority to be entirely vegetable, being composed wholly of gums that have rarely ever been introduced in any medicine previous to the introduction of the Invigorator.

These gums are said to have almost fabulous power in their action on the Liver and its surrounding organs, causing it to eject its morbid, unhealthy bile, rousing it from its torpid state and making it perform its proper functions in the human economy.—[Branch County Democrat. 33-2

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

It seldom occurs, that we notice, under any circumstances, patent medicines, restoratives, or any thing of the kind, for we have a prejudice against most of them. But candor compels us to invite attention to the advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in the last column at the bottom of third page of this paper. We are too juvenile to require anything of the kind, but some instances of its use have come to our knowledge which almost assures us that prematurely reign remedy against the hair, but upon its application gray. It is not a 'Hair' is produced on the skin, which as directed, the original native colored hair, without brings, and gives it a glossy and natural appearance. We have seen persons who have used it, and they are much pleased with it. Examine the advertisement.—[Missouri Republican. Sold by all respectable Druggists. 32-2

Births.

In Belleville, on Tuesday, 13th inst., the wife of John Lewis, Esq., of a Son.

In Kingston, on the 16th inst., the wife of S. Rowlands, Esq., of a daughter.

In Belleville, on the 16th instant, the wife of Mr. A. F. Cameron, of a daughter.

Married.

On the 8th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. George Jones, Mr. William Henry Meyers, of Belleville, to Miss Elizabeth A. Gilbert, daughter of Mr. Caleb Gilbert, Thurlow.

By the same, April 14th, Mr. James M. Simpson to Miss Almira Jane Bedell, both of Thurlow.

By the Rev. N. Brown, of Stirling, April 4th Mr. Peter V. McCumber to Elizabeth Charland, both of Huntingdon.

By the same, April 5th, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. George Ferguson to Miss Sally M. Baragar, both of Rawdon.

Died.

In Belleville, on the 19th inst., of disease of the Throat and Lungs, Grace Hamilton, wife of Dr. Wm. Canniff, aged 23 years and 7 months.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Wheat, per 60 lbs.	$0 80	a	$1 00
Rye, per 56 lbs.	0 40	a	0 45
Barley, per 48 lbs.	0 40	a	0 50
Oats, per 34 lbs.	0 25	a	0 30
Peas, per 60 lbs.	0 50	a	0 00
Corn, per bushel	0 60	a	0 00
Buck Wheat, per bushel	0 30	a	0 00
Flour, [wholesale] per bbl.	5 00	a	0 00
Flour, per 100 lbs.	2 50	a	2 75
Potash, per cwt.	6 0	a	0 00
Hay, per ton	7 00	a	8 00
Potatoes, per bushel	0 55	a	0 60
Pork, per cwt.	5 00	a	5 50
Beef, per cwt.	4 00	a	5 00
Mutton, per lb.	0 6	a	0 06½
Eggs, per doz.	0 7	a	0 8
Butter, per lb.	0 12	a	0 14

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

Dr. TRACY DELORME, the great curer of CONSUMPTION, was for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given by a mere child, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any drug store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address Dr. TRACY DELORME, Great Curer of Consumption, New York Post office.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING for the Election of OFFICERS will be held in the "Mechanics' Room" on TUESDAY, the 4th day of MAY next, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

WM. TILLEY, *Secretary.*

Belleville, April 20, 1858. 2w35

Intelligencer two insertions.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, to CLEANSE THEIR RESPECTIVE PREMISES from all Decayed Animal and Vegetable Matter which may have accumulated therein, by the FIFTEENTH day of MAY Next.

By Order.
R. M. ROY,
C. M. C.

Belleville, April 20, 1858. 4w35



ASSIGNEE'S SALE!!

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at H. FANNING'S INN, FRONT-STREET, BELLEVILLE, on

Saturday, the 24th day of April, 1858,

WITHOUT RESERVE,!

The balance of a Country Store, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
HARDWARE,
AND *CLOTHING.*

IN AMOUNT ABOUT $1,200.

☞TERMS:—Under $50, cash; over $50, three months' credit, by furnishing approved endorsed notes.

—ALSO,—

At the same time and place will be sold

One Yoke of Large Working Oxen,
FOR CASH.

☞ SALE AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

M. NULTY, *Auctioneer.*

Belleville, April 21, 1858.

BAY OF QUINTE
AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.
THROUGH PASSAGE & FREIGHT BOAT

THE STEAMER

1858. 1858.

ST. LAWRENCE,

PETER FARRELL, CAPTAIN,
MICHAEL McNAMARA, SAILING MASTER,

WILL, during the present season, make regular weekly trips from the head of the Bay to Montreal, as follows:—

DOWNWARDS.—WILL LEAVE
Trenton every Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M.
Belleville " " " 12 " M.
Kingston " Monday " 4 " A. M.

For Montreal and intermediate Ports, arriving at Montreal by DAY LIGHT on Monday, thereby giving passengers the benefit of the delightful scenery on the River St. Lawrence.

UPWARDS.—WILL LEAVE
Montreal every Wednesday,
Kingston every Friday Morning,

For Picton, Belleville, Trenton, and intermediate Ports, arriving at Trenton the same evening.

The *St. Lawrence* being a well-known favorite boat, having every convenience for the comfort and safety of Passengers, will carry passengers and freight at reasonable terms.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board; Joseph Doyle, Wharfinger, Kingston; Captain Maxwell, Montreal; or to John Meagher, Produce Merchant, Kingston, C.W.

TOWN COUNCIL.

NO MEETING of the Council on Wednesday Evening, April 14th, on account of the absence of the following Members, whose names are published in accordance with the provisions of a By-Law:—

P. HAMBLY,
JAS. BROWN,
GEORGE NEILSON,
JOHN O'HARE,
H. CORBY.
J. BLACKLOCK,
A. B. ELMER, and
R. PATTERSON.

R. M ROY, *Clerk.*

Belleville, April 15th, 1858.

A PRIZE FOR EVERYBODY!

WHO SUBSCRIBES FOR THE

NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS,
A [illegible]IFULLY
ILLUSTRATED
FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS is one of the largest and best literary papers of the day. A large Quarto containing TWENTY PAGES, or SIXTY COLUMNS, of entertaining matter; and ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED every week.

A GIFT WORTH FROM 50 CENTS TO $1000 00 WILL BE SENT TO EACH SUBSCRIBER ON RECEIPT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION MONEY.

TERMS:

One copy for one year, and 1 gift	$2 00
Three copies one year, and 3 gifts	5 00
Five copies one year, and 5 gifts	8 00
Ten copies one year, and 10 gifts	15 00
Twenty-one copies one year, and 21 gifts	30 00

Canada subscribers must send 26 cents in addition to the above rates, to pay the American postage, which must be pre-paid.

The articles to be distributed are comprised in the following list:—

1 United States Treasury Note	$1000.
2 do. do. do.	500, each.
5 do. do. do.	200, each.
10 do. do. do.	100, each.
10 Patent Lever Hunting Cased Watches	100, each.
20 Gold Watches	75, each.
50 do.	60, each.
100 do.	50, each.
300 Ladies Gold Watches	35, each.
200 Silver Hunting Cased Watches	30, each.
500 Silver Watches	$10 to 25, each.
One Thousand Gold Guard, Vest and Fob Chains	10 to 30, each.
One Thousand Gold Pens and Pencils	5 to 15, each.

Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear Drops, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, Gold and Silver Thimbles, and a variety of other articles, worth from 50 cents to $15 each.

On receipt of the subscription money, the subscriber's name will be entered upon our books opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded within one week to him, *by mail or express, post paid.*

There is neither humbug nor lottery about the above, as every subscriber is sure of a Prize of value. We prefer to make this liberal distribution among them instead of giving a large commission to Agents, giving to the subscriber the amount that would go to the Agent, and in many cases a hundred-fold more.

☞ All communications should be addressed to

DANIEL ADEE, PUBLISHER,
211 *Centre Street, New York.*

34-6m

TO RENT.

THE BRICK STORE in the Village of Stirling, formerly occupied by N. Taylor, and latterly by Mr. Parker. Possession given immediately. For terms, which are moderate, apply to Mrs. N. Taylor, Stirling.

April 14th, 1858. 34

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Rawdon, will be held at the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of APRIL, 1858, at the hour of TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

THOS. DOUGLASS, *Township Clerk.*

Rawdon, April 5th, 1858. 34-3

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

TRIDENT
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPA'Y,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

OFFICE, ...TRIDENT BLOCK.

CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE, JUNE, 1855.

Authorized Capital................$500,000.
Cash Capital paid in & securely invested, 150,000.

OBED P. MILLER, *Secretary.* | WARD COWING, *President.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Ward Cowing,	Obed P. Miller,
Wm. A. Bradford,	Thomas A. Doyle,
Samuel B. Darling,	Wm. B. Ryder,
Edward B. Perry,	Geo. Cleveland,
George W. Hall,	Philip Ryder.
F. C. Gardiner,	

THIS Company Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Stores, Merchandise, Dwellings, Mills, Manufactories, Hotels, &c.; also on Marine & Inland Transportation Cargo Risks at the ordinary rates of premium.

Losses Promptly & Equitably Adjusted & Paid.

All Premiums are made specific when Policies are issued, and are to be prepaid in money; and no further assessment in case of loss is to be made on the parties so insured. The advantages of a Stock System, which precludes the possibility of an assessment, are very obvious.

The Board of Directors have authorized the issues of Policies on country risks, detached on very low terms.

The Company expect to deserve the confidence of the public, by doing business on as favorable terms as any other similar institution, and by the utmost fairness and liberality in all their dealings.

Policies granted and issued to parties effecting Insurance, at once without delay, by the under signed, at his office, Front Street, Belleville.

JAMES BOOTH, *Agent.*

Belleville, 8th April, 1858. 34

The GREAT INDIAN REMEDY for
CONSUMPTION!!

DR. MASURY'S
EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
AND
WAU-A-HOO

IT is a wonderful purifier; and in Scrofula, Consumptive Diseases, White Swelling, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Gout, Secondary Syphilis, Eruptions on the Face, Dyspepsia, Piles, Sick Headache, Palpitations, and Lung Complaints; after the Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, and all kinds of Fevers. The Cathartic is a certain remedy for worms; even in the very worst cases it may be administered with perfect safety.

DR. MASURY has lately arrived from Boston, where he has been for the past six years successfully treating the most difficult chronic diseases.

A volume of Certificates could be had from the numerous individuals who have been cured by these Medicines, from abroad, but the proprietor has only selected a few living in this immediate vicinity, and their testimony is but an addition to the general voice of the community:—

CERTIFICATE:

We, the undersigned, in the vicinity of Belleville, take great pleasure in presenting our names to the public in favor of Dr. Masury's *Compounds.* We hereby certify that we have used personally, or in our families, the compounds mentioned above. They have given as much satisfaction as any class of medicines ever brought under our notice. We sincerely believe they are all the Doctor represents them to be. We respectfully recommend the afflicted to lose no opportunity to avail themselves of the Celebrated Medicines of Dr. Masury.

Prof. J. H. Johnson, Principal Belleville Seminary,

William Vandervoort,	John W. Kelly,
D. S. Bradshaw,	Gideon Gardiner,
Elijah Yourex,	Henry Goldsmith,
Rev. Wm. Bird,	Ira Shibley,
Fisher Thayer.	John Bradshaw,

RESIDENCE—In the Grove, one door West of Mr. H. G. Gillespie's.

Belleville, April 13th, 1858. 34

PROFITS
OF OUR
LIFE ASSURANCES.

Are we about to join a Life Assurance Institution, having satisfied ourselves of its stability? But of scarcely less importance is it to inquire into its SURPLUS FUNDS or PROFITS.—If the Institution [illegible] constituted and prudently [illegible]aged, there must, in ordinary circumstances, have arisen Profits. To what amount and in what manner have these Profits been divided amongst the Assured?

THE
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND

Values its Assets and Liabilities *annually* in a most careful manner, and the Profits of the Business having been thus ascertained, the Share accruing to each Policyholder of five years' standing is handed to him *in Money* EVERY YEAR at the payment of his next Annual Premium. Accordingly, for many years past, these Policyholders have been required to pay only 13s per £1 of their Premiums,—the remaining 7s per £1 having been paid out of the Profits of the Business.

Age at Ent'y.	Annual Premiums for Assurance of £1000 Sterling.*	Ann'l Return of Profit paid by Office.	Premiums have been thereby reduced to
	Sterling.	Sterling.	Sterling.
25	£21 18 4	£ 7 13 4	£14 5 0
35	28 10 0	9 19 6	18 10 6
45	37 1 8	12 19 7	24 2 1
55	53 15 0	18 16 3	34 18 9
60	65 10 0	22 18 6	42 11 6

* One-half only of the premiums for the first six years need be paid under Policies for this amount or upwards,—the remaining half, if desired, remaining a permanent debt on the Policy, at *only 5 per cent* interest.

Since the commencement of the Business, 420 of the Assured have died; and the Association has paid their families, or others in right of the Policies, the sums assured, amounting to £203,357 Sterling.

Copies of the last Annual Report, with Prospectus and Tables, may be had *Gratis* at the Offices and Agencies.

JAMES GRANT, Secretary.

Montreal, 9 Gt. St. James Street, 6th April, 1858.

AGENTS.

BELLEVILLE—Mr. JAMES GLASS, Merchant.
BRIGHTON—Mr. D. YOUNG LESLIE, Collector of Customs.
COBOURG—Mr. ARTHUR MACDONALD, Notary Public.
KINGSTON—Mr. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Barrister.
NAPANEE—Mr. ROBERT EASTON.
PICTON—Mr. PHILIP LOWE, Barrister.
PORT HOPE—Mr. JAMES E. WALSH, Merchant.

BLANK NOTES

FOR Dollars and Cents,—just printed and for sale at the *Chronicle* Office.

U. S. CONSULATE!

FOR Belleville and adjacent places.

J. MACNIDER,
U. S. Consular Agent.

13th April, 1858. 34.4

THE NEW AND SAFE STEAMER
MOIRA,
THOS. McINTOSH, MASTER.

THE *MOIRA* will leave Belleville for Oswego on Monday afternoon, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, calling at Mill Point, Picton, and Bungard's, and be in time for the Morning Cars for New York & Buffalo. Will leave Belleville every Monday afternoon, at the same hour, until further notice. For Freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to E. Flint. Cabin passage $2 50.—Meals extra.

B. FLINT.

Belleville, April 13, 1858. 34



Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS,
CAPS,
FURS,
AND
STRAW
GOODS.

Sign of the BIG HAT,
32 BELLEVILLE.

SEEDS!! SEEDS!!

NEWLY IMPORTED
GARDEN,
FIELD,
-AND-
FLOWER SEEDS.

THE growth of 1857, and warranted true to their names.

Large White Belgian Carrot,
Long Orange do.,
Long Red Mangel Wurtzel,
Yellow Globe do. do.,
Early and Large York Cabbage,
Drumhead and Low Dutch do.,
Red Dutch Pickling do.,
Early and Late Paris Cauliflower,
Yellow Swedish Turnip,
White Globe do.,
Large Red, and Yellow Portugal Onion,
Long Green and Early Frame Cucumber.

A Large Assortment of
FLOWER SEEDS!
-ALSO-
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

For Sale wholesale and retail by
E. CHANDLER,
Front Street, Belleville.

Belleville, March 23, 1858. 31-8

IMPORTANT!!

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN."

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to announce to the INHABITANTS OF BELLEVILLE, and SURROUNDING COUNTRY, that the above named Steamer has arrived at PORTLAND, with the First Shipment of his

NEW STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

PURCHASED FOR CASH ON THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, IN THE BEST MARKETS IN *ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND FRANCE,* EMBRACING

ALL THE NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASONS,

IN FRENCH AND BRITISH SILKS, MILLINERY, DRESS GOODS, &c., &c., AND WHICH FOR EXTENT, VARIETY, RICHNESS AND CHEAPNESS, SURPASS ANY FORMER IMPORTATION.

☞ Further particulars will be given on the arrival of the Goods at the

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

PATRICK O'NEILL.

BELLEVILLE, MARCH 18TH, 1858. 31-tf.

MANSION HOUSE,
BRIGHTON.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has re-opened the above Hotel on Main St., Brighton, and fitted it up in a comfortable manner to entertain the travelling community. He will be prepared at all times to meet the wants of his guests. The Bar will be furnished with choice Liquors, and the Table with the best the season affords. Warm Meals can be had at all times through the day.

Good Stabling and yard, and a careful Hostler in attendance at all times.

JAMES WHITE.

Brighton, Feb'y 5th, 1857. 25

GREAT HORSE TAMING SECRET

MR. RAREY'S success in England, where he has been practising before the high and noble functionaries of state from the Queen downwards, his great secret in TAMING HORSES, has caused general attention to be concentrated on the treatment of this noble animal. We have a Book printed during the last two months, which contains entire secret means of taming horses. This Book is copy-righted in the States, and sells for $10 or $20, but as there is no copy-right in Canada, it can be sold lower. A travelling agent visited many of our Provincial town, disposed of Books at the rate of $20, binding the purchaser in the sum of three hundred dollars not to communicate the secret to any one. We have a large edition to dispose of, and offer them for TWO DOLLARS per copy, the purchaser binding himself under the penality of £100, not to communicate the secret to any one. We will also sell them by the dozen or hundred, terms of which will be made known on application to the subscribers.

*** Parties ordering the Books by mail, will please also give us the name of some well known person, as reference, as to their trust worthiness. Enclose $2, pay your postage, and you will receive the Book by return of mail.

☞ See the articles from the London *Times* and other papers, on the subject.

C. J. HYNES & Co.
Booksellers &c.

Prescott, March 26th 1858. 32-3w

P. P.  P. P.
Boot and Shoe Store.

G. G. GERMAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
PENITENTIARY BOOTS AND SHOES,

IS still prepared to supply the wants of his numerous customers, and all those who may be disposed to give him a call. It is now a well established fact that

BOOTS AND SHOES

manufactured at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, are superior to the products of any other establishment in Canada or the United States; and purchasers are reminded that

GERMAN'S **P. P.** STORE,

which will in future be devoted almost exclusively to the sale of

PENITENTIARY WORK,

Is the only Shop in Belleville supplied by the manufacturers.

GERMAN

will always furnish a good article, at the lowest price, for CASH. Work made to order and all work Warranted. Give him a call.

Belleville, February 8th 1858. (26)

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

ROBERT MITCHELHILL,

BEGS to announce that he has just returned from MONTREAL MARKETS, where the panic for Gold has reduced prices of all kinds of Goods, cheaper than can be imported.

The LADIES of Belleville and vicinity are invited to call at the

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,

Where they will be able to purchase at Montreal Wholesale prices.

FARMERS and country customers who wish to study DOMESTIC ECONOMY, cannot spend their money to greater advantage than at

R. MITCHELHILL'S
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Second door from Hambly's,

BELLEVILLE, NOVEMBER, 1857. (12) FRONT STREET.

TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS.

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,
BELOW MONTREAL PRICES,
AT
COMMERCIAL HOUSE;
BELLEVILLE.

The Proprietor begs to apprize the trade that he has imported direct from the British, Scotch, and other European Markets, an extensive and elegantly assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods for the

WHOLESALE TRADE.

which he will dispose of at Montreal and New York prices.

He has also received a very large Stock of Ready Made Clothing, which he is prepared to sell considerably under the Canadian Markets.

In the following departments will be found the Newest and most Fashionable Goods for the present season:

Plaided and Satin Striped Coburgs,	Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts,
French Cashmeres and Vecuna Cloths,	Printed Calicoes, Denims, Shirtings,
Plain and Printed Delaines,	Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace Goods,
Broche, Silk, and Lama Scarfs,	Blankets, Flannels, Battings,
Plaid Wool Shawls and Handkerchiefs,	Hosiery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods,
Plain Striped, and Brocaded Silks,	Mantles, Capes, Visettes, &c., &c.
Factory Cottons and Steam Looms,	

THE Proprietor of the COMMERCIAL HOUSE being in the *HOME MARKETS FOR EIGHT MONTHS IN THE YEAR,* and being connected with the most eminent Manufacturing Houses in Great Britain, gives him advantages which few can command, and enables him to place his WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS when at Belleville, on nearly the same footing as if they were in NEW YORK OR MONTREAL, and saves the expense, delay, and inconvenience of having to bring stock such distances several times in the year.

Samples of Cloths, Dress Goods, Staples, &c., will be sent on application.

The Manager, Mr. IVERS, will see that every accommodation, and the most prompt attention shall be shown to

WHOLESALE BUYERS,

for whom a separate Wareroom has been arranged.

An early visit will repay purchasers.

HIS TERMS WILL BE FOUND LIBERAL.

P. O'NEILL, Proprietor.

(9

SPRING FASHIONS.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE that they have received and are now prepared to show a large portion of

THEIR NEW SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW—Full Trimmed Millinery Bonnets,
NEW—Plain & Fancy Straw do.
NEW—Ladies & Misses Straw Hats,
NEW—Ribbons, Flowers & Plumes,
NEW—Parasols,
NEW—Paris & London Mantles,
NEW—Dress Goods,
NEW—Prints & Muslins,

&c., &c., &c.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

Belleville, 7th April, 1858. 33

RECEIVED AT
DONNELLY, CONGER & CO'S,
NEW SPRING
BONNETS, DRESS GOODS, &C.,
MARKED LOW.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP of the undersigned, under the firm of E. W. HOLTON & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of April instant. All the liabilities of the late Firm are assumed by E. W. Holton, to whom all notes and accounts due the Firm must be paid.

E. W. HOLTON,
GEORGE VAIR.

Belleville, April 8th, 1858. 34-4

IN CHANCERY.

MOFFATT *vs.* FRANCIS.

BY Virtue of a decretal order of this Honourable Court, and with the approbation of William Warren Dean Esq., Master at Belleville, the following valuable Lands and premises will be sold by Public Auction at the office of the Deputy Registrar in Belleville, in the County of Hastings, on Wednesday the 12th day of May now next ensuing, at twelve o'clock, noon, viz:

Village Lot number four, in the Village of Trenton, on the West side of the River Trent, on which said Lot there is a wharf, &c. &c.

The property will be set up in one Lot.

JOHN BELL,
Solicitor for Plaintiff.

M. NULTY,
Auctioneer.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. No person shall advance less than £2 at any bidding under £100, nor less than £5 at any bidding over £100, and no person shall retract his bidding.

2. The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, and if any dispute arise as to the last or highest bidder, the property shall be put up at a former bidding.

3. The parties to the suit, with the exception of the Vendor, are to be at liberty to bid.

4. The purchaser shall, at the time of sale, pay down a deposit, in the proportion of £10 for every £100 of his purchase money, to the Vendor, or his Solicitors, and shall pay the remainder of the purchase money on the ninth day of June next, and upon such payment, the purchaser shall be entitled to the Conveyance and to be let into possession immediately; the purchaser, at the time of such sale, to sign an agreement for the completion of the purchase.

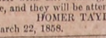
5. The purchaser shall have the Conveyance epared at his own expense, and tender the same for execution.

6. If the purchaser shall fail to comply with the conditions aforesaid, or any of them, the deposit, and all other payments made thereon, shall be forfeited, and the premises may be re-sold, and the deficiency, if any, by such re-sale, together with all charges attending the same, or occasioned by the defaulter, shall be made good by the defaulter. 32-4

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE Subscriber will be prepared to furnish HOTELS and PRIVATE FAMILIES with ICE, regularly every morning, CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED, during the Summer Season. All orders left with himself or with Mr. H. Fanning, at the Mansion House, will receive prompt attention.

CARTING.



Being well provided with the best of SPRING CARTS and WAGGONS, he is constantly prepared to convey Goods to and from the Railroad Depot or Wharves. For the convenience of parties wishing his services, orders may be left with Mr. Fanning, at the Mansion House, and they will be attended to.

HOMER TAYLOR.

Belleville, March 22, 1858. 31

PLASTER! PLASTER!

FOR SALE AT THE BELLEVILLE RAIL WAY STATION, 100 BARRELS OF FRESH GROUND PLASTER, manufactured at the Colborne Plaster mills.

JAMES SISK

Belleville, March 1st. 1858. 28

SKIRT HOOPS.

JUST received, a fresh supply Plain Brass, Spiral, and Cane Hoops, also small Hoops for Children, at

JOHN BADCOCK'S.

Belleville, March 23, 1858. 31-4

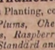
Mrs. PHILLIPS,

WISHES to inform the Ladies of Belleville and its vicinity, that she has added

DRESS MAKING

to her Millinery Establishment, and would respectfully solicit a share of their patronage.

Feb'y 5th, 1858. 25

1858.  1858.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at the *BELLEVILLE NURSERY,*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

for this Season's Planting, consisting of

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. Standard and Dwarf Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Vines, &c.

Hedge, Green House, & Bedding Out Plants.

A large assortment of splendid Double Dahlias named, Pœnias, Bulbous Roots, &c.

For particulars see Catalogue, which will be furnished gratis.

☞ Orders sent by mail, or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

J. PARKER THOMAS.

Belleville, March, 1858. 31-6w

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN.

Seventy-five years of age, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to enclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as post age on the recipe, and the remainder to applied to the payment of this advertisment. Address Dr. H. JAMES, 19 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J. (32-1m)

QUIT Claim DEEDS, Chattel Mortgages, & Marriage Certificates, neatly got up—for sale at the *Chronicle* office.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—On the 23d ult., a passenger came to Portland by the steamer *Anglo Saxon*, and took lodgings at one of the city hotels. Next morning he took the cars for this city in company with a gentleman who had remained at the same house with him over night, with whose countenance he, somehow or other, imagined himself familiar. They got into conversation in coming down the Eastern Railroad, but nothing transpired to elicit the fact whether or not they had been old acquaintances. When they arrived at the depot, and had attended to their baggage, one of the gentlemen inquired in the hearing of the other for a cab to take him to a certain street in Charleston. The other said he proposed going to the same street, and the two engaged the same conveyance. On arriving at the street in question it appeared that they both designed to call on the same individual. This strange series of coincidence greatly puzzled both; but their mutual surprise and delight can be imagined but in a degree, when they found that they were brothers, and that they had thus singularly met in the house of a third brother. One of them had been in the service of the Pasha of Egypt for twenty-two years; the other had spent sixteen years in the East Indies, while the third has been in this country during nineteen years past. The brothers are natives of Scotland, and have not seen each other for twenty-four years.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

YANKEE ELOQUENCE.—Here is a cutting from an American paper:—"A pretty woman is one of the 'institutions' of the country—an angel in dry goods and glory. She makes sunshine, blue sky, Fourth of July, and happiness wherever she goes. Her path is one of delicious roses, perfumes and beauty. She is a sweet poem, written in rare curls and choice calico, and good principles. Men stand up before her as so many admiration points, to melt into cream and then butter. Her words float round the ear like music, birds of Paradise, or the chimes of Sabbath bells. Without her society would lose its truest attraction, the church its firmest reliance, and young men the very best of comforts and company. Her influence and generosity restrain the vicious, strengthen the weak, raise the lowly, flannel shirt the heathen, and strengthen the faint-hearted. Wherever you find the virtuous woman you also find pleasant firesides, bouquets, clean clothes, order, good living, gentle hearts, music, light, and model 'institutions' generally. She is the flower of humanity, a very Venus in dimity, and her inspiration is the breath of Heaven."

A SAD STORY.—Two months ago, a young girl about seventeen years of age, was in one of the female seminaries at Montreal, where she was enjoying every advantage of education and society. She is the daughter of a wealthy Scotchman, living about eight miles from Montreal, and an only child. She had been there some time when she made the acquaintance of a young man in Montreal, who seduced her, and together they fled. After going to various places, her vile companion deserted her, and her descent in degradation became more rapid. She was then, from sheer poverty, forced to take up her quarters in a low house of prostitution at Niagara Falls, where she was associated with the most dissolute of prostitutes, and male villains, for some weeks. In the meantime the distracted father had sent messengers in every direction to discover her whereabouts, but in vain, until one of them heard of her being at the Falls. He posted immediately thither, but she being informed of his approach fled to this city, where she took up her quarters in a house of ill fame. After a short time she became sick and diseased, and abandoned by her associates, was turned out of her retreat, and having no other resource was sent to the Erie County Poor House. She is described as a very beautiful girl, well educated, and in two short months has cast herself headlong from virtue, and submerged herself into the greatest depths of crime. Yesterday an officer from Montreal came to Buffalo in search of her, and after making some inquiries, officer Harris thought he had seen her at the Poor House, and she was recognized. She was in bed at the time, and refused to get up and accompany the Montreal man. Harris finally induced her to go with him. He sent her to the United States hotel, last night, where she remained until the morning, when she was put aboard the Niagara Falls train, in company with the officer, and left for the home she has rendered desolate, and the arms and love she has so indelibly disgraced.

GALLERY OF ART.

H. JAMES

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Belleville and the surrounding country that he has leased for a term of years, and fitted up a sky-light gallery over

MR. O'RIELLY'S STORE.

The subscriber respectfully invites the public to call and see his Pictures in the different branches of the Art.

THE AMBROTYPE PROCESS

Is one of his own inventing, and still stands unrivaled both on the American and European Continents. It is a Canadian production, and is warranted not to fade or scale off. He would be most happy to extend his services to all who wish to procure correct and life like pictures, in all the different branches of the Photographic Art.

N. B.—He would also state, that he has no Pictures on exhibition but what were taken by himself.

JAMES' DAGUERREAN CAR.—We would call the attention of our readers in Hampton and vicinity to the important fact that Mr. James, with his Daguerrean Car, has taken up his abode for a short time, in that thriving village, for the purpose of giving those who desire to procure copies in miniature of themselves or friends, an opportunity to do so. We have much pleasure in introducing Mr. James to our Hampton friends, as a gentleman in every respect worthy their confidence and support. As a Daguerrean Artist, he most deservedly ranks amongst the foremost in his profession, and we are confident that those who favor him with a call, and obtain from him a portrait, will be so well pleased as to admit the correctness of what we here state.—*Bowmanville Messenger.*

THE MAMMOTH CAR.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. James, Daguerrean Artist, is about leaving this town on the 15th December. From specimens that we have seen, we pronounce him the ablest man in Ambrotype and Photographs in the Province. Our readers should give him a call before he leaves us.—His Car and Gallery is on the Market Square. We would here remark that with his new and superior process, Pictures can be taken in cloudy as well as clear weather. His Ambrotype process surpasses all others on this side of the Atlantic.—*Port Hope Standard.*

Dark Drapery best for Ambrotypes. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Belleville, Nov. 26, 1857. 15

FARM FOR SALE,
IN THE HEART OF SIDNEY.

FOR sale, a farm of 150 acres in the third concession of Sidney, being three fourths of lot No. 24. It is well cleared, fenced, and watered, and in good condition throughout. The premises consist of house, Barn, Sheds, Driving-house, and every convenience. As the place is well known, a lengthened description is unnecessary. Terms, which are liberal, can be made known on applying to W. H. Ponton, Esq., or to the undersigned on the premises.

SAMUEL VANDERVOORT, *Agent.*

N. B.—Either 100 acres, or 50 acres, or the whole together will be sold to suit purchasers. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given when required.

Sidney, Jan. 18, 1858. 22-4

WASHING MACHINE.

TO the Canadian public, and more particularly the Female part of it, we are happy to say that we are now prepared to furnish them with a newly patented and very valuable

WASHING MACHINE,

One that has never before been used in Canada, nor in any other part of the world, till within the last six or eight months.

It has two principles, viz:

PRESSURE AND KNUCKLE ACTION,

either of which can be used at the will of the operator. We would state for the information of all who are or may be interested in this very great improvement, that one half at least of the time, labor and soap can be saved which are usually consumed by all other methods of washing, and that all kinds of garments and bed clothes can be washed perfectly clean without the least danger of wearing or tearing even the finest muslins or collars; and the washing, sudsing, and rinsing can be done in it, if you choose, without making any slop or dirt whatever. The use of this machine does away with all rubbing if desired, and may be used and handled by any old lady or small girl, as it turns very easy, and only weighs about thirty-five pounds. A trial of it cannot fail to satisfy the most incredulous of its value as a labor-saving machine. It can be put on a table, bench, chair, or a barrel while being used.—These machines are now manufactured in Belleville, Canada West, by I. W. Payne, for the proprietors.

B. WALTON & C. PETERSON.

Mr. Payne's shop is over Mr. Amos Proctor's Axe Factory, where we respectfully invite all persons to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. One of these machines can be bought for the small sum of two pounds ten shillings and will soon be for sale in all of the principal towns and villages in Canada.

Belleville, Dec. 28, 1857. 19

INTERNATIONAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
142, STRAND, LONDON.

Local Board for Canada.
BENJAMIN HOLMES, Esq., *Chairman.*
REV. JOHN FLANAGAN,
THEODORE HART, Esq.

Honorary Directors:
THE HON L. V. SICOTTE, M. P. P., MEMBER EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, &c.
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THE HON. LOUIS A. DESSAULLES, MEMBER LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, SEIGNEUR OF DESSAULLES.
DAVID ROBLIN, ESQ., M. P. P., NAPANEE.

—o—

JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN, Esq.,
General Agent for Canada.

Medical Officers in Montreal.
WM. SUTHERLAND, Esq., M. D., AND H. PELTIER, Esq., M. D.

SOLICITOR.
E. D. DAVID, ESQ.

D. E. BURDETT, *Medical Adviser.*

JOHN THOMAS,
26 *Agent for Hastings.*

SODA WATER.
JAMES EVES
ONCE MORE IN THE FIELD!

THIS SODA WATER is without a parallel as a summer beverage. Its superior qualities over all other beverages of the kind, are numerous and conclusive—it is manufactured of pure spring water and the best of materials—it is the purest, clearest, best flavored, and healthiest beverage that can be used, and needs but a trial to test its value.

Having purchased, at a great expense, a large and splendid generator and all machinery necessary for manufacturing and bottling Soda Water, he is now prepared to furnish any quantity of this delicious and celebrated article at wholesale and retail, at his factory in Belleville.

☞ Portable fountains, for the use of Stores, &c., charged at a low rate.

All orders from surrounding cities, towns, or villages, promptly attended to.

☞ The Bottles in all cases to be returned without delay.

JAMES EVES.

Belleville, Dec. 9, 1857. 17

SODA WATER.

Mr. James Eves, of this town, has commenced the manufacture of Soda Water, as will be seen by advertisement in another column. In order to provide a first rate article, he has been at considerable expense in procuring suitable apparatus, and his Soda water is warranted free from the injurious ingredients sometimes employed.—By a simple improvement on the old plan of tying the cork to the bottle, the former is easily removed,—at least this was the case with the dozen bottles left at our office, and the gusto with which the whole went off, leaves no doubt as to the superiority of the beverage.—*Hastings Chronicle.*

EVES' SODA WATER.—Those who like good Soda Water, well flavored, can enjoy the luxury, by applying for that made by Mr. Eves of this Town. It has been well tested, and pronounced of the first quality.—*Intelligencer.*

For Sale by the Subscriber,

1,000 SIDES BEST SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, and Ten Dozen best Cast Steel AXES.

M. NULTY.

Blleville, Sept. 1, 1857. 2

NEW JEWELRY SHOP.
CHARLES BRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,



AT his stand, two doors above Mr. Nulty's Auction Room, Front Street, is prepared to meet all orders in his line of business with promptness and dispatch. He attends punctually to the Jobbing department, and his charges are very low.

His stock of Jewelry, nicely arranged and well selected, will give satisfaction to the most fastidious. A large assortment of

English, Swiss, and French Gold and Silver Watches,

warranted to be good timekeepers, on hand.

The best kinds of American Clocks constantly on hand.

He takes this opportunity to express to the public in general, his sincere thanks for past favors and solicits an equal share of patronage, hereafter promising to endeavor always to give the best satisfaction.

GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS

made to order.

OLD GOLD OR SILVER taken in exchange, or bought for Cash.

Belleville, March 8th, 1858. 13

TO RENT.

A SHOP, with Dwelling House attached, situated directly opposite the American Hotel. Possession given on the 1st July next.

Apply to DR. HOPE.

Belleville, June 16, 1857. 43

Just received by the subscriber at the

CANTON TEA STORE!

20 Reams Paper,
2 cases Mustard,
1 bbl Pickles,
2 bbls Filberts,
1 bbl Almonds,
10 boxes Stearine Candles,
15 boxes Adamantine Candles,
6 chests Young Hyson Tea,
4 chests Young Hyson Tea,
3 chests Fine Oolong do,
2 chests Young Hyson do,
6 boxes Tobacco, Himdley's 7s,
1 case Tobacco,
3 bbls Syrups,
2 bbls Pot Barley,
1 hhd Pale Brandy,
14 bbls Porter, qts,
14 bbls Ale, qts,
14 chests Young Hyson Tea,
1 case Liquorice,
1 case Indigo,
1 case Nutmegs,
120 boxes Seal'd Herrings,
10 doz. Brooms,
12 jars Mustard,
1 box Ground Cloves,
1 box Ground Pimento,
3 boxes Oswego Starch,
10 " Fig Blue,
10 " Glasgow Pipes,
1 bbl Currants,
2 bbls Mackerel,
1 bbl Salmon,
4 half bbls Herrings,
9 bbls Herrings,
1 case Sardines,
1 " Lobsters,
1 bbl W. B. Elephant Oil,
1 " Cod Oil,
2 cases Salad Oil, pts,
2 cases Salad Oil, qts,
9 boxes White Soap,
1 tierce City Rice,
1 bbl Pearl Barley,
2 boxes Pudding Starch,
2 tierces Bordeaux Vinegar,
6 boxes Clothes Pins,
20 " Liverpool Soap,
3 bags Rio and Java Coffee,
4 hhds Dark Brandy, "Martell's,"
4 " Pale Brandy, "United Vineyard,"
15 cases Van Hoytema & Co., Holland Gin,
12 boxes Maccaroni,
12 baskets Champagne, "Jockey Club,"
15 chests Twankay Tea,
3 bbls Morton's Proof Whiskey,
3 bbls Morton's Family Whiskey,
4 bbls London Porter, pts,
3 bbls Extra Syrup,
1 case Blacking, No. 2,
1 case Blacking, No. 3,
1 case Blacking, No. 4,
1 case Blacklead,
2 bbls Bath Bricks,
1 tierce Washing Soda,
10 boxes Saleratus in packages,
5 boxes Cream Tartar,
1 keg Baking Soda,
9 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles,
1 case Scotch Marmalade Orange,
1 " " Lemon,
1 case English Plum Jam,
1 " Dawson Jam,
1 " Red Currant Jam,
1 " Green Gage Jam,
1 " Black Currant Jelly,
1 " Red Currant Jelly,
1 " Bottled Gooseberries,
1 " Bottled Black Currants,
1 " Mushroom Ketchup,
1 case assorted English Sauces,
1 case English Double Glo'ster Cheese,
4 quarter cask Sherry Wine,
4 " " Port Wine,
1 case English Strawberry Jam,
1 " " Raspberry Jam,
1 " " Bottled Cherries,
1 " " Bottled Red Currants,
1 " " Bottled Raspberries,
1 " " Bottled Magnum Bonum Plums,
1 " " Green Gage Plums,
1 " " Dawson Cheese,
1 " " Bottled Damsons,
1 hhd " Van Hoytema & Co. Holland Gin,
15 boxes NEW Muscatel Raisins,
1 case Stove Brushes,
1 " Shoe Brushes,
4 bbls Oatmeal,
5 boxes Toilet Soap,
1 tierce Loaf Sugar,
1 case Walnut Ketchup,
1 bbl Stoughton Bitters,
150 gross Matches,
1 case Sperm Matches
3 boxes Castile Soap,
2 bbls Assorted Pickles,
5 boxes Ground Pepper,
12 doz. Decanters,
12 doz. Tumblers,
20 M. Cigars.

JAMES BLACKLOCK.

Belleville, Nov. 11th, 1857. 13

L. SCOTT & CO'S
RE-PRINT OF THE
BRITISH PERIODICALS
AND THE
FARMER'S GUIDE.
Great Reduction in the Price of the Latter Publication.

L. SCOTT & Co., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:—

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of *Advance Sheets* from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.

The publishers will pay the United States postage.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE,
TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

$5 FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon, the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post paid,) $6.

☞ *This work is NOT the old "Book of the Farm."*

Remittances for any of the above publications should be addressed, (post-paid,) to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
28 No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

EMIGRATION.
SERVANT'S REGISTRY,
AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,

Near Patterson's Foundry, North Belleville.

ALL parties desirous of being furnished with Masters or Servants from said office, will please attend there between the hours of TWO and THREE o'clock P. M.

Lands and Houses rented or sold on moderate terms.

Office hours from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

G. McADIE.

Belleville, December, 1857. 18

New Music & Musical Instruments

NEW MUSIC

JUST OPENING, some very fine Toned PIANOS, Stodart's & Chickering's—warranted first-rate Instruments; and a quantity of NEW MUSIC.

—ALSO,—

PRINCE'S and CARHART & NEEDHAM'S superior MELODEONS, warranted of the best quality, and will be sold at the Manufacturer's prices for CASH.

E. HARRISON.

Belleville, Sept'r 9, 1857. 4

FARM FOR SALE.

LAST half Lot No. 24, containing 100 acres, improved, in the 2nd concession of Thurlow, 4½ miles from Belleville, and fronting on the Grand Trunk Railway. There is a good Barn and Log House, with a good well of water on the premises.

Title Indisputable.

For terms apply to
JOSEPH OSTROM, Belleville,
or SIMEON OSTROM, *Ag't* Sidney.

Belleville, Oct. 30, 1857. 9

BLANK NOTES

FOR Dollars and Cents,—just printed and for sale at the *Chronicle* Office.



WATCH MAKER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his numerous customers, that he has procured an excellent Watch Maker from Switzerland, and will thus be enabled to do the best and finest work in this line on all kinds of Geneva and English watches. All kinds of new parts, such as jewels, cylinders, pallets, rollers, dials, hands, wheels, springs, glasses, &c., for all kinds of watches, done in the best manner, and warranted to go well, and at the shortest notice and reasonable prices. A large stock of

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,

Jewelry, &c., kept constantly on hand at his old stand, opposite the new buildings lately put up by James Whiteford, Esq., Front St.

WM. NORTHGRAVES,
Watchmaker.

Belleville, Nov. 12, 1857. 13

Ambrotypes and Meleanotypes,
HALF PRICE.

HART & HOSE have opened rooms over Badcock's Store, a few doors above Papineau's Hotel, for the purpose of furnishing all kinds of pictures at one half the price charged in this part of the country, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction or no charge made. Call early, as rare chances are offered. Don't delay on account of cloudy weather, as pictures are made just as well as in clear. Call and satisfy yourself, as regards prices and quality of pictures.

American money taken at par for Pictures.

HART & HOSE.

Belleville, Nov. 24, 185[illegible] 14

NEW RIFLE FACTORY
IN BELLEVILLE!



J. H. RECTOR,

THE well known Rifle maker of Syracuse, N. Y., is now opening a Branch Gun Store and Rifle Factory opposite the Commercial Buildings, on the West side of Front Street, Belleville, C. W., where he will be happy to receive orders for

Target and Hunting Rifles

of all descriptions. He now has and intends to keep the best of Workmen in his employ, which will enable him to give entire satisfaction.

All kinds of Repairing done on Short notice, at reasonable prices, in a style of neatness and durability.

All orders sent by Mail shall receive prompt attention, and answered immediately if requested. All work manufactured by him, or under his inspection, may be

CONSIDERED AS WARRANTED!

He will also keep constantly on hand for sale a general assortment of

Rifles, Double & Single Barrel Guns, Pistols, *Powder Flasks, Shot Belts and Pouches, Game Bags, Cone Keys, Wad-Cutters, Percussion Caps, Powder, Shot, Lead,* and in fact a general assortment of articles kept in the Sporting Line, &c., &c., which will be sold as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

The Sportsmen of Belleville and vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves, from whom a share of patronage is solicited, and of the public in general.

J. H. RECTOR.

Belleville, September 2, 1857. (3)

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to cure diseases in Horses, viz:—Influenza (especially), Swellings in the legs, Dropsy in the chest, Ring-bone, Bone spavin, Pole evil, Blood spavin, Split hoofs, and all diseases to which horses are subject; in proof of which he can refer to several Farmers of experience in this vicinity.

He will be found at his Hotel, TORONTO HOUSE, Front street.

ISAAC FANNING.

PEAS AND GRASS SEED.

WANTED, 5,000 bushels of the following kind of Peas:
First quality Small White Peas,
do. California Peas,
do. Marrowfat Peas.

—ALSO,—

Any quantity of first quality Timothy Seed.

☞ Cash on delivery, by
H. PRETTY.

Belleville, Feb'y 4, 1858. 25

To Rent,

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, situate on Pinnacle Street, directly opposite W. H. Ponton Esq's dwelling house.

Apply to W. HOPE.

Belleville, Jan. 25, 1858. 23

DR. MORSE'S
INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

CAUTION!

Merchants and Traders will be on their guard and not be imposed upon by a counterfeit of Morse's Indian Root Pills, signed A. B. Moore.—All genuine Indian Root Pills have the name and signature of A. J. White & Co. on each box.

Dr. Morse, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depended upon this vital fluid.

A. J. WHITE & CO.,
50 Leonard Street, New York.

DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depends upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in our reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united to the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames have been scorched by the burning element of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish, but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

CAUTION.—Beware of a counterfeit signed A. B. MOORE. All genuine have the name of A. J. WHITE & Co. on each box. Also the signature of *A. J. White & Co.* All others are spurious.

A. J. WHITE & Co.,
Sole Proprietors,
50, Leonard Street, N. Y.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

Agents wanted in every town, village and hamlet in the land. Parties desiring the agency will address as above for terms.

Price 25 cents per box; five boxes will be sent on receipt of $1, postage paid. 18



AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR who has made his fortune and retired from business, will spend the remainder of his days in curing that dreadful disease—Consumption—Free of Charge; his earnest desire being to communicate to the world his remedies that have proved successful in more than 3,000 cases. He requires each applicant to send him a minute description of the symptoms, with stamps, (6 cts.) to pay the return letter, in which he will return them his "advice free," &c., with directions for preparing the medicines.

The Old Doctor hopes that those an[illegible] on account of delicacy, refrain from consulting him not, because he makes No Charge. His sole object in advertising is to do all the good he can, before he dies.—He feels that he is justly celebrated for cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Address DOCT. UNCAS BRANT,
23 Box 3531, P. O., New York

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF

YOUTH and MATURITY,

Just Published, Gratis, the 25th Thousand.

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL TREATMENT, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of the System, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally.

By B. De Laney, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract clearly demonstrated: and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostroms of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post-paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard Street, New York City. 17-1y

P. O'SHEE, VETERINARY SURGEON,



HAS moved to the Grove, in West Belleville, where he has rented Stables, and is now prepared to attend to all diseases of the Horse. Parties leaving feed for their horses will be charged only for Medicine and attendance. Charges moderate. Cures warranted if required. P. O'Shee attends at H. Fanning's Hotel on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, in each week, and at his residence in the Grove, back of McCormack's Grocery, the other days. 16

FARMS FOR SALE,

FOR particulars enquire of the undersigned.

JAS. JAMISON.

Belleville, July 14, 1857. 47

LAND FOR SALE.

N. ½ of Lot 14 in the 4th concession (North range) Tyendinaga. Apply to
ROBERT P. JELLETT,
27 *Barrister, Belleville*

THE

LIVER INVIGORATOR!

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD, IS A GREAT SCIENTIFIC Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit,* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver.*

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

A compound has been formed by dissolving gums and extracting that part which is soluble for the active virtues of the medicine. These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure without any of the disagreeable after effects, felt by using Calomel or Mineral Poison, that is usually resorted to.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonful will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventative of Cholera.

One dose taken often will prevent the recurrence of bilious attacks, while it relieves all painful feelings.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all yellowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while summer and bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms, while for worms in children, there is no surer, safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

There is no exaggeration in these statements; they are plain sober facts, that we can give evidence to prove, while all who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Among the hundreds of Liver Remedies now offered to the public, there are none we can so fully recommend as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, so generally known now throughout the Union. This preparation is truly a *Liver Invigorator,* producing the most happy results on all who use it. Almost innumerable certificates have been given of the great virtue of this medicine by those of the highest standing in society, and we know it to be the best preparation now before the public.—*Hudson County Democrat.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & Co., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

R. Holden & Co. sole Agents for Belleville. 8

THE

Railroad Celebration

—IN—

Belleville, will take place on the
ANNIVERSARY OF THE
QUEEN'S VISIT TO THIS TOWN.

—o—

IT will be conducted on a most magnificent scale. It is calculated to eclipse that of the City of Montreal, and thereby place the Capitol of Lower Canada in the shade.

HER MAJESTY

is expected to arrive in Belleville, by a Special Train from Quebec, in thirteen hours. Therefore, under these auspicious circumstances, the

VARIETY AND ABUNDANCE OF HARDWARE

which will be required for the occasion, must be very considerable; and in consideration thereof, the committee of the BELLEVILLE RAILROAD CELEBRATION and the public Generally, are most respectfully invited to call at the

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT

—OF—

M. GILLEN,

where they will find a genuine and complete assortment of

Hardware,

if not superior, certainly not surpassed by any other in Town, comprising every article in the trade.

M. G. flatters himself with the idea that, from his knowledge and experience in the above line of business, and the *large and peculiar* selection of goods JUST ARRIVED, that he occupies a position which will enable him to please the fastidious, in point of style and quality, not excepting Her Majesty, should she feel graciously pleased to favor him with a call, during her sojourn here.

"There's no Time to be Lost."

☞ Look into his Store in the Victoria Buildings, as you are passing by, and Judge for Yourselves.

"God Save the Queen."

—o—

ALL persons Indebted to the above named M. G., are respectfully requested to settle their accounts for the years 1855-6.

Belleville, Dec. 13, 1856. (17)

VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE.

THE following valuable property is offered for sale by private contract:

The south 75 acres of Lot No. 2, in the second concession of Thurlow.

ALSO,

Nine acres and a perch on Montreal and Charlotte Streets, being a portion of Wellington Murney's survey.

ALSO,

Five acres in the same survey, adjoining the allowance for road between Thurlow and Sidney in the town of Belleville.

ALSO,

[illegible] on Coleman[illegible] between Easton's Mills, and the lower Bridge, running [illegible] the River Moira.

ALSO,

231 feet lying to the east of Robert Coleman's lot, on the street leading to Bleeker's Mills.

ALSO,

A strip of land lying between William Street and Grand Trunk Railway.

ALSO,

Lot No. 18 in third concession and Lot No. 19 in fourth concession of Marmora, 20 acres of latter being improved, with dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

The north end of Lot No. 2 in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 50 acres, 20 acres improved with dwelling house thereon, with a never failing spring running through the lot.

For terms and particulars apply to
SHELDON HAWLEY,
Trenton.

February, 28th, 1857. (29)

Hotel & Wharf Property for Sale,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THAT large and commodious frame Building on the East side of Pinnacle Street, formerly kept as a Hotel by Capt. Bonter, a large yard and out-buildings are attached.

Also—Water lot B, in the Town of Belleville, having on it a large Storehouse and Wharf.

The property can be seen on application to Captain Bonter.

TERMS, (which will be liberal,) and other particulars may be learned on application to
JAMES JAMISON.

Belleville, June 23rd, 1857. 44

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened shop in Mr.

NEILSON'S STONE BUILDINGS,

fronting the Market, where he hopes, from his long standing and well known ability, by punctuality and despatch, to merit a share of public patronage. All orders in the above line executed in the latest style of Fashion and warranted.

N. B.—Cutting done on the shortest notice and warranted.

JOHN McAFEE.

Front St., Belleville, 1857. (18)

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, acidity on the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

THE proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparation extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

A STAPLE ARTICLE.

We would call the attention of our friends to the following:

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 7, 1857.

Dear Sir:—Permit me the pleasure of stating to you the gratification I have in vending, and the universal favor, "Hoofland's German Bitters" meet with, by nearly every person who has had occasion to test their virtues in this vicinity. This establishment has had the Agency of your Medicine since 1852, and I can safely say, there has been no remedy placed before the public within the scope of my knowledge, that has met so much general favor and so worthily as the German Bitters. I have no hesitation in recommending them to our customers, suffering with diseases for which they are appropriate, feeling confident from past experience that they will do all, and even more, than is promised by them. In Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, I defy an equal. To Druggists I can recommend them as a safe investment, and to the public as a truly worthy remedy.

Very truly yours,
To Dr. C. M. Jackson. C. B. EMERSON.

LADIES! LADIES!

Are you afflicted with *Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Want of Energy, Weakness, Dizziness, or Sick Headache.* Read the following:

J. M. Hulsbizer, Doylestown, Pa., June 2, 1853, says:—"My wife has been afflicted with a Nervous Debility since September, 1851, since which time I have been unable to find any physician or medicine that would benefit her in the least, until one day I called at the store of Dr. Harvey, of this town, for some tincture of iron, and described to him the afflictions of my wife; he then handed me a lot of papers to read, among which I found one describing Hoofland's German Bitters, I immediately procured a few bottles from him, and am pleased to state that the use of the Bitters has done more good than all the medicine she has heretofore taken. I wish you to send me half a dozen bottles."

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States and Canada.

Sold by all Druggists in Belleville. 14

NEW TREATMENT.
BUFFALO
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF

DYSPEPSIA, General Debility, Syphilis Seminal weakness and the Secret infirmities of Youth and Maturity, by Dr. AMOS & SON, Buffalo, N. Y. Office corner of Main and Quay streets, up stairs.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. AMOS & SON

take great pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia and New York; it has been declared to be the only useful instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal weakness, or any disease of the genital organs, caused by the secret habits of youth.

Dr. AMOS & SON, in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of their instrument, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed and sent by express, is ten dollars.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.

Dr. AMOS & SON are the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. May be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, in every stage and symptom of Disease, Secondary Symptoms, [illegible] Weakness, Impotence and Strictures of the [illegible] &c., with inviolable secrecy. The treatment they [illegible] is the result of upwards of 30 years' extensive and [illegible] practice in London.

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dr. AMOS & SON have devoted their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, and the relief they have consequently been enabled to render to their fellow creatures is fully testified and gratefully acknowledged by convalescent patients, and others daily arriving in town from all parts of the country, for the express purpose only of consultation, while their exertions have been crowned with the most signal advantages; yet from what they have experienced in inquiring into the causes of these complaints, from their most simple condition to that of the most dangerous and inveterate, they have always entertained the possibility of their prevention and removal, and likewise invariably found that the most horrible and malignant forms of disease could almost always be traced to one of the following causes:—Ignorance neglect, or the ill effects of unskilful and improper treatment; therefore Dr. AMOS & SON have succeeded in discovering, in the selection of their remedies, a safe, effectual and cautious course; omitting all combination of remedies which bear an equivocal character, as well as those whose premature or injudicious applications might be productive of bad consequences in the hands of private individuals. In short, the laudable end of their remedies is the lessening of a great mass of human misery by the alleviation, relief and prevention of those grievous afflictions that are in reality the secret foes of life, and which while they so extensively surround us, call aloud for our skill and interference for their extermination.

COUNTRY INVALIDS.

Persons in any part of the world may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

Address Dr. AMOS & SON, corner Main and Quay street, Buffalo, N. Y. 13

CASH FOR HIDES.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price for any quantity of HIDES, delivered at his Shop.

S. B. SMITH.

Belleville, Sept'r, 1856. 4

CONFECTIONERS.—Any quantity of 4-line MOTTOES for sale at this Office.

Hastings Chronicle.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVI. | BELLEVILLE, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1858. | NO. 36.

The Hastings Chronicle.

A COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY WEEKLY JOURNAL, is published every Wednesday, by E. MILES, Victoria Buildings.

TERMS:—To Mail Subscribers, 10s in advance. If not paid until the end of the year, 12s 6d.—When delivered by Carrier, 2s 6d extra will be charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:—Six lines and under, 2s 6d for the first, and 7½d for each subsequent insertion. From six to ten lines, 3s 4d for the first, and 10d for each subsequent insertion.—Ten lines and upwards, 4d per line for the first, and 1d per line for each subsequent insertion.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO'S
Advertising Agency,
19 Nassau Street, New York, and No. 10, State Street, Boston.

M. PETTENGILL & Co., are Agents for the "HASTINGS CHRONICLE," and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas.

Business Directory.

DR. CHARLES R. POTTS,
Smith's Mills, Tyendinaga.
RESIDENCE & OFFICE—Directly opposite Mr. David Smith's Grist Mill. 36

N. McARTHUR,
MANUFACTURER OF
SADDLES, HARNESS,
Trunks, Whips, Bridles, &c. &c.,
Front St. Belleville, opposite Nathan Jones's Dry Goods Store. 28

RAILROAD HOUSE.
D. H. CASE, PROPRIETOR, Belleville, C. W.
OMNIBUS to and from the Cars free of charge. 17-3m
LIVERY STABLE attached to the House.

WM. CANNIFF, M. D.,
AND M. R. C. S. ENGLAND.
Physician, Surgeon, &c.
OFFICE and Residence in Mrs. Bruce's Buildings, top of Pinnacle St., near the Upper Bridge.
Belleville, 1857. (17)

H. GREENSHIELDS.
Account and General Commission Agent,
PRINGLE'S BUILDINGS, BELLEVILLE.
ALL business entrusted to him will be correctly and faithfully executed on reasonable terms. 17
Will act as Arbitrator when required.

CHARLES BRICK,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, two doors above M. Nulty's Auction Room, Front Street, Belleville. 14

SIMPSON & DEAN,
Barrister and Attornies-at-Law, &c. &c. &c.
Office, Bridge Street, next door to Empire Hotel.
C. P. SIMPSON, 4 W. W. DEAN

MR. W. H. PONTON,
REGISTER COUNTY OF HASTINGS, BARrister and Attorney, &c. &c.
Belleville, Jan. 1, 1857. (21)

G. E. HENDERSON,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.—Office in Victoria Buildings, under the Chronicle Office. (19)

R. P. JELLETT,
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
BELLEVILLE, C. W. 37

L. H. HENDERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public.—Office, Victoria Buildings, Belleville. (45)

M. NULTY,
AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and General Broker, Belleville. (46)

CHARLES L. COLEMAN,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer &c.—Office over Blacklock's Grocery Store, Main Street, Belleville. (36)

I. S. FARRELL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, FRONT Street, Belleville, Front Street, opposite the Market. (23)

GILLESPIE & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION Merchants, Hastings Commercial Buildings, No. 1, Belleville. (13)

DAILY STAGE TO MADOC.
LEAVES Belleville every week day at 7½ o'clock A. M., arriving in Madoc at 4 P. M.—Leaves Moon's Hotel, Madoc, at 8 o'clock A. M., reaching Belleville at 4 P. M. FARE 5s. 39
ANSON B. ROSS, JOHN CANNIFF.

G. WEBSTER,
ARCHITECT, BUILDING SURVEYOR, & Civil Engineer,—Office next door to G. E. Henderson's, Victoria Buildings, Main Street, Belleville, C. W. (47)

WILSON'S SALOON.
BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, &c., FRONT Street, (late Cadwell's,) where all kinds of Confectionery, Soda Biscuit, Fruit, Crackers, &c., are furnished to order on the shortest notice. Purchasers by the quantity furnished at prices which will enable them to sell at wholesale, and make a fair profit. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange. JOHN WILSON.
Belleville, Oct. 27, 1855. 14

PIANO FORTE TUNING.
THE UNDERSIGNED will hold himself in readiness, on reasonable notice, to tune and repair Piano Fortes, Church and Parlor Organs, in Belleville and vicinity. Orders may be left at Harrison's or Duff's Book Stores, or at Coleman's Boarding House, on Front Street, near the upper bridge.
23 H. C. MASON.

UNDERTAKER.
THOS. HARDY BEGS TO INFORM THE Inhabitants of Belleville, and the County generally, that he has purchased the Stock of Coffins, &c., belonging to John McKay, Undertaker, and that he is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line, at the shortest notice. He also begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish Coffins of all kinds and qualities, to suit customers. The Hearse will be sent free of charge within the Corporation. Terms liberal.
Belleville Dec. 1855. 15

Job-Printing executed to order at this Office.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
TRIDENT
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPA'Y,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
OFFICE,................TRIDENT BLOCK.
CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE, JUNE, 1855.
Authorized Capital,.................$500,000.
Cash Capital paid in & securely invested, 150,000.

OBED P. MILLER, *Secretary.* | WARD COWING, *President.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Ward Cowing, Obed P. Miller,
Wm. A. Bradford, Thomas A. Doyle,
Samuel B. Darling, Wm. B. Ryder,
Edward B. Perry, Geo. Cleveland,
George W. Hall, Philip Ryder.
F. C. Gardiner,

THIS Company Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Stores, Merchandise, Dwellings, Mills, Manufactories, Hotels, &c.; also on Marine & Inland Transportation Cargo Risks at the ordinary rates of premium.

Losses Promptly & Equitably Adjusted & Paid.

All Premiums are made specific when Policies are issued, and are to be prepaid in money; and no further assessment in case of loss is to be made on the parties so insured. The advantages of a Stock System, which precludes the possibility of an assessment, are very obvious.

The Board of Directors have authorized the issues of Policies on country risks, detached on very low terms.

The Company expect to deserve the confidence of the public, by doing business on as favorable terms as any other similar institution, and by the utmost fairness and liberality in all their dealings.

Policies granted and issued to parties effecting Insurance, at once without delay, by the undersigned, at his office, Front Street, Belleville.
JAMES BOOTH, *Agent.*
Belleville, 8th April, 1858. 34

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
Governor.
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE ERL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
Head Office.
EDINBURGH, 5 GEORGE STREET
CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, 49 Great St. James Street.
Hon. PETER M'GILL, President of the Bank of Montreal, Chairman.
The Hon. JUSTICE M'CORD.
The Hon. A. N. MORIN.
B. H. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier of "La Banque du Peuple."
JOHN OGILVY MOFFATT, Esq., Merchant.
HENRY STARNES, Esq., Merchant.
Manager.
JAMES GILCHRIST DICKSON.

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF £100, WITH OR WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age.	Annual Premium with Profits. £	s.	d.	Annual Premium without Profits. £	s.	d.
15	1	14	0	1	11	2
20	1	18	4	1	15	1
25	2	3	3	1	19	8
30	2	9	4	2	5	2
35	2	16	7	2	11	10
40	3	5	6	3	0	0
45	3	17	3	3	10	9
50	4	13	0	4	5	3
55	5	16	0	5	6	4
60	7	7	1	6	14	11

These Premiums can be paid half-yearly or in quarterly instalments.

Proposals for Assurance and other business *finally disposed of in Canada* without reference to the Parent Board.
Agent at Belleville,
20-6m JOHN BELL.

PRINCE EDWARD
FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN P. ROBLIN, *President.*
JOHN MURNEY, ARCHELAUS SOUTHARD.
ABSALOM GREELY, WILSON BENTLY,
AARON D. DOUGALL, N. B. CONGER,
S. MERRILL, Secretary.
DANIEL McMULLEN, General Agent
31 PHILIP I ROBLIN, Agent for Hastings.

INSURANCE.
THE MONTREAL FIRE, LIFE AND INLAND Navigation Assurance Co. Capital £200,000.
——o——
COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, £500,000 Sterling. (For Life only.)
——o——
☞ The undersigned continue to Insure Fire, Life, and Marine risks in the above Companies, upon very moderate terms.
ROSS & BELL, *Agents.*
Belleville, June, 1857. 20

The Liverpool and London
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS,
E. CHANDLER,
19 *Agent, Belleville.*

EQUITABLE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL, £500,000 sterling. The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company for the County of Hastings, (excepting the Village of Trenton,) is now prepared to take risks in the same.
(52) JOHN THOMAS.

WM. W. McARTHUR,
Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
Opposite DR. COLEMAN'S DRUG STORE.
SIGNS, Window Blinds, &c., painted with neatness and despatch. Glazing or Paper Hanging done on short notice. Furniture varnished or painted, or both, in the best style.
All orders left with Dr. Coleman will be punctually attended to.
Belleville, April 21, 1857. 35-6m

NOTICE.
MR. S. M. WASHBURN, of Canifton, has this day been appointed Agent for the *Provincial Fire*, and *Albert & Times Life* Assurance Companies. Those wishing to effect an Insurance will find the Tariff greatly reduced.
Renewal receipts for Thurlow and Sidney can be obtained at S. M. Washburn's Office, Canifton.
R. NEWBERY.
Belleville, August 17, 1857. 52

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
150 ACRES of Lot No. 29, in the 2nd Concession of Thurlow.
Terms of payment easy. Apply to
W. H. WALLBRIDGE.
Belleville, September 24, 1857. 8

Poet's Corner.

HAVE HOPE.

Have hope in the morrow,
Oh never despair;
Why, why should'st thou sorrow,
Or dream about care?
There's joy and there's gladness
Reserved for thee yet,
Think no more about sadness,
Thy sorrows forget.

Though dark and though dreary
Thy pathway may be,
Though heart-sick and weary
No brightness you see,
There is one dwells above
Who will watch o'er thee still;
Only trust in His love,
And submit to His will.

Then how tranquil and fair
The prospect will be;
All Nature will wear
A bright smile for thee;
For the sunshine of love
Will illumine thy heart;
Let thy thoughts rise above,
And all fears will depart.

Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady.

[From the Ohio Journal.]

We picked up a Pittsburgh paper the other day, and saw therein the marriage of a couple that formerly resided in this place. There are many marriages in other towns, of people who have once lived in Bucyrus, and we do not pretend to record them all, but in this instance there is an incident of too uncommon a nature to be passed over. It is as follows.

Twelve years ago the bride was a young lady of twenty, the daughter of a wealthy merchant in Washington, Pennsylvania. In her father's employ was a young man named Robert ——, who, the young lady being bewitchingly beautiful, as in duty bound, fell desperately in love with her. She reciprocated the attachment and they were betrothed. Unfortunately, the young lady's father entered his protest against this pleasant arrangement, and accordingly the young people put off the happy day indefinitely. About a year afterwards she received a most tempting proposal, which urged by her father, she accepted, and, to the eternal despair of poor Robert, was married. But alas for the happy bridegroom! Scarcely three months had elpased when a kick from a vicious horse killed him. Robert consoled the widow, and determined at the expiration of a year to marry her. He had too much respect for her to press his suite immediately, and did not for fifteen months, when he proposed. To his horror she informed him that she was already engaged, and that in three months more her second marriage was to be consummated. Two years passed. In the meantime the widow and her husband moved to Syracuse, N. Y. Robert, possessed by some strange hallucination followed them. That season the cholera swept that city, and among its victims was the second husband. Robert allowed a year to pass, and was on the point of urging his claims, when he received an invitation to her wedding. She was to be married to the husband-partner. Robert remonstrated.—The lady assured him that her present step was not one of love, but purely of necessity.—The partnership affairs of her late lamented were in such a state that settlement was impossible, and to save immense losses she had determined upon marrying the surviving partner. She assured him also that her sentiments towards him were unchanged, and that should she ever become a widow again, she would give him the preference. She was married and in a short time removed with the third husband to Detroit, Mich. But a fatality seemed to pursue her. Herself and her husband were on board a steamer that was wrecked near Buffalo, some years since. The husband perished, and she escaped only through the superhuman exertions of a friend who happened to be on board. This friend was young, unmarried, and his gallantry inspired such sentiments in the breast of the widow, that she married him before Robert had time to claim her. When he learned the state of affairs he was somewhat indignant, but she told him the circumstances, and managed to satisfy him with the promise that if she ever became widowed again, she would most positively marry him. The lady with her fourth husband settled upon a farm near Bucyrus, while Robert removed to Mansfield, that he might be near her. In the course of a year, they removed to Pittsburgh, where the husband went into mercantile business on Liberty Street—residing, however, in Alleghany city. Robert followed them, and finding employment, determined to watch the chances closely. One day he was passing the store of Mr. —— when he saw a terrible commotion. Rushing in he saw Mr. —— a mangled corpse upon the floor. A cask of rice which was being hoisted, had fallen and killed him instantly. He inquired if any one had been sent to acquaint his wife of the accident. Yes, the first clerk had just started. Looking once more at poor Mr. —— to make sure that he was perfectly dead, Robert started for Alleghany as fast as his legs could carry him. The first clerk was only a trifle ahead of him, and Robert knowing the importance of being in time, from past experience, and fearing that the clerk had designs upon the widow, ran like an Indian. Side by side they ran, until they reached the Hand street bridge. The clerk was obliged to stop to make change, while Robert, who paid toll by the year, passed without delay. He reached the house, told the heart-rending news, and obtained a solemn pledge from the widow before the clerk arrived. This time she was true to her promise, and after a year had passed, they were married. As all her husbands died wealthy, Robert is very comfortably fixed. His history shows what perseverance will accomplish.

THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW!—We clip the following item from the Baltimore *Sun:*

"Walter Kennedy, a lad, was yesterday bro't before Justice Boyd, by Officer Hause, of the Southern District Police, charged with peddling oranges and lemons without a license. The lad, who is not more than 10 or 12 years of age, had been previously warned by the Police. The little fellow pleaded in excuse that his father had compelled him to go upon the street, and offer the fruit for sale. The magistrate imposed a fine of $1, and in default of payment committed the offender to jail."

If murder, arson, burglary, and kindred offences were as vigorously punished as the shocking crime of this little boy, Baltimore would be a model city. No wonder it is filled with rowdies and assassins, when its children are educated in jail for attempting to earn an honest living.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE AMERICAN HORSE TAMER.

The Buffalo *Commercial* intimates that it is in possession of the "secret" by which Mr. Rarey, of Columbia, Ohio, is enabled to astonish the English in feats of horse taming. Mr. R. is accompanied by Mr. Goodenough, a horseman formerly of Buffalo. The principle is, doubtless, the same as that now in use by horse trainers in various parts of the country, and consists mainly in kind treatment, in subduing the fears of the animal, and accustoming him to unusual noises and objects. But there are other influences, somewhat of a mesmeric character, and employed as adjuncts, that go to insure the more complete success of the horse tamer,—such as caresses, the use of drugs agreeable to the horse, scratching in parts not easily reached by the animal itself, giving food or water after long abstinence has occasioned hunger and thirst, the careful use of various tones of the human voice, &c. &c. The chief secret, however, according to the *Advertiser*, which paper has the authority for its statement from those who understand and practice the art, consists "in raising one of the fore feet of the horse, doubling the knee, and keeping a strap round the fetlock, fastening the foot close to the arm or shoulder. The horse stands on three legs. Having next put on a surcingle, pass a long strap or rein through the surcingle, and fastening one end of it around the fetlock of the other fore foot, attach the other to the surcingle, after the animal is thrown, so closely as to deprive it of the use of the limb. In this item the treatment may be tried by fastening the second fetlock to the arm or shoulder after the animal is down." The plan, says the *Advertiser*, is successfully pursued by many skilful horse breakers; and the horse yields to the necessities of the case; his spirit of opposition is broken.

NORTH RIDING OF LEEDS.

From all quarters we hear that Mr. Smith meets with a hearty support. We trust our friends will keep working in Mr. Smith's behalf. He is worthy of support, as, if elected, he will make an active, intelligent member, and not a silent one either. As for the great Ogle R. Gowan, we cannot for a moment imagine why he left Toronto and his fat commissionership of £2 10s. per day, to fish in the North Riding of Leeds and Grenville. Is the ten dollars a day too little? Does he seek to enter the House to secure a higher prize? All who know Mr. Gowan know that ten dollars a day is far more than he is worth. We cannot believe the North Riding will disgrace itself by sending a man to Parliament in whom no party can place any confidence. His pledges are not worth a rusty nail. We are told that Robert M'Gee, Esq., of South Gower, dressed Mr. Gowan off in fine style at his meeting in that township. Facts will knock down sophistry any day; and a small bunch of facts in Mr. M'Gee's hands were more than a match for a cart-load of Gowan sophistries and unmeaning catch-words, such as his address abounds in. We are told that Mr. Whitmarsh intends leaving the field free to Mr. Gowan. If this is a fact, Mr. Whitmarsh need never lift his head again in that Riding.

The Writ, although ordered to be issued more than a week ago, has not yet reached the Sheriff. We suppose the Ministry are keeping it back to allow their tools time to work. The only way to upset this arrangement is by uniting on Mr. Smith, and the sooner this is done, and committees properly organized, the better.—*Recorder, 22d.*

THE HOUSE.

Valuable time and public money is wasted in the House in useless investigation of Election Frauds. Frauds which would disgrace the Annals of any Country. Why are they not declared null and void as they should be? The reason is plain, the Ministry want time! and no wonder, their game is a desperate one indeed, and will require all the "pluck" the Premier can command. Mr. J. S. Macdonald has again declared that he will "vote against any bills introduced by the Government on Upper Canada affairs, so long as the Ministry are in a minority in Upper Canada." Mr. Hogan and Mr. Foley supporting him. The question of Confederation has been brought forward. Mr. Galt has requested the Government to fix a day for the discussion of his resolution. The *Globe* says, after some conversation on this subject, Mr. McKenzie said:

"That among the number of remedies for the present state of things he would try to get his remedy in, and gave notice that whenever the question of the Double Majority on the confederation of the Provinces came up, he should move a resolution tending to obtain the Dissolution of the existing Union of the Provinces, unless before that the House should have determined upon an equitable system of Representation according to Population."

"Atty. Gen. Macdonald at length said that he thought the best plan would be to fix Wednesday next for all these subjects, and that they should be taken up in the following order. 1st. The Double Majority; 2nd. Representation by Population; 3rd. Mr. Galt's resolutions on the Confederation of the Provinces."

Hemmed in on every side, the Hon. J. A. Macdonald must feel that his reign is drawing rapidly to a close. Well may the *Spectator's* correspondent say:

"The House is in poor spirits; flat, stale, and unprofitable are the discussions; lugubrious are the faces; and there is a sense of uneasiness pervading the whole concern which seems to repress all energy. It may be that the dark, dark and dismal weather we are having, rests like an incubus on the minds of the legislative wisdom, but I rather think it is in part due to the very much mixed up state of things in general, from the confusion of which, hardly a ray of light escapes to cheer with hope of returning sunshine."

From the Prescott Telegraph.

The people of Quebec can't bear the thought of the Seat of Government being permanently located at Ottawa. They have held a large meeting, and passed Resolutions disapproving of the choice made by the Queen's Government; and instructed their Representatives, and called upon all Lower Canadian members, to use all constitutional means to prevent the Imperial decision being carried into effect.—In the mean time the City Council of Ottawa have passed the following Resolution, offering to provide the requisite buildings for holding the sessions of the Legislature, and for the public offices, until the Parliament Houses can be erected, provided the Government be removed to that city, instead of to Quebec for four years. This is a favorable offer, and if accepted, would save the Province the expenditure of a large sum of money, as well as much trouble to the Departments. The buildings proposed to be used, if the offer is taken up, are the College and Nunnery of the Sisters of Charity, which are said to be quite ample for the purpose, and which have been placed at the disposal of the City Council by the Bishop and the Sisters.

The following is the Resolution passed:—

Moved by Alderman Sparks, seconded by Alderman Ring—That his Worship the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized, to communicate to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and to both Houses of Parliament, that in order to aid in carrying out the decision of Her Majesty in favor of Ottawa as the Seat of Government for Canada, with the least convenient delay, this Council will furnish the necessary buildings to accommodate the Legislature and the officers of the Government Departments, until the permanent Government buildings be erected in this city.

THE IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT BILL.

The following is a summary of the provisions of Mr. Attorney General Macdonald's Act for abolishing arrest in Civil Actions in certain cases, and for the better prevention and more effectual punishment of fraud:—

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

I. Abolition of arrest for debt, except as herein provided.

II. In certain cases, defendant may be held to bail on affidavit of certain facts and order of a Judge: Ca. Res. may issue in such order within a limited time. Privileged persons not affected. Affidavit need not be at first entitled of any Court.

III. Special bail may be put in, declaration filed, &c.

IV. Ca. Res. may be taken out before judgment on Judge's order obtained as in sec. 2, in action commenced by summons. Writ to issue from the same Court as the Writ of Summons.

V. Defendant must be arrested within one month from date of Writ, &c.

VI. No new affidavit or order required for Ca. Sa. in cases where Ca. Re. has issued under this Act. If the plaintiff in the action shall by the affidavit of himself or some other party show to the satisfaction of a Judge of either of the said Superior Courts of Common Law that he has recovered judgment against the defendant for the sum of twenty-five pounds or upwards exclusive of costs, and that there is probable cause for believing that the defendant, unless he be forthwith apprehended, is about to quit Upper Canada, with intent to defraud or delay the said plaintiff, or that the defendant hath parted with his property or made some secret or fraudulent conveyance thereof in order to prevent its being taken in execution, it shall be lawful for any such Judge, by a special order, to direct that a capias ad satisfaciendum may be issued, and a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum may thereupon be issued upon such judgment, according to the practice now in force in the said Superior Courts.

VII. Writ not renewable, but new order must obtained.

VIII. Defendant may apply to a Judge to be discharged from custody. Court may discharge or vary Judge's order.

IX. Prisoners on mesne process for debt at the commencement of this Act, entitled to discharge, but may be re-arrested on special order, &c.

X. Orders under sects. 2 and 4 may be made by County Judge.

XI. A debtor in custody in execution, may apply to be discharged. Examination of such debtor as to his property, &c., by interrogatories or viva voce before County Judge.—Debtor to be taken before the Judge.

XII. After the expiration of ten days from the day of the service of a notice by a debtor of his intention to apply for his discharge from custody under the next preceding section, such debtor may upon proof of such notice and upon making oath that he is not worth five pounds exclusive of his necessary wearing apparel, the bed and bedding of such debtor or his family, and the stove and cooking utensils of such debtor, and also the tools and implements of his trade not exceeding the value of fifteen pounds, and that he hath answered all interrogatories which have been filed by the plaintiff, and hath given due notice of such answers (or if no interrogatories have been served, that he hath not been served with any interrogatories,) and that he has submitted himself to be examined pursuant to the order of the County Judge (or if such order has not been served with any such order) apply to the Court from which the process on which he is confined issued, or to any Judge having authority to dispose of matters arising in suits in such Courts, for a rule or summons to shew cause why he should not be discharged from custody, and upon the return of such rule or summons and where there are interrogatories if the answers thereto are deemed sufficient by such Court or Judge; or where such examination has taken place, if the matter thereof be deemed satisfactory by such Court or Judge, such debtor shall be by rule or order discharged from custody, and such discharge shall have the same and no other effect as a discharge for non-payment of the weekly allowance: Further examination of debtor may be ordered. Discharge may be on condition of assignment by debtor. Re-committal of such debtor for not more than twelve months, in cases of fraud, seduction, libel &c.

XIII. Judgment creditor may apply to have his judgment debtor examined as to his property, &c. Committal of debtor for non-attendance, refusal to answering satisfactorily, &c. Or order for issue of Ca. Sa. against him.

XIV. Debtor unduly obtaining discharge may be re taken in execution.

XV. False swearing, &c., on examination to be perjury.

XVI. Act 19, 20 V. c. 43, and this Act to be construed as one.

XVII. The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twenty-second sections of this Act shall extend to County Courts in Upper Canada.

XVIII. Confessions judgment cognovits or warrants to confess given by insolvents to defeat or delay creditor, or to give one preference over the other, shall be void.

XIX. Assignments, transfers, &c., made by insolvents to defeat creditor or give one preference over another, shall be void. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to invalidate or make void any deed of assignment made and executed by any debtor for the purpose of paying and satisfying rateably and proportionably, and without preference or priority, all the creditors of such debtor their just debts; and provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to invalidate or make void any bona fide sale of goods in the ordinary course of trade or calling to innocent purchasers.

XX. Destroying or altering books, &c., to defraud creditors, shall be a misdemeanour.

XXI. Making consignments, or concealing or disposing of goods to defraud creditors, to be a misdemeanour.

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

From the Globe.

The *Leader* endeavours to reply to the charge which we made, that the salary of the Belleville collector had been needlessly and extravagantly raised to make a place for Mr. Meudell, whose office in Toronto was wanted for Mr. Spence. It says:—

"The *Globe* again reverts to the salary of Mr. Meudell, now Collector of Belleville, and enquires why it was that this gentleman was placed at his new post on a salary of £450 a year, when Mr. Finden, the former collector, received but £350. The answer is that notwithstanding the apparent discrepancy, the salary attached to the Belleville Collectorship is not greater than that received by the late collector."

All we can say is either the public accounts or the *Leader* tell an untruth, because the salary of the Belleville collector for 1857 is returned at £350. The *Leader* goes on to give a most extraordinary reason for Mr. Meudell receiving £100 more than his predecessor:—

"We may observe, however, that the £100 to which our cotemporary refers so pointedly, was given to Mr. Meudell during his incumbency at Toronto, and while he remained in the service, in lieu of all the seizures that he might make. Consequently, the £100 followed him to Belleville, where, as in Toronto, it debars him from participating in any seizure whatever."

What an extraordinary arrangement this must have been. The Government actually agreed to give Mr. Meudell in exchange for his share of seizures, £100 a-year, not only for the time he was at Toronto but also after he had left it! Pray, what business had the Government to make any such arrangement? We cannot judge of the propriety of giving £100 in the place of seizures, it may have been right or wrong, but there can be no question about the correctness of the allowance ceasing when the possibility of making seizures had departed. We do not believe that any such absurd bargain was ever made. We have no doubt that it is a mere excuse trumped up to palliate the increase of the Belleville collector's salary. The port of Belleville only produced about £8,000 to the revenue in 1856, and yet there are four officers employed—a collector at £450, a surveyor at £250, a clerk at £218, and landing waiter at £125,—whose chief business it is to loaf about the Railway station. Besides this, there is a brother of Mr. David Roblin, M. P., who gets £125 for watching an out-post called Shannonville, or some such name, at which a schooner occasionally calls, but at which the receipts never equal the collector's salary. Last year Belleville cost £1160, this year and for the future it will be £1260, and perhaps more, as the underlings will not expect to be treated worse than their chief, and one of them is son-in-law of a supporter of the Government, in the House, Mr. Benjamin. To show at what rate these expenses are increasing, we turn to the public accounts of 1854, and we find that the expenditure in that year was only £812, while the revenue collected was over £12,000. The revenue had fallen in 1857 to £5,426, but the expense had risen to £1,160! And let it not be thought that Belleville is a single case.—Take Cobourg as another example. In 1854, the whole expenses of that port were £418 4s 1d, and the revenue was £7,251. In 1856 the revenue had increased to £7,386, and the expenses to £1,083 18s 8d! Take Prescott for another. In 1854 the revenue was £6,853, and the expenses £671: in 1857, the revenue was £7,772 and the expenses £1,253! For Brockville in 1854 the revenue was £9,459, and the expenses £921; in 1857 the revenue had fallen to £5,123, and the expenses had increased to £1,750!!! The revenue of Collingwood in 1857 was £66 17s 3d, and the expenses £531 5s 1d! There is a collector, and a surveyor, and two landing waiters, all to collect sixty-six pounds, seventeen shillings and three pence! Said we not rightly that it was our duty to observe closely every increase in the official staff of these offices, and to object to the enlargement of any item of expense, however trifling it might appear. In 1854 the gross expenses of the Customs department were £57,173, in 1857, £82,863!—Mr. Bouchette, Mr. Worthington and Mr. Cayley may supply to the organs as many false statements and trumped-up excuses as they please. They cannot blind the public to these plain facts, to which we shall continue to draw attention from time to time. They are the legitimate fruits of a coalition Government.

From the Grumbler.

BELLES LETTRES.—We hear that Members of Parliament, conscious of the deficiency of the Lower House in general erudition and literary taste, drew up, during the last Easter vacation, a list of Prizes to be awarded to Members of the said House, for the best compositions on the following variety of subjects:

I.—Best Essay on "Chiselling, as an Art." Donor, Hon. John Ross; Prize, A Directorship in the G. T. R. Company.

II.—Best Essay on "Past, Present and Future of Renfrew." Donor, Hon. W. Cayley; Prize, Contract for Erection of Government Buildings in Renfrew.

III.—Best Essay on "Use and Abuse of the Multiplication Table." Donor, Hon. W. Alleyn; Prize, A Collection of Photographs of the most distinguished of the Quebec Electors.

IV.—Best Anthem on "The Four Leaved Shamrock." Donor, T. D'Arcy McGee; Prize, File of the *New Era.*

V.—Best Ode to "The Orange Lily." Donor, Ferguson; Prize, Portrait of Robt. Moody.

REVOLUTIONARY.—We are far from being Revolutionary in our views. In fact, we consider "The Grumbler" as the safety-valve by which the Province has been secured from political explosion for the last month. But if any outbreak of popular feeling should, by any chance, take place, we should like to direct that feeling against the following objects:—

1st. James Beaty. Let him be compelled to walk, after dark, from Toronto to Richmond Hill, on his own road, barefooted, or, what is just as bad, in shoes manufactured from his own leather.

2nd. The Corporation. Let an Auto da Fe be made of them by burning them in the flames of piles built up of the Signs and Awnings still remaining in their places in defiance of Municipal law.

Provincial Parliament.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. McGee inquired of the Ministry, whether they intend to carry out the decision of Her Majesty on the Seat of Government (as contained in the despatch from the Secretary for the Colonies, of the 31st December last,) by the construction of public buildings at the city of Ottawa, for the accommodation of the Legislature, and for public offices.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald said that it was the duty of the Government to carry out the law of the country, and they would do so.

SEED WHEAT.

Mr. Somerville enquired of the Ministry, whether the moneys or any of them, advanced under the Act 18 Vic., cap. 75, for the purchase of Seed have been refunded; and if not, whether they intend taking steps for the collection of the same.

Atty. Gen. Cartier said the moneys had not yet been refunded. The parties had not yet been notified on the subject, but it was likely there might be some correspondence about it.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Mr. Robinson enquired of the Ministry, whether it was the intention of the Government to complete the Provincial Lunatic Asylum in accordance with the appropriation made in 1855 for that purpose?

Atty. Gen. Macdonald replid that it was the intention of the Government to proceed, but not this summer.

THE PORT SARNIA COLLECTOR.

Mr. Brown enquired of the Ministry, whether the Collector of Customs at Port Sarnia has been dismissed from his office, and if so, for what cause.

Hon. Mr. Cayley replied that the Collector of Customs at Port Sarnia had been discontinued from the service of the Customs, upon the report of the Inspector of Ports, confirmed by the Commissioners of Customs, that his practices at the port were not consistent with the duties of his position as Collector.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE WELLAND CANAL.

Mr. Galt enquired of the Ministry, whether it is their intention to recommend any appropriation during the present session for the enlargement of the Welland Canal.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald replied that the matter was under consideration.

THE TORONTO CUSTOMS.

Mr. Mackenzie—Address to His Excellency for a return of any proceedings had by the Government relative to the transfer of the late Collector of Customs at Toronto to the Port of Belleville, and concerning the removal of John Cameron from the office of the Customs at Toronto, as also a copy of any reports to Government from the Auditor and others upon the financial management of the Toronto Custom House, and stating what the salaries of the Collectors of Customs at Belleville and Toronto are to be in future and what they were five years ago, with a statement of the causes which led to the removal from office of the late Collector of Belleville.—Carried.

THE SOLICITOR GENERALSHIP.

Mr. Brown enquired of the Ministry, whether it is their intention to advise His Excellency the Governor General to appoint a Solicitor General for Upper Canada, and if so when the vacancy will be filled.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald—It is the intention of the Government to advise His Excellency to appoint a Solicitor General, and we will inform the hon. gentleman when the office is filled.

INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

Mr. Brown enquired of the Ministry, why the Inspectors of Prisons, authorized under the Statute of 1857, have not been appointed; whether or not it is the intention of the Government to appoint said Inspectors; and if so, when?

Atty. Gen. Macdonald said that the Act of last session did not come into force till the appointment of the new Municipal Councillors in January, so that the examination of the Prisons might take place in conjunction with the Committees appointed by the Councils. This was the only object to be served by the appointment of the Inspectors, as, in consequence of the depressed state of the finances, it was not proposed to proceed at present with the institution of Reformatory Prisons. It was the intention of the Government to appoint the Inspectors very shortly. As to the Reformatory Prisons, they would soon have these without expense, as two barracks, handed over by the Board of Ordnance, would be sufficient for that purpose.

ASYLUMS FOR THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND.

Mr. Brown enquired of the Ministry, whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken for the erection of Asylums for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, as authorized by Parliament.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald—No steps have been taken.

Mr. Brown—What steps do the Government intend to take?

Atty. Gen. Macdonald—I must defer the answer till the Inspector General is in his place.

THE TOWNSEND CASE.

Mr. McMicken—Inquired of the Ministry, whether they have resolved on dealing specially with the case of the person lately tried as Townsend for the murder of one Richards, and now in custody on a charge of the murder of one Nelles, and if they have so resolved what course they intend to pursue so far as the same may be made public, with regard to the ends of justice.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald—It will be seen that justice is done in the premises; but it would not answer the ends of justice to enter into a discussion of the matter, or to say what course the Government intend to pursue.

Thursday, April 22nd.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 P. M.

Mr. Malcolm Cameron presented the petition of the Montreal Temperance Society, that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors may be prevented.

Petitions against any attempt to raise the rate of interest.

Of certain inhabitants of Chateauguay, against the incorporation of the Orange Society.

Return to an address, consisting of a copy of the report for 1857 of Mr. Pierri Fortin, the commander of the schooner Canadienne.

On motion of Hon. Attorney General Macdonald the first report of the committee on privileges and elections concurred in, and a copy directed to be forwarded to the Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

Mr. Holmes introduced a bill to prevent cruelty to animals. Read a first time.

Mr. Holmes moved to introduce a bill for the purpose of disuniting the united counties of Huron and Bruce, for the purpose of better representation in Parliament. Read a first time.

The Sergeant-at-arms reported to the House that he had been unable to arrest John A. Casselman, as he had gone to the United States.

The Sergeant-at-arms also reported that he had Moise Roy, poll-clerk of the parish of St. Giles, in custody, agreeably to the order of the House.

Mr. Lemieux moved that Moise Roy be dismissed from custody, as he had always been willing to attend the order of the house, and had been prevented solely by want of means.

Witness was then discharged from close custody, but ordered to remain in attendance with other witnesses at the bar of the House.

Mr. Powell moved that George M. Crysler be also discharged for a similar reason.

Mr. Ferres enquired whether the witnesses in these election cases were paid their expenses by the House.

Mr. Powell—Yes.

Mr. Ferres.—Then the deputy returning officers and poll-clerks are brought up before the House for frauds and irregularites, and paid by the House for their attendance!

The Speaker said that it had always been the practice of the House to pay all such witnesses except in cases of contempt.

Mr. Powell's motion was carried.

Hon. Attorney General Cartier's bill to give additional powers to the Trinity House, Montreal, was read a third time and passed.

The Lotbiniere Election case was then proceeded with until the House adjourned.

Friday, April 23, 1858.

The Speaker took the chair 3 o'clock.

A number of petitions were presented.

The Speaker announced that it being now 4 o'clock, it was necessary for gentleman nominated on the election committees to be sworn in. The committee appointed to inquire into the Durham election case—Mr. Harwood, Mr. Hogan, Mr. McCann, Mr. Meagher, and Mr. Foley, were accordingly called and sworn in. The petition relative to the undue return of Mr. Burton for the East Riding of Durham was referred to this committee. It meets to-morrow at ten o'clock.

Mr. Foley introduced a bill for the construction of a railroad to connect the Niagara and Detroit Rivers, and for other purposes.

Mr. Somerville introduced a bill to divide the Township of Hemmingford, in the County of Huntingdon, into two Municipalities, to be called Hemmingford and Belmont respectively, and to annex part of Russeltown, in the County of Chateauguay, to the said Municipality of Belmont.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to incorporate the village of Embro.

Mr. McMicken moved the first reading of the bill sent down from the Legislative Council to amend the charter of Niagara District Bank.—Carried.

Mr. Loranger brought in a return to an address, containing a statement of the moneys in the public chest on the first of each month since 1855.

Mr. John Cameron introduced a bill to incorporate the board for the management of the temporalities fund of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland.

Mr. John Cameron introduced a bill to amend the Acts incorporating the Provincial Insurance Company, Toronto.

Bill read a first time.

Hon. Attorney General Macdonald gave notice that on Tuesday next he would introduce a bill to amend the Elective Franchise Act and provide for the better registration of voters.

Hon. Att. Gen. Macdonald moved the House into committee of the whole on the bill to amend the laws relating to Upper Canada Surrogate Courts.

Arrival of the Canada.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM INDIA. LUCKNOW FALLEN.

Halifax, 23rd April.

The *Canada*, from Liverpool Saturday 10th inst., arrived at this port shortly before noon to-day.

The general news brought by the *Canada* is not of much importance, excepting what is contained in advices from India.—The dates from Bombay are to 18th of March. Previous to that date the British troops had made their grand attack upon Lucknow and the City had fallen.

The rebels fled from their strong hold in the greatest disorder, and were hotly pursued by the British cavalry and artillery. There was not much hard fighting at the capture, and the losses were light, the rebels making but a feeble resistance.

At the latest advices the whole city was in possession of the British.

There had been quite a panic in Calcutta in consequence of a wide spread fear of an outbreak among the natives, but it turned out to be unfounded.

There is nothing later from China.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened for the week at a considerable advance on prices of all grades, but subsequently there was a partial falling off, and the market closed quiet at an advance of about ⅛d and ¼d on the rates carried out by the Africa.—The sales for the week foot up about 77,000 bales.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs Market was generally quiet.

Provisions also were without movement of importance.

Consols had declined, and closed for money at 96¼ a 96⅜.

From the Stratford Beacon.

ARE OUR RULERS MAD!

Under the above heading the veteran of '37 asks some very pertinent questions which it were well for Canada if they were unfounded. But, alas, what are the real facts of the case? Does William Lyon Mackenzie, vigilant as he undoubtedly is, state them! Can he do so? No, he does not, nor can he be expected to do more than give a mere outline of the iniquities which are every day perpetrated behind the scenes. Were the gentleman in question permitted to expose the doings of the men who are at the helm of affairs at present, we feel confident, judging merely by what transpires, that a fearfully black catalogue would be presented, which would bring the blush to the cheek of every one who entertains any regard for the present or future welfare of his country. To use the emphatic language with which the present Premier described the government under Mr. Hincks, "they are steeped to the lips in corruption!" Whatever may have been the short comings of the Hincks Ministry, whether or not they merrited the denunciation we have just quoted, one thing is pretty certain, it well applied to the gentlemen who comprise the present Ministry, composed as it is of men who have sacrificed their character as public men, for the mere purpose of obtaining and retaining the luxury of pay, and the honour, if honour it can be designated, of place!

Well, to return to Mr. McKenzie and his questions, he, amongst other things says:—

"I am by far the oldest member of the Legislature, and I tell you frankly that the greed of office, with its patronage and gains, is eating into the very vitals of the country. The duty of the Opposition was stoutly to resist the disreputable trick played upon the public. Not a man of them opposed the fortnight holiday at $6 a-day, although nothing whatever had been done.

"Why had neither Mr. Brown nor Mr. Sanfield Macdonald, who are both Opposition leaders, one word of all this to say in the House? There's something in it I do not comprehend, such governor, councillors, and legislators as we have got are a nation's undoing.

"It was well that the Legislature should have time to consider the state of the country after they had met for the first time last month.

"What have they since done, or proposed to do, that will at all relieve the public distress?

"Less than nothing.

"Has the majority common honesty or decency? Let their decisions in the cases of the Quebec, Russell, Lotbiniere and other elections, and their choice of Henry Smith, of Kingston, for Speaker, with his proceedings as such, answer.

"We are getting deeper and deeper in debt. The Custom's revenue is $600,000 behind that of 1856, and Upper Canada fills the purse.

"The Post Office department has recently added $420,000 to the public debt of the Province.

"Three Frenchmen have successively filled the office of Crown Lands; they put their countrymen into every office; took millions to pay their seigniors, and last year $240,000 were used up as Crown Land expenses merely!

"Ogle Gowan & Co.'s share was $125,000 and upwards! And yet the work is to do over again!

"Defaulters and embezzlers are winked at.

"While fools, led by knaves, are babbling about Orange and Papist, the country is going to ruin.

"Nine hundred thousand dollars will speedily be borrowed and spent on gaudy public offices, away back at Bytown!—That is, unless a sordid bargain for French votes, like Baldwin and Hincks', should carry us all back to more riots in the Montreal fish market.

"If you want to aid economy and justice," McKenzie continues, addressing his constituents, "you'll have to make yourselves heard in a way you haven't done yet; dronish Governors will go any way, but they must be made to do so by an expression of public sentiment such as I have not seen or heard of yet anywhere in Canada."—W. L. Mackenzie.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Montreal, April 23, 1858.

Ashes are coming in slowly, and yet the price has rather receded. Pots may be quoted 37s 3d to 37s 6d. Pearls are also dull.

There is a good deal of Flour arriving by Grand Trunk, and very little selling. Good No. 1 is in demand at former quotations; Fancies and Extras are rather neglected and depressed.

There is a good deal of Western Wheat at hand, chiefly to be ground here. The advices from Britain and Chicago report firm markets, with an upward tendency. New York drooping. Freights at Chicago have declined, and a number of schooners are being laid up. The latest engagements to Montreal are 14 cents for Wheat which is quoted at 62½ to 63d f.o.b.

There is little or nothing doing in Pork, Butter, or other provisions.—*Witness*, 24th.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Rumors were very prevalent yesterday of resignations in the Cabinet, consequent on the dissatisfaction of the French supporters of the Government with its present position. It is expected that, before the close of the week, very important changes will take place.—*Globe* 27th.

The Seat of Government.—The Government organs are assuming a somewhat bolder attitude on the Seat of Government question. The Hamilton *Spectator* states positively that the Government intend to carry out the Queen's decision in its integrity, that they will not go to Quebec, that they have not decided when they will erect the buildings at Ottawa, and that the period of removal from Toronto will be left to the decision of the House. We shall see whether these promises will be carried out.—*Globe* 26.

The Orange Society.—The Government are becoming seriously afraid of the proposal to incorporate the Orange Society. They fear the unpopularity which it will bring upon them among the French members, if they vote for it, and they dare not vote against it. Their extreme supporters among the Orangemen are getting up petitions against the Act of incorporation, and it is supposed that Mr. Benjamin will not press his bill.—*Ib.*

Rochester, April 24th.

The Court opened at ten o'clock to sentence Ira Stout, for the murder of Charles W. Littles. The prisoner was asked if he had anything to say? He replied, "Nothing, too much had been said already." Judge Wells then sentenced him to be hung, on the 18th of June, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The prisoner evinced no emotion at the verdict or sentence.

☞ A general revival of trade in France is now hoped for, although accounts still report continued dullness.

Now Advertisements for To-Day.
Opened—P. O'Neill.
Notice—John Canniff.
Auction Sale—M. Nulty.
In Chancery—A. N. Buell.
Town Council—R. M. Roy.
$20 Reward—Stran Fenrick.
Court of Revision—Geo. Howell.
Attorney at Law—Jonathan Sisson.
Dr. Charles R. Potts, Smith's Mills.
Provincial Insurance Co.—F. McAnnany.

Hastings Chronicle.

Belleville, Wednesday, April 28, 1858.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

The right of petition is, it may very justly be affirmed, a necessary security to popular liberty. It should therefore be—as by English freemen it always has been—guarded with the most jealous care, and restrained with the tenderest discretion. It is the legitimate mode by which the subject makes known to the Legislative and Executive authorities his grievances or his wants—praying for proper redress or adequate relief. By this means popular feeling and opinion have always a ready and harmless expression, and if duly exercised they are felt and respected. From its very nature, however, it is manifest that this right should be used in a becoming and respectful manner; else the constituted authorities might be shorn of their proper dignity, by the liability of being subjected to words of reproach and contempt from those who approached them as petitioners. The rules of the House are therefore properly framed in this regard, to prevent any petitions from being received, the language of which would be calculated to bring contempt or cast reproaches upon the constituted authorities.

These observations are occasioned by the presentation of a very extraordinary petition to the House of Assembly on Thursday last, by certain Catholics styling themselves "the citizens of Toronto." The petition opens with the following paragraph:—

"Petition of the citizens of Toronto.

"*To the Hon. the Legislative Assembly of the United Provinces of Canada:*

"Humbly Sheweth,—

"That your petitioners are filled with the gravest apprehensions concerning the social aspect of these Provinces, and beg humbly to call your attention to two gross and signal failures of justice which have just occurred, even under the ægis of your honorable house."

The first case referred to in this paragraph was the refusal of the Grand Jury of the Co. of Wellington to find a bill of indictment against a man by the name of Miller, who was charged with killing a Catholic named Farrell in a *fracas* on last Election day. The petition goes on to state that the reason of this refusal is to be found in the circumstance that Miller was an Orangeman, and that a portion of the Grand Jury belonged to the same brotherhood, whose secret obligations are considered more binding than their official oaths and solemn duty to the public.

The second instance is that of Matthew Sheady, who was killed in the Toronto riot last St. Patrick's day; in which the Coroner's jury came to no decision as regards the author of the murder. The same reason,—Orangeism,—is alleged for the failure of justice in this as in the former instance.

The petitioners pray for a commission to be appointed by Parliament to inquire into these failures, and further to enact that no Orangeman shall be qualified to hold a Commission of the Peace, or to sit on a Grand or Petit Jury in any trial where one or both of the parties to be tried do not belong to the Orange Association. The concluding paragraph we give in full:—

"Otherwise, your petitioners solemnly declare that they shall be obliged to arm in defence of their lives and properties, judging the system of trial by jury, with members of the Secret Lodges upon the panel, to be nothing but a delusion, a mockery, and a snare.

"Signed by J. O'Neill, Thos. Flanagan, and many others."

The meaning of this language is simply this, that if the House do not take the necessary steps to carry out the wishes of the petitioners, they will proceed to arms and vindicate their own supposed grievances. In the first place, reproaches of the most grave and unwarrantable character are cast upon the constituted authorities; in the second place, the House are *menaced* with a dangerous threat attending the condition of non-compliance.

We venture to say that a petition more disrespectful and disreputable never insulted a Legislative body in this or any other country. One would have thought that there would have been no difference of opinion in the House respecting its rejection. Quite a warm debate, however, ensued, in which the Attorney General West, with others of his followers, came forward as the ready apologists of the petitioners; even Darcy McGee, with a commendable manliness, spoke of the clause with the strongest disapprobation; so did Mr. Cauchon. What will the public say of those Orangemen who will hear their Association maligned and aspersed,—who will see the dignity of the constituted authorities, with which they are unworthily identified, debased and insulted, and yet with a glaring hypocrisy eat the leak, and kiss the hand which forces it down their throats—avowing themselves more Catholic themselves! This is out-Heroding Herod with a vengeance. The reflection is much more degrading when it is considered that all this hypocrisy and cringing humiliation is the result of an overweening desire to retain, at any sacrifice, the sweets of office a season longer. The House was, however, saved the mortification of a division on the petition, by having the same thrown out on a technical defect in its construction.

There are other reflections and observations connected with this petition than those already given. In the first place, the allegations upon which the petition is founded are not true in fact. The man Miller, tried at Waterloo, was not an Orangeman, neither was there a single one of the Order on the Jury. This was the statement of Mr. Allen in the House. In the second place, every one who has read the evidence given at the Coroner's Inquest on the body of Sheady, will be impressed that the investigation was characterized with the greatest fairness and patience, and that it was impossible, under the circumstances, for the Jury to arrive at any other result than that given. The Coroner was a Catholic, and the investigation lasted nearly a fortnight; and although the man Sheady was surrounded by Catholics when he fell, and although they were brought forward as witnesses, yet they failed to identify the murderer. Is it likely that *they* would desire to screen the guilty party if he had been an *Orangeman?* If then the witnesses, who were *interested* in swearing the murder upon one of their opponents, were so much in the dark themselves, how is it that the jury are alone to be the objects of wholesale censure and abuse? It is the exemplification, however, of the old fable of the wolf and the lamb drinking at the same rivulet. The probabilities of the case go to establish the theory that Sheady was stabbed to death through the mistake of his own friends, —hence the difficulty of discovering his murderer.

These subjects should always be discussed in a manner calculated to cool rather than inflame the passions and prejudices of the ignorant and bigoted. Yet we cannot help observing that the action now taken by the Catholics of Toronto is in bold contrast to the part which was played in the Corrigan affair. There an inoffensive citizen, a good neighbor and enterprising farmer, was brutally murdered in the light of open day, not alone, but in the presence of a multitude; not in a party fight, which no one knew how it originated, but in a cool deliberate assault by a band of ruffians who premeditated his death; and yet although two attempts were made to assert the outraged majesty of the law, they proved miserable failures. The oaths of Ribbonmen were found to be infinitely more binding than those which exact under penalty of a grievous perjury an honest testimony or verdict in a court of justice.

We might also refer to the murder of Carleton, who was killed under nearly similar circumstances; and although two trials have been had in his case, his murderers still go abroad in society with impunity. No one complains of the verdicts, as the trials in his case were conducted, we believe, in a spirit of great impartiality. But we must still believe that some of the witnesses knew much more of the matter than they revealed.

The Orangemen or Protestants of this County or of St. Sylvester have not gone to Parliament with such a petition as the one under discussion; and we know their good sense would prevent their doing so under any provocation. We do not come forward as their apologist, as they do not require it, and we have no interest in doing so. We merely wish to place the matter in this just light before the public, who at once will perceive that the alleged injustice and grievances are more the faults of the complainants than of those complained against.

One more observation and we have done. Some *soi disant* Orange leaders have of late been apparently vieing with each other in their zeal to please the Catholic priesthood. They have voted for Loretto Nunneries and Jesuit Colleges, and they have gone farther than the priests themselves in abusing and traducing the true Protestants who have had the courage to resist the encroachments of Popery in our Legislature. What return are they now receiving from the hands of the Catholics for this *liberality?* Why, those to whom they have sold themselves now ask that Orangemen shall be struck from the Commission of the Peace, and that they shall be incapacitated to serve on the juries of their country! The common privileges of Britons are to be taken from them. Well may they exclaim that they have taken a viper into their bosom, and warmed it into existence to sting them to the heart! Do these same coquetting Orange leaders now cast the enemy from them? No; they only seem to hug it the more tightly the deeper and more fatally it inserts its sting. What will not man do when a paltry selfishness has destroyed all nobler emotions?

The Seat of Government.

When a man's fortune has become desperate, and with ordinary facilities for getting money, he must fail, what worse than folly for him to borrow at high rates of interest; and still it is continually done; by some because they have not moral courage enough to "fail" so long as they can keep up appearances at all, and by others that they may have a chance to pocket some more of the proceeds of business, caring not how ruinously their creditors or endorsers may be bled.

On principles no more wise or honorable did the Ministry dodge the Seat of Government question, when they sent it home for settlement. Under the British Constitution a Ministry must be strong enough to carry a majority on every question on which it is necessary to legislate, or else they must resign. This is responsible Government, and whoever clings to office without such a majority, is either guilty of treason or of theft, or of both. Well, our Ministry could not command a majority on that question, and they should have resigned; but no, they *dodged* it, and very clever dodging they thought it too. Ottawa members—all "Central Canada" would then stick to them through thick and thin, in hopes that Ottawa would be the Metropolis; and the ancient Capital and all the regions round about would vote for the Administration, for so *they* might have the boon.

But when the *denouement* comes, then comes the tug of war. Quebec holds meetings directing her members to vote down the Ministry if they confirm the Queen's choice. Ottawa declares that it would be treason to do otherwise; and so they go. Eastern Canada will not yield. Western Canada will be too glad to kick them out on any grounds, to support them on this; and now they are in the same position they were before the matter was referred, with the additional odium that a year of bribery and corruption has attached to their names. What new engine of corruption they will put in requisition to stave off their defeat, no one unlearned in their peculiar science of Government can conceive; but some gigantic swindle, we have every reason to believe, will be tried, for which the country will have to pay. Whether they will be able to buy a little longer lease of power remains to be seen; but if they do, this is certain, that the people will be robbed of the price they pay.

If any body doubts that a regular system of buying up support has been practiced since the present Ministry came into power, let him read in another column a statement of the customs, and of the costs of collecting them, for the last few years, and let him explain why, with a revenue, at this port for instance, *falling* from £12,000 to £5,426, it was necessary to *increase* the expenses of collecting it from £812 to £1,160. In the year 1854 it cost 6 7-10 per cent to collect the revenue; in the year 1857 it cost 2½ per cent to do the same work.

The result of these peculations and briberies, if unchecked, will be in a few years to make the whole community no better than receivers of stolen goods. And positively to take the state of public morality at the point where the Hincks' iniquities found it, and compare it with the present, we need not be surprised at any amount of deterioration for the future.

But, "when things come to the worst they must mend," surely if not at the worst they are bad enough.

"When rogues fall out honest men get their due," and perhaps after all, that will save the country.

When the Ministry are unable to play off one part of the country against another, they must go to pieces.

☞ We are happy to state that Mr. P. J. O'Neill, in a letter to the *Globe*, asserts that his signature to the "petition of the citizens of Toronto" was a forgery,—that he had not even seen the document. How many other names, we wonder, have been placed there in the same surreptitious manner?

The Examination at the Seminary.

We were unavoidably absent from the Examination of the classes in the Belleville Seminary on the 19th and 20th inst; but we learn from spectators, that all the proceedings reflected the highest credit upon the Principal, and the Teachers by whom he was assisted.—Classes were examined in Geography, History, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Latin, French, Greek, and Mental Philosophy. Of these, several were considerably advanced in the various branches, and it is said that the *thoroughness* of the pupils, and the *readiness* with which they answered the searching questions put to them, commanded general admiration. This seemed to be particularly observable in the Mathematical classes, and those engaged in English Parsing. We were pleased to learn that the attendance of visitors throughout the entire examination, was very large, a circumstance which, while it is of great importance in encouraging both Students and Professors, also speaks well for the taste and enterprise of the community.

The Exhibition held on Tuesday evening, is spoken of in terms of the highest praise.—Several Addresses were delivered by the young gentlemen, which are said to have transcended all expectation; and the Original Essays, as well as the Music by the young ladies, secured general approbation. The Essays we have heard most praised, were those by Misses Mary Sisk, S. E. Palen, and M. A. Carman; the Addresses by Messrs. Rolph R. Bird, A. Traver, S. G. Stone, and Amos Campbell, elicited great applause; and among the performers of Instrumental Music, it was generally supposed that Misses T. A. Vandewater, H. L. Baker, and L. C. Jamieson, are entitled to the most marked encomiums.

The large Chapel of the Seminary was crowded to overflowing, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and hundreds were obliged to leave for want of standing room.—We regret to learn that a number of *rowdies* were in the room, keeping up hideous noises, much to the annoyance of the audience, and of the Principal who presided on the occasion.—We trust that at future Exhibitions some means will be adopted to exclude such characters from exclusively intellectual entertainments.

In every particular, we learn that the Examination was a decided credit to Teachers and Students, and strongly recommends this Institution to the liberal patronage of the community. We understand that the next term will commence as early as the 6th of next month, one week from Thursday. We hope all who have sons and daughters to be educated, will look with favor on the Belleville Seminary.

We subjoin the Programme of the Exhibition:—

ANTHEM AND PRAYER.

1. Music—"The Blue Bells of Scotland,"..*Miss T. A. Vandewater*,..Sidney.
2. The Philosophy of History,..*Mr. J. L. Davis*,..Sidney.
3. Music—"The Rosebud Quickstep,"..*Miss C. Walton*,..Belleville.
4. "May Morning,"...*Miss Lucy C. Jamieson*,..Belleville.
5. Music—"Never Despair,"..*Mr. F. Cummer*,..Waterdown.
6. Life's Mission,..*Mr. Rolph R. Bird*,..Sidney
7. Music—"The Pleasures of Home,"..*Miss Carroll*,..Belleville
8. Sympathy,..*Miss Mary Sisk*,..Belleville.
9. Music..."The Prairie Flower,"..*Miss H. L. Baker*,..Mill Island.
10. True Heroism,..*Mr. A. Campbell*,..Camden
11. Music—"De Bravoure,"..*Miss A. Masury*,..Belleville.
12. The Close of Life,..*Miss S. A. Southwood*,..Belleville.
13. Music—"The Haunted Stream,"..*Miss F. C. Osborne*,..Demorestville.
14. The Spirit of Poetry,..*Mr. A. Traver*,..Sidney.
15. Music—"Elfin Waltz,"..*Miss A. Shibley*,..Belleville.
16. Woman's Rights,..*Miss T. A. Vandewater*,..Sidney.
17. Music—"I'm Going Home,"..*Miss C. Logan*,..Napanee.
18. Canada,..*Mr. S. G. Stone*,..Percy.
19. Music—"Opera Schottische,"..*Miss E. Empey*,..Aultsville.
20. The Present Alone is Ours,..*Miss S. E. Palen*,..Cherry Valley.
21. Music—"The A. B. C. Duette,"..*Misses M. A. Carman*..Iroquois, and *A. Masury*,..Belleville.
22. Cui Bono,..*Mr. A. L. Morden*,..Melrose.
23. Music—"Wandering Minstrels,"..*Miss L. C. Jamieson*,..Belleville.
24. Moonlight Musings,..*Miss E. Glenday*,..South Gower.
25. "Right *vs.* Might,"..*Mr. W. Ostrom*,..Belleville.
26. The Lost Star,..*Miss M. A. Carman*,..Iroquois.
27. Music—"Our Teachers,"..*Miss A. Franklin*,..Brighton.
28. Valedictory,..*Mr. W. L. Lattimer*,..Storrington.
29. Music—"Good Night,"..*Miss E. T. Masury*, Belleville.

ADDRESS AND REPLY.

We cheerfully give insertion to the following Address, presented to the Rev. Principal of the Belleville Seminary, at the late public Exhibition, and his reply thereto. It is pleasing to witness such cordiality and attachment between the Principal and the Students under his charge.

To the Rev. J. H. Johnson, A. M., *Principal, and Professor of Ethics, Belles Lettres, and Mental Philosophy, in the Belleville Seminary.*

Respected Principal:

We, the undersigned Students, having enjoyed the privilege of attending this Institution for some time, under your administration, feel unwilling to separate without giving expression to our sentiments of high esteem and attachment for yourself.

Feeling deeply grateful for the advantages we enjoy in having such an Institution provided for the education of the youth of our land, and knowing that to yourself, more than any other man, the Belleville Seminary owes its origin and existence, we would render honor to whom honor is due.

As a Christian Minister, you have endeared yourself to us by your faithful and unremitting labors to promote our spiritual welfare.

As Principal of the Institution, we have admired your uniform administration of discipline, eminent capacity for securing subordination, and untiring vigilance in the performance of duty.

As a Professor, your superior method of imparting instruction, the assiduity with which you have labored to aid and guide us in our toilsome march up the hill of science, have richly merited, and do receive our sincere gratitude.

Having witnessed your unwearied devotion to the interests of the Institution, at the sacrifice of your physical and mental powers, and also under circumstances of the most trying nature, we respectfully tender you our heartfelt sympathy.

We would also, through you, express our high appreciation of the Faculty as a body, for the noble and undiminished zeal manifested by each member thereof in promoting our best interests. We extend to them the affectionate congratulations of a friendship which we trust will continue to glow within our hearts while life and the recollections of the past remain.

We are aware, Sir, of the trials and discouragements that have attended you, and we should do you injustice, not to confess our inability to reward your zeal. Your reward is more noble than we or the world can give.—Heaven and an approving conscience alone bear to you a worthy recompense.

Hoping that you may be long spared to fill the position you now hold, and that He who has been your consolation and support hitherto, may continue to render your labors a blessing to the Institution with which you are connected, and to society generally,

We remain,
Your affectionate Students,
T. A. VANDEWATER, A. L. MORDEN,
and Eighty others.

Belleville Seminary, April 20, 1858.

To Miss T. A. Vandewater, Mr. A. L. Morden, *and Eighty other Students in the Belleville Seminary.*

Ladies and Gentlemen, and much esteemed Young Friends:

Language is wholly inadequate to express the emotions I experience, on receiving from you the highly flattering, and I must say, undeserved Address, just read. A multitude of recollections, suggested by the topics it embraces, at once crowd upon my mind, on a review of the past. Belleville Seminary is a name identified with the most active scenes of my existence.—By the laws of association, these are made to pass vividly before me. I behold again the first attempts to originate the project of which you now reap the benefits. I well remember the obstacles which surrounded it, from the steady opposition of its enemies, and the apprehension of its friends. I can trace it thro' all the different stages of its progress, to the present hour. I can see this Seminary, like a vessel at sea, now nearly lost to view in clouds and darkness and raging tempests,—now riding in safety upon the top of the highest waves, nobly braving every danger, and yet again gliding smoothly along, with nothing to intercept her advance. And I hope to see her yet, like that same vessel, moored in some friendly port, secure alike from every accident, and removed from the influence of every popular gale.

It is not too much to say that this Institution has been established, and thus far conducted, at a great sacrifice of means to some, and of time to many. You are pleased to assign to me an honorable position in this noble work. Whatever may be the estimate placed by you and others on my humble services, I may be permitted, without any charge of ostentation, to say, that they have been arduous and sincere. To no one human project have I applied myself so long and so diligently,—for none have I so devoutly and fervently prayed.

On assuming the duties of Principal and Professor, at the opening of the Institution, I felt that a heavy responsibility would rest upon me. I could foresee many difficulties in this, to me, new and untried path. But experience has shown me that I anticipated only a small portion of them. Providence wisely hides from us the trials of the future. Yet now it is a matter of great consolation to me, to receive such decided testimony to my faithfulness and success, which has thus spontaneously emanated from your warm and generous hearts.

To the other members of the Faculty you perform only an act of justice in tendering your thanks for their industry and zeal in promoting your interests. I can give my testimony to their patience and promptitude as laborers in the departments to which they respectively belong. You do well, my young friends, to cherish the recollection of their solicitude for your welfare, and their toils while conducting you in the road to science.

Your kind allusion to my connexion with your religious interests, but increases the intensity of a flame which has burned within my bosom throughout the term now brought to a close. In the service of God, you and I, and several members of the Faculty, have had seasons of great interest together. I find names to this Address which I shall ever retain in my recollection, as borne by those with whom I have spent some of the happiest hours of my existence; whose cheerful countenances, and whose warm and sympathetic natures will be remembered amid all the vicissitudes of fortune, and all the incidents and employments of life. With gratitude I acknowledge that, to the strength derived from these associations, united with secret prayer and a frequent reading of God's Word, I owe it, that I have been enabled to stand under the burdens which have been heaped upon me. You have rightly stated the source of my "consolation and support."

Allow me, in conclusion, to exhort you, my young friends, whatever may be your lot in life, to carry with you as principles of action those great and glorious truths taught in the Divine Word, truths of which you have often been reminded during your stay in this Institution.—While you leave unemployed no opportunity for improving your minds, and applying to practical use that scientific knowledge you have here acquired, do not forget that "man's chief end is to glorify God."

And now, my dear young friends, I bid you farewell! Some of you I may never again see in this world. Be assured I shall always preserve this Address as a precious memorial of yourselves; I shall often peruse it with thankfulness; and so long as I live I shall not cease to be interested in the welfare of the students who attended the second session of the Belleville Seminary.

I am,
Dear Students,
Yours, most affectionately,
J. H. JOHNSON.

Belleville Seminary, April 20th, 1858.

The Atlantic Monthly. Boston, Phillips, Sampson & Co.; Montreal, B. Dawson.

We have received the May number of this ably conducted magazine. Contents:—American Antiquity; Roger Pierce; Amours de Voyage; Intellectual Character; Loo Loo; Charley's Death; The Catacombs of Rome; The Pure Pearl of Diver's Bay; Camille; The Hundred Days; Epigram on J. M.; Beethoven, his Childhood and Youth; A Word to the Wise; Henry Ward Beecher; Mercedes; The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table; Literary Notices. For sale at the Bookstores.

☞ The account sent of the Tea meeting at Jones's School House, is unavoidably deferred insertion till next week.

Correspondence.

Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y.,
April 23rd, 1858.

Dear *Chronicle*,—If I remember correctly, not a few of the people of Belleville *hail from*, or have pleasing reminiscences in connection with, this pretty American village, and on former occasions a good deal of kindly feeling used to be manifested and interchanged between the inhabitants of the two places.—Once, a goodly number of the *Bellevillese* were entertained at this excellent Hotel, the "Woodruff House," and after admiring the town and its surroundings, and becoming exhilarated at the festive board, and from commingling with the ladies in the mazy circles of the dance, they went away saying very many nice things of the beauty of Watertown, and the hospitality and joviality of its citizens. Knowing this, and being quartered here for nobody knows how long, I will now employ a few moments in giving your readers the *benefit* (?) of my stay.

This is the County Town—containing about 9,000 inhabitants,—is very prettily built, and possessing a good deal of wealth and enterprise. From the neatness of its painted villas, —the architectural beauty of its cottages and other dwelling houses,—the shade trees which adorn the streets,—the fountain which is constantly sending up its sparkling, cooling jets, (not much required at present, for the *sky-fountain* has been opened this week, rendering any artificial contrivance for a similar purpose peculiarly unattractive,) and the large and splendidly furnished Hotels with which the town is so well supplied,—it has very properly been called the "Banner village" of the Empire State.

Speaking of Hotels, it is a pity that one of those here is not in Belleville. The "American," a large Hotel, is not now open, but the "Woodruff House" is, and there is nothing about it that the traveller would wish improved upon. It is not quite so large as the Rossin House in Toronto, but is equally as well furnished and kept. What more need be said by way of recommendation? The "Kirby House" is a large Hotel, and does an immense business; this week it is crowded to excess. "Crowner's," another large Hotel, is also full.

The great influx of people to the Hotels at present, is occasioned by this being the week for holding the April sitting of the District Court, and a special Term of the Supreme Court; so with plaintiffs and defendants, lawyers and witnesses, the town is quite thronged. There is nothing more wearisome than being detained as a witness, watching for your case to come on, especially if you stay for a week, paying $2 per diem, besides et ceteras,—and get in return fifty cents handed to you each morning by the Attorney, to keep you for that day. Most certainly the law does not allow enough to witnesses. Who could live, be he as economical as possible, on 50 cents a day, *away from home?* In Canada, a witness is allowed twice that sum, besides his full travelling expenses. Here, about 4 cents a mile is meted out. The whole administration of law and *justice* is much cheaper here than in Canada. A person like myself, with pretty strong Canadian patriotism, and no small amount of prejudice in favor of the Canadian way of doing anything, cannot but be struck with the great difference between the business as carried on in this Court, and in the *corresponding* Court in Canada. The very fact of the Judges being elected by the people, and having only a brief term to occupy a seat upon the Bench, unless again placed there by the *vox populi*, tends to make "His Honor" popular with a party at least, which party is of course well represented in the Court room,—and it, consequently, appears to me more like a *town meeting*, where a candidate for office is looking pleasant, and talking, to secure your suffrages, than a *Court*, where the *dignity of the law* is sustained and its authority invoked, to compel justice to be done between man and man.

Still, this Court reminds one very forcibly of the Belleville Assizes. The Judge had the same difficulty, going over the calendar the first time, in getting any case in which the parties were ready for trial; and it was only when he severely reprimanded Counsel for their tardiness, and threatened to strike cases from the calendar if not ready when called on, that the parties became aware of the importance of keeping themselves and their witnesses in readiness in Court. Here the Counsel keeps his seat when examining a witness, and in dress or appearance is not distinguished from an unprofessional man. They do not use the white neck-cloth or the gown; and as members of the profession in Canada think themselves wise in abandoning the use of the *wig*, which adorns the capital of members of the English Bar,—so Americans think they act perfectly in accordance with their reforming and progressive spirit by abolishing the *toga* and *choker*. Of course our conservatism will be pardoned if we confess an adhesiveness to the custom of wearing these *insignia*. Some of the Judges stand when charging the Jury. Mr. Justice Bacon, the Judge now holding this Court, does not. Here the Jurors are all sworn at the opening of the Court, and not upon each case, as it is called. The plaintiff and Defendant can now, by giving a certain notice before trial, be admitted as witnesses in their own case; and the result of this is, that they are almost invariably sworn. The one who swears last has apparently an advantage, and can often gain his case. True, the parties to a suit generally have a greater knowledge of the facts of the case, and on that account are the most competent witnesses; but with the fallibility of human nature,—when their interest is so intimately connected with the result of the case, which of course depends to a great extent upon the testimony they give,—we must think Canadian law better in this respect also. It is, at best, a difficult thing for juries, from the often great amount of conflicting testimony given, to decide whether the existence of certain alleged facts comes anywhere between a *moral possibility* and a *moral certainty;* and by admitting the divellant statement of plaintiff and defendant, the task is rendered much more difficult.

[Here follows a sketch of one of the cases disposed of, which our limits forbid inserting.]

What a difference in manners and appearance between the people of *this side* and those of Canada—even of places such as Cape Vincent and Kingston, Ogdensburgh and Prescott, which are only a few miles apart. In no one thing will this be so readily remarked as in the dress of females. Hoops of course are now almost as universally worn as is the petticoat itself; but no one ever saw upon a native Canadian female such an extension of skirt as is worn here, as well by the girl at *our hotel* who nicely brings us coffee and passes the toast, as by the most fashionably dressed lady that walks out for an afternoon call or for display. Every person loves to see a woman tastefully habited,—and one could speak in great praise of the *elegant simplicity* of the dress of the Watertown Ladies, *if their hoops had a little less diameter.*

But, Mr. *Chronicle*, I am taking up too much of your valuable space; and I desist, although wishing to say much more. *Au revoir.*

B.

Toronto Correspondence of the Chronicle.

Toronto, 24th April, 1858.

In 1840, the nephew of Napoleon wrote from Carleton Terrace, London, the following words, descriptive of the political state of France:—"*corruption d'un cote, mensonge de l'autre, et haine partout; voila notre etat!*" Since then, from the position of a humble refugee, he has obtained the exalted rank of an Imperial tyrant, and his words, then recorded in exile, are as applicable to our own Canada to-day, as they are generally admitted to be to the country he at present reigns over. Of the two positions, that of an absolute tyrant, in name as well as reality, or that of a Minister of State, who by the prostitution of the principles he was elected to guard, tyrannizes over a nominally free people, there can be but one choice. In the scale of economy, the former is infinitely preferable. In the scale of morality, the latter sinks far beneath comparison. Apply this at a nearer focus, and what do we see? The Government has of late been administered by a band of associates, holding neither the ability or the confidence of the country, and who can only justify their position by right of possession.—This was doubly proved to be the case last evening (Friday), when the Premier attempted to pass the Surrogate Courts Bill through its third reading. Twice on that occasion, in committee of the whole House, was an Upper Canada majority recorded against it, and twice were the wishes of Upper Canada negatived by a Lower Canadian majority. But sufficient evidence was elicited from the Ministerial ranks, to show that such a course can for no length of time be pursued. On Tuesday next, comes up again the reading of the Usury Bill, and that measure, as unpalatable to Lower as to Upper Canada, will, unless by artifice avoided, offer a still greater rebuke to the Cabinet. It is said that a number of Lower Canadians, who support the Ministry, but on this question would oppose them, have left the city. It is even said that the Government have, upon various pretences, sent them away, that their presence may not count for the Opposition. The *Yeas* and *Nays*, however, will tell the tale. The "*continued and systematic*" opposition of those who condemn the Ministry, is certainly progressing to its final triumph. The Opposition is united. The Government party is confused, and as the time of its disruption approaches, those who hesitate, are earnestly looking for new quarters. The Ministerial caucuses are thinly attended, and those who do so assemble are of more ways of thinking than one. In legislating for Upper Canada, the Lower Canadians see the possibility that Laws of Western manufacture may one day float down the St. Lawrence to an Eastern market. They begin to shrug their shoulders, and to tell the Premier that if he *will* rule Upper Canada, to produce his quota of men. You may expect to hear news even before this letter be published.

Dr. Mackay delivered two Lectures here this week, both of which attracted the largest audiences ever brought together in this city on such an occasion. On Monday he is to be entertained by the Scotians of Toronto. It is well for the Province that he has fallen into better hands than the writer for the *Times* did who visited this country some time ago.

When the *Times'* correspondent came to Canada to look after the Hincksites' reputation, he was taken possession of by certain parties here, and as it were, caged up. In fact, so much care was taken of him, that little else did he see than the interior of one or two hospitable mansions, and the place of embarkation at Montreal. No third party was allowed to converse with him, and the Grand Trunk deputies who came out from England last Fall to attend the meeting of the Board of Directors, to be held in Toronto, were similarly well treated. Dr. Mackay, it is to be hoped, will be able to give a better account of us in his letters to the "Illustrated London News," than those to whom Mr. Morrison and Mr. Ross served as guides through this city and the united Provinces.

A Report was last week received by the Government from Mr. Dawson, who has been employed all winter in looking over the Hudson's Bay Territory, and it is said to contain much additional information to that already concealed by the Government. It is to be hoped that, along with Mr. Gladman's, it will immediately be published. But the time has so far run out since the opening of Parliament, that little good to the cause of Canada can be expected from it this session. The Company, however, will gain by the tardiness of the Government, in laying the information before the country, and to appearances that's what the Government desire. Mr. Hind has not yet set out on the new expedition, and as there are more facts and fiction already collected by previous explorers, than can be published in time to be of service, it would apparently be advisable to devote the amount set apart to defray the expenses of his second trip to these regions, to opening up a road for actual settlers to travel upon; and this especially seems advisable, since it is doubtful whether his expedition is on behalf of the interest of the Company, or of Canada.

X.

WON'T DESERT THE MINISTRY.—Mr. Benjamin, the member for North Hastings, took a great deal of pains in his place in Parliament on Tuesday evening last, when speaking on Mr. Rose's usury bill, to disabuse the minds of the members of the House, that he intended to desert the Ministry. He might have spared himself that trouble, as no one who has watched his servile adherence to the powers that be, will ever give him credit for possessing as much patriotism as to suppose that he would desert the Ministry, while there is the ghost of a chance of their retaining power, and are willing to give him the lion's share of the plunder; and the Ministry are in too precarious a position, to attempt to refuse his demands, and have too much need for such ready henchmen as Mr. Benjamin to quarrel with him, even should they be convinced that it costs too much to keep him "purchased."—*Berlin Telegraph.*

PROFESSIONAL TESTIMONY.—Dr. W. H. Elliot, a distinguished Dentist, gives the following voluntary testimony:

"I have taken the liberty without your permission, to examine critically your PERSIAN BALM as a Dentrifice. I find that it is incapable of injuring the finest enamel; though the specimens I employed were immersed in the Balm for twenty-four hours at a time, under different degrees of heat varying from what may be termed cold to the temperature of the blood, and though it readily dissolved the tartar or incrustation upon the teeth, it left the enamel in a perfectly healthy condition. In a practice of twenty years I have not seen anything so deserving of confidence as a dentrifice."

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The General District Meeting for the Belleville District, will (D. V.) be held in the "Marble Front," in the town of Belleville; to commence its sittings on Tuesday, the 25th of May ensuing, in the following order;

1. The Probationers and Examiners will meet on Tuesday the 25th, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M.

2. All the Ministers and Preachers, on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

3. The Stewards representing the several circuits will take their seats at 9 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday.

The following Brethren are expected to preach at the time and places mentioned below:—

Tuesday, 7½ P. M., Marble Front, Rev. J. Law.
Wednesday, 7½ P. M., Church, " C. Fish.
Thursday, 7½ P. M., Marble Front, " H McLean
Friday, 7½ P. M., Church, " R. Potter.

N. B. The Rev. Messrs. Thos. McMullen and Briggs are requested to make their arrangements to be with us on the following Sabbath, to preach and assist at the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

JOHN CARROLL, *Chairman.*
Belleville, April 23, 1858.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Potash, per cwt............	6 50	a	0 00
Hay, per ton............	7 00	a	8 00
Potatoes, per bushel............	0 60	a	0 65
Pork, per cwt............	5 00	a	5 50
Beef, per cwt............	4 00	a	5 00
Mutton, per lb............	0 6	a	0 00
Eggs, per doz............	0 0	a	0 8
Butter, per lb............	0 15	a	0 16

WOOD'S RESTORATIVE.—Of all the restoratives for the hair that have been invented, Wood's pre-eminently claims the first place. It will certainly restore the natural color of the hair, if the directions are followed for a sufficient length of time. It also has produced astonishing effects in bringing out a growth of hair, where the head had been previously bald. Wood does not pretend that it will do this in all cases; and we think his candor is a good recommendation of the virtues which his restorative really possesses. If the roots of the hair are destroyed, no human power can make them grow again; but where there is any vitality left in the root, the restorative will soon renew the hair in all its pristine vigor. It has done this repeatedly when all other remedies had failed. It is therefore worth while in all cases to make the experiment. For clearing the head of dandruff, and thickening and strengthening the hair it has no rival.—[Western Patriot. Sold by all respectable Druggists. 36-2

Giddiness, Headache, &c.

These pains and disagreeable feelings are generally symptoms of some other complaint; such as dyspepsia, apoplexy, and various others, all of which are caused by corrupt noxious matter, clogging the various circulations; hence, a stream or rush of blood to the head, and by the excitement a great pressure on the brain. Giddiness, headache, loss of memory, dimness of sight, and various other complaints, are the result. Thus it will be seen that all the above painful and distressing maladies owe their origin to the blood. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are acknowledged to be the only medicine that will thoroughly purify the blood. They enter the blood, and follow the stream of life on its journey through the system. They root out all foulness and impurity, and drive out every unhealthy obstruction. They should be taken every night in sufficient quantities to operate briskly, by commencing with two pills on going to bed, three the next night, four the next; if the symptoms are not removed, commence again with two pills and go up again as before. Continue in like manner until the blood is thoroughly purified, and all pain and distress is entirely removed.

Obtain one of our FREE ALMANACS, and read the history of Dr. Morse's father, and how this medicine was introduced.

BEWARE of a counterfeit of these Pills—YELLOW WRAPPERS. All genuine are in BLUE wrappers, with the signature of A. J. White & Co. on each box. Price 25 cents. 33-4

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

Great Cure after the Physicians had Failed.

Russellville, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1855.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Dear Sir:—"We would inform you that we are out of Hoofland's German Bitters, which are very ready sale. One of our neighbors has been doctoring for some time, (we think about two years, with all the doctors in the country,) but all of no avail.—He looked as much like a dead man going about as anything we can compare him to. His disease appeared to be an overflowing of the gall. With hard persuasion we prevailed on him to try your Bitters, with the promise to him, if it did no good, we would charge him nothing for it, provided he took six bottles according to the directions, which he has done, and is now entirely cured, and has become a well man. This cure has created a great sale in this neighborhood." Respectfully, EDWARDS & BROWN.

Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters, and take nothing else. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson, is on the wrapper of each bottle.—These Bitters are manufactured by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and are sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. 33-2

THE PUBLIC BLESSING

Which is now universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles, costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative propensities. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicine now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 235 Broadway, and by Store Keepers and Druggists generally. 32-4

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

Stands pre-eminent among medicines as a Liver regulator that can be relied on to cure all kinds of Liver complaint. Now this is just the thing the public need, for there are hundreds in this vicinity who, for years, have been troubled with this disease in some shape until they imagine the whole catalogue of diseases afflict them. We wish to say to all such, that the Invigorator has performed some of the most wonderful cures of Liver Complaint that we have ever known.

It seems to benefit all, without exception, for none of the many persons who have used it but speak of its unquestionable merit in the highest terms of praise.—Ladies of sedentary habits find in this a most useful article to prevent languor, listlessness, pain in the back and side, and many other derangements to which they are liable, and when taken regularly it gives a good appetite and prevents indigestion, sourness of stomach and disagreeable effects experienced by many after eating. Parents who need a family medicine for themselves or children cannot find in the whole world a better article than this.—[Decatur Gazette. 36-2

Died,

On Thursday the 22nd inst., Magdelaine, wife of Henry Bull, Sen., aged 57 years, a native of Bethier, Canada East.

JONATHAN SISSON,
Barrister and Attorney at Law,
SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE—In Ham's Buildings, over Glass' Hardware Shop. 36



ASSIGNEE'S SALE!!

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at H. FANNING'S INN, FRONT-STREET, BELLEVILLE, on
Saturday, the 24th day of April, 1858,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
The balance of a Country Store, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
HARDWARE,
AND *CLOTHING.*
IN AMOUNT ABOUT $1,200.
☞TERMS:—Under $50, cash; over $50, three months' credit, by furnishing approved endorsed notes.
☞ SALE AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE ABOVE SALE WILL BE CONTINUED ON
SATURDAY the 1st day of MAY, 1858.

There will also be sold 2 Buggies, 2 Lumber Waggons, 1 Democrat Waggon, 2 setts of Harness, and a large quantity of new Mahogany and Black Walnut FURNITURE.

M. NULTY,
Auctioneer.
Belleville, April 27, 1858.

IN CHANCERY.

IN the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM WALLBRIDGE MEYERS, late of the Town of BELLEVILLE, in the County of Hastings, deceased,
THOMAS AUGUSTUS CORBETT, and ANNA MARGARET, his Wife, by the said THOMAS AUGUSTUS CORBETT, her Husband, and next friend,
AGAINST
ADAM HENRY MEYERS.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order of the Court of Chancery, for Upper Canada, made in this matter, and bearing date the twenty-first day of January, 1858, the heirs at Law and the next of the kin of said WILLIAM WALLBRIDGE MEYERS, the intestate in the pleadings named (who died in the month of August, 1857,) are on or before 10 of the clock, in the forenoon of Friday, the 18th day of June, 1858, to come in before me, the undersigned Master in Ordinary of the said Court, at my Chambers in OSGOODE HALL, in the City of Toronto, and prove themselves to be such heirs at Law and next of kin, and unless they do so come in, they are to be excluded from the benefit of the said decretal order.

Signed,
A. N. BUELL.
Toronto, April 21, 1858. 36-6

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Thurlow, will be held at the COURT ROOM in Canifton, on MONDAY, the 17th day of MAY, 1858, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN CANNIFF,
Township Clerk.
Thurlow, April 27, 1858. 36-3

$20 REWARD!

LOST or STOLEN in March last, four Notes of hand, one for $100, due 6th April, signed by Wm. Anderson, of Ramsey; another for $81, due April 1, signed by Geo. Blair, of Drummond, Ferguson's Falls; another for $41, due Jan'y 1, 1858, signed by Enos Tosher, of Ramsay; another for $38, due in January, signed by Samuel Rodwell, Lanark. The above reward will be given for such information as will lead to the recovery of the said Notes, and I hereby forbid any one purchasing the same, as I will not pay them. I have also received new Notes from the above parties in lieu of those stolen.

STRAN KENRICK.
April 26, 1858. 36

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF TORONTO, C. W.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,987,680.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $420,256.

PRESIDENT—J. S. HOWARD, ESQ.
VICE-PRESIDENT—HON J. H. CAMERON.

Directors:

G. CRAWFORD Esq., M.P.	GEO. DUGGAN, JR., Esq.
Hon. J. H. CAMERON M.P.	CAPT. P. WALLACE.
A. M. CLARK, Esq. M.D.	Hon W B ROBINSON MP.
WM. L. PERRIN, Esq.	JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq.	DUNCAN MACDONELL Esq
E. F. WHITTEMORE, Esq.	

MANAGER & SECRETARY—Hon. J. LEANDER STARR
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Duggan & Burns.

Head Office, Toronto St. Toronto.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as at the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

ROBERT NEWBERY, Belleville, Travelling Agent for the County of Hastings.

F. McANNANY,
Agent, Belleville.
Toronto, March 1, 1858. 3

COURT OF REVISION.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Hungerford, will be held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 4th of May next, at the hour of Ten o'clock, A. M.

GEORGE HOWELL,
Township Clerk.
Hungerford, April 21, 1858.

TOWN COUNCIL.

NO MEETING of the Council on Wednesday Evening, April 21st, on account of the absence of the following Members, whose names are published in accordance with the provisions of a By-Law:—

P. HAMBLY,
JAS. BROWN,
JOHN O'HARE,
H. CORBY,
J. BLACKLOCK,
A. B. ELMER, and
DR. HOPE.

R. M ROY, *Clerk.*
Belleville, April 22, 1858.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING for the Election of OFFICERS will be held in the "Mechanics' Room" on TUESDAY, the 4th day of MAY next, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

WM. TILLEY,
Secretary.
Belleville, April 20, 1858. 2w35

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, to CLEANSE THEIR RESPECTIVE PREMISES from all Decayed Animal and Vegetable Matter which may have accumulated therein, by the FIFTEENTH day of MAY Next.

By Order.
R. M. ROY,
C. M. C.
Belleville, April 20, 1858. 4w35

TO RENT.

THE BRICK STORE in the Village of Stirling, formerly occupied by N. Taylor, and latterly by Mr. Parker. Possession given immediately. For terms, which are moderate, apply to Mrs. N. Taylor, Stirling.
April 14th, 1858. 34

Mrs. PHILLIPS,

WISHES to inform the Ladies of Belleville and its vicinity, that she has added
DRESS MAKING
to her Millinery Establishment, and would respectfully solicit a share of their patronage.
Feb'y 5th, 1858. 25

A PRIZE FOR EVERYBODY!

WHO SUBSCRIBES FOR THE

NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS,

A BEAUTIFULLY
ILLUSTRATED
FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS is one of the largest and best literary papers of the day. A large Quarto containing TWENTY PAGES, or SIXTY COLUMNS, of entertaining matter; and ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED every week.

A GIFT WORTH FROM 50 CENTS TO $1000 00 WILL BE SENT TO EACH SUBSCRIBER ON RECEIPT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION MONEY.

TERMS:

One copy for one year, and 1 gift........	$2 00
Three copies one year, and 3 gifts........	5 00
Five copies one year, and 5 gifts........	8 00
Ten copies one year, and 10 gifts........	15 00
Twenty-one copies one year, and 21 gifts	30 00

Canada subscribers must send 26 cents in addition to the above rates, to pay the American postage, which must be pre-paid.

The articles to be distributed are comprised in the following list:—

1 United States Treasury Note	$1000.
2 do. do. do.	500, each.
5 do. do. do.	200, each.
10 do. do. do.	100, each.
10 Patent Lever Hunting Cased Watches	100, each.
20 Gold Watches	75, each.
50 do.	60, each.
100 do.	50, each.
300 Ladies Gold Watches	35, each.
200 Silver Hunting Cased Watches	30, each.
500 Silver Watches	$10 to 25, each.
One Thousand Gold Guard, Vest and Fob Chains	10 to 30, each.
One Thousand Gold Pens and Pencils	5 to 15, each.

Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear Drops, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, Gold and Silver Thimbles, and a variety of other articles, worth from 50 cents to $15 each.

On receipt of the subscription money, the subscriber's name will be entered upon our books opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded within one week to him, *by mail or express, post paid.*

There is neither humbug nor lottery about the above, as every subscriber is sure of a Prize of value. We prefer to make this liberal distribution among them instead of giving a large commission to Agents, giving to the subscriber the amount that would go to the Agent, and in many cases a hundred-fold more.

☞All communications should be addressed to

DANIEL ADEE, PUBLISHER,
34-6m 211 *Centre Street, New York.*

PROFITS
OF OUR
LIFE ASSURANCES.

Are we about to join a Life Assurance Institution, having satisfied ourselves of its stability? But of scarcely less importance is it to inquire into its SURPLUS FUNDS or PROFITS.—If the Institution have been well constituted and prudently managed, there must, in ordinary circumstances, have arisen Profits. To what amount and in what manner have these Profits been divided amongst the Assured?

THE
LIFE ASSOCIATION OE SCOTLAND

Values its Assets and Liabilities *annually* in a most careful manner, and the Profits of the Business having been thus ascertained, the Share accruing to each Policyholder of five years' standing is handed to him *in Money* EVERY YEAR at the payment of his next Annual Premium. Accordingly, for many years past, these Policyholders have been required to pay only 13s per £1 of their Premiums,—the remaining 7s per £1 having been paid out of the Profits of the Business.

Age at Ent'y.	Annual Premiums for Assurance of £1000 Sterling.*	Ann'l Return of Profit paid by Office.	Premiums have been thereby reduced to
	Sterling.	Sterling.	Sterling.
25	£21 18 4	£7 13 4	£14 5 0
35	28 10 0	9 19 6	18 10 6
45	37 1 8	12 19 7	24 2 1
55	53 15 0	18 16 3	34 18 9
60	65 10 0	22 18 6	42 11 6

* One-half only of the premiums for the first six years need be paid under Policies for this amount or upwards,—the remaining half, if desired, remaining a permanent debt on the Policy, at *only 5 per cent* interest.

Since the commencement of the Business, 420 of the Assured have died; and the Association has paid their families, or others in right of the Policies, the sums assured, amounting to £203,357 Sterling.

Copies of the last Annual Report, with Prospectus and Tables, may be had *Gratis* at the Offices and Agencies.

JAMES GRANT, Secretary.
Montreal, 9 Gt. St. James Street, 6th April, 1858.

AGENTS.

BELLEVILLE—Mr. JAMES GLASS, Merchant.
BRIGHTON—Mr. D. YOUNG LESLIE, Collector of Customs.
COBOURG—Mr. ARTHUR MACDONALD, Notary Public.
KINGSTON—Mr. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Barrister.
NAPANEE—Mr. ROBERT EASTON.
PICTON—Mr. PHILIP LOWE, Barrister.
PORT HOPE—Mr. JAMES E. WALSH, Merchant.

U. S. CONSULATE!

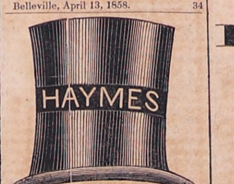
FOR Belleville and adjacent places.
J. MACNIDER,
U. S. Consular Agent.
13th April, 1858. 34.4

THE NEW AND SAFE STEAMER
MOIRA,
THOS. McINTOSH, MASTER,



THE *MOIRA* will leave Belleville for Oswego on Monday afternoon, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, calling at Mill Point, Picton, and Bungard's, and be in time for the Morning Cars for New York & Buffalo. Will leave Belleville every Monday afternoon, at the same hour, until further notice. For Freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to E. Flint. Cabin passage $2 50.—Meals extra.

B. FLINT.
Belleville, April 13, 1858. 34



Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS,
CAPS,
FURS,
AND
STRAW
GOODS.
Sign of the BIG HAT,
32 BELLEVILLE.

SEEDS!! SEEDS!!

NEWLY IMPORTED
GARDEN,
FIELD,
-AND-
FLOWER SEEDS.

THE growth of 1857, and warranted true to their names.

Large White Belgian Carrot,
Long Orange do.,
Long Red Mangel Wurtzel,
Yellow Globe do. do.,
Early and Large York Cabbage,
Drumhead and Low Dutch do.,
Red Dutch Pickling do.,
Early and Late Paris Cauliflower,
Yellow Swedish Turnip,
White Globe do.,
Large Red, and Yellow Portugal Onion,
Long Green and Early Frame Cucumber.
A Large Assortment of
FLOWER SEEDS!
-ALSO-
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.
For Sale wholesale and retail by
E. CHANDLER,
Front Street, Belleville.
Belleville, March 23, 1858. 31-8

OPENED

AND READY FOR INSPECTION AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
BELLEVILLE,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

FASHIONABLE AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,

ARRIVED PER STEAMERS FROM
ENGLAND AND FRANCE,
SELLING FROM
30 TO 40 PER CENT
BELOW OTHER HOUSES.

P. O'NEILL, IMPORTER.
BELLEVILLE, APRIL, 1858. 36

BAY OF QUINTE
AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.
THROUGH PASSAGE & FREIGHT BOAT

THE STEAMER
1858. 1858.
ST. LAWRENCE,
PETER FARRELL, CAPTAIN,
MICHAEL McNAMARA, SAILING MASTER,

WILL, during the present season, make regular weekly trips from the head of the Bay to Montreal, as follows:—

DOWNWARDS,—WILL LEAVE
Trenton every Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M.
Belleville " " " 12 " M.
Kingston " Monday " 4 " A. M.

For Montreal and intermediate Ports, arriving at Montreal by DAY LIGHT on Monday, thereby giving passengers the benefit of the delightful scenery on the River St. Lawrence.

UPWARDS,—WILL LEAVE
Montreal every Wednesday,
Kingston every Friday Morning,
For Picton, Belleville, Trenton, and intermediate Ports, arriving at Trenton the same evening.

The *St. Lawrence* being a well-known favorite boat, having every convenience for the comfort and safety of Passengers, will carry passengers and freight at reasonable terms.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board; Joseph Doyle, Wharfinger, Kingston; Captain Maxwell, Montreal; or to John Meagher, Produce Merchant, Kingston, C.W.

P. P.  **P. P.**
Boot and Shoe Store.

G. G. GERMAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
PENITENTIARY BOOTS AND SHOES,

IS still prepared to supply the wants of his numerous customers, and all those who may be disposed to give him a call. It is now a well established fact that
BOOTS AND SHOES
manufactured at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, are superior to the products of any other establishment in Canada or the United States; and purchasers are reminded that

GERMAN'S **P. P.** STORE,

which will in future be devoted almost exclusively to the sale of
PENITENTIARY WORK,
Is the only Shop in Belleville supplied by the manufacturers.
GERMAN
will always furnish a good article, at the lowest price, for CASH. Work made to order and all work Warranted. Give him a call.

Belleville, February 8th 1858. (26)

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE!
ROBERT MITCHELHILL,

BEGS to announce that he has just returned from MONTREAL MARKETS, where the panic for Gold has reduced prices of all kinds of Goods, cheaper than can be imported.

The LADIES of Belleville and vicinity are invited to call at the
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Where they will be able to purchase at Montreal Wholesale prices.

FARMERS and country customers who wish to study DOMESTIC ECONOMY, cannot spend their money to greater advantage than at

R. MITCHELHILL'S
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Second door from Hambly's,
FRONT STREET.
BELLEVILLE, NOVEMBER, 1857. (12)

TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS.

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,
BELOW MONTREAL PRICES,
AT
COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
BELLEVILLE.

The Proprietor begs to apprize the trade that he has imported direct from the British, Scotch, and other European Markets, an extensive and elegantly assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods for the

WHOLESALE TRADE.

which he will dispose of at Montreal and New York prices.
He has also received a very large Stock of Ready Made Clothing, which he is prepared to sell considerably under the Canadian Markets.
In the following departments will be found the Newest and most Fashionable Goods for the present season:

Plaided and Satin Striped Coburgs,
French Cashmeres and Vecuna Cloths,
Plain and Printed Delaines,
Broche, Silk, and Lama Scarfs,
Plaid Wool Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Plain Striped, and Brocaded Silks,
Factory Cottons and Steam Looms,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts,
Printed Calicoes, Denims, Shirtings,
Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace Goods,
Blankets, Flannels, Battings,
Hosiery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods,
Mantles, Capes, Visettes, &c., &c.

THE Proprietor of the COMMERCIAL HOUSE being in the *HOME MARKETS FOR EIGHT MONTHS IN THE YEAR*, and being connected with the most eminent Manufacturing Houses in Great Britain, gives him advantages which few can command, and enables him to place his WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS when at Belleville, on nearly the same footing as if they were in NEW YORK OR MONTREAL, and saves the expense, delay, and inconvenience of having to bring stock such distances several times in the year.

Samples of Cloths, Dress Goods, Staples, &c., will be sent on application.

The Manager, Mr. IVERS, will see that every accommodation, and the most prompt attention shall be shown to

WHOLESALE BUYERS,

for whom a separate Wareroom has been arranged.

An early visit will repay purchasers.
HIS TERMS WILL BE FOUND *LIBERAL.*
P. O'NEILL, Proprietor.
(9

SPRING FASHIONS.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE that they have received and are now prepared to show a large portion of

THEIR NEW SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW—Full Trimmed Millinery Bonnets,
NEW—Plain & Fancy Straw do.,
NEW—Ladies & Misses Straw Hats,
NEW—Ribbons, Flowers & Plumes,
NEW—Parasols,
NEW—Paris & London Mantles,
NEW—Dress Goods,
NEW—Prints & Muslins,
&c., &c., &c.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.
Belleville, 7th April, 1858. 33

RECEIVED AT
DONNELLY, CONGER & CO'S.
NEW SPRING
BONNETS, DRESS GOODS, &C.,
MARKED LOW.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP of the undersigned, under the firm of E. W. HOLTON & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of April instant. All the liabilities of the late Firm are assumed by E. W. Holton, to whom all notes and accounts due the Firm must be paid.

E. W. HOLTON,
GEORGE VAIR.
Belleville, April 8th, 1858. 34-4

The GREAT INDIAN REMEDY for
CONSUMPTION!!
DR. MASURY'S
EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
AND
WAU-A-HOO

IT is a wonderful purifier; and in Scrofula, Consumptive Diseases, White Swelling, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Gout, Secondary Syphilis, Eruptions on the Face, Dyspepsia, Piles, Sick Headache, Palpitations, and Lung Complaints; after the Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, and all kinds of Fevers. The Cathartic is a certain remedy for worms; even in the very worst cases it may be administered with perfect safety.

DR. MASURY has lately arrived from Boston, where he has been for the past six years successfully treating the most difficult chronic diseases.

A volume of Certificates could be had from the numerous individuals who have been cured by these Medicines, from abroad, but the proprietor has only selected a few living in this immediate vicinity, and their testimony is but an addition to the general voice of the community:—

CERTIFICATE:

We, the undersigned, in the vicinity o Belleville, take great pleasure in presenting our names to the public in favor of Dr. Masury's *Compounds.* We hereby certify that we have used personally, or in our families, the compounds mentioned above. They have given as much satisfaction as any class of medicines ever brought under our notice. We sincerely believe they are all the Doctor represents them to be. We respectfully recommend the afflicted to lose no opportunity to avail themselves of the Celebrated Medicines of Dr. Masury.

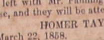
Prof. J. H. Johnson, Principal Belleville Seminary,
William Vandervoort, John W. Kelly,
D. S. Bradshaw, Gideon Gardiner,
Elijah Yourex, Henry Goldsmith,
Rev. Wm. Bird, Ira Shibley,
Fisher Thayer. John Bradshaw.

RESIDENCE—In the Grove, one door West of Mr. H. G. Gillespie's.
Belleville, April 13th, 1858. 34

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE Subscriber will be prepared to furnish HOTELS and PRIVATE FAMILIES with ICE, regularly every morning, CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED, during the Summer Season. All orders left with himself or with Mr. H. Fanning, at the Mansion House, will receive prompt attention.

CARTING.



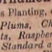
Being well provided with the best of SPRING CARTS and WAGGONS, he is constantly prepared to convey Goods to and from the Railroad Depot or Wharves. For the convenience of parties wishing his services, orders may be left with Mr. Fanning, at the Mansion House, and they will be attended to.

HOMER TAYLOR.
Belleville, March 22, 1858. 31

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Rawdon, will be held at the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of APRIL, 1858, at the hour of TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

THOS. DOUGLASS,
Township Clerk.
Rawdon, April 5th, 1858. 34-3

1858.  1858.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at the *BELLEVILLE NURSERY,*
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
for this Season's Planting, consisting of
Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. Standard and Dwarf Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Vines, &c. Hedge, Green House, & Bedding Out Plants.

A large assortment of splendid Double Dahlias named, Pœnias, Bulbous Roots, &c.

For particulars see Catalogue, which will be furnished gratis.

☞ Orders sent by mail, or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

J. PARKER THOMAS.
Belleville, March, 1858. 31-6w

PLASTER! PLASTER!

FOR SALE AT THE BELLEVILLE RAILWAY STATION, 100 BARRELS OF FRESH GROUND PLASTER, manufactured at the Colborne Plaster mills.

JAMES GISK
Belleville, March 1st, 1858. 28

Affidavits, BAIL Pieces, &c. for sale at this office

ANNUAL MILITIA MUSTER.

Toronto, 9th April, 1858.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief is pleased to dispense, for this year, with the Annual Muster of the Sedentary Militia in Upper Canada, (which otherwise would require to be held on the Queen's Birth-day,) except in the case of Battalions which have not yet been enrolled, or whose Annual Returns for the year 1857, have not been rendered to the Adjutant General, according to law.

CONSULAR AGENTS IN CANADA AGAIN.—Much has been already said on this subject, but it is one in which our city is deeply interested, and will bear still more. The whole management of this Reciprocity business on the part of the United States, has been characterized by a display of ignorance and mulishness which would hardly be expected of Chinese conservatism itself. First we had a Treasury Circular in reference to the admission of sawed lumber and staves, which were declared to be manufactured articles—a position which the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury was compelled to back down from—and since then we have had repeated Circulars from the same source, each containing some greater or lesser absurdity, until as the crowning feat of all, we have the present one, which prescribes that no entries of produce under the Reciprocity Treaty can be received in sums of one hundred dollars and upwards, unless the same are accompanied by a certificate of some consul or consular agent of the United States residing in Canada, for which the sum of two dollars is charged. Under the operation of this law we learn that our Canadian Consul-General, whose head-quarters are at Montreal, is engaged in appointing "subs" throughout the Provinces, with the understanding that they are to divide the spoils with him; he, the Consul-General, getting one dollar and his Deputy the other, on each and every entry—and all this on what is entitled under the Treaty to come in as *free goods*—without the intervention of any consul at all. The office of the American Consul at Liverpool, where nearly all the goods imported are dutiable, is a mere bagatelle, as may be seen, compared with the U. S. Consul-Generalship at Montreal.—*Buffalo Express, 17th.*

A HORSE'S FOOT.—The foot of a horse is one of the most ingenious and singular pieces of mechanism in the animal structure, and scarcely yielding to any, in regularity and complexity of parts, under simplicity of design. The hoof contains a series of vertical and thin lamina of horn, so numerous as to amount to about 500, and forming a complete lining to it. Into this are fitted as many lamina belonging to the coffin bone, which sets are elastic and adherent. The edges of a quire of paper inserted leaf by leaf, one into another, will convey a sufficient idea of this arrangement. Thus the weight of the animal is supported by as many elastic springs as there are lamina in all the feet, amounting to about four thousand, distributed in the most secure manner, since every spring is acted upon in an oblique direction. Such is the contrivance of an animal destined to carry a greater weight than that of its own body, and to carry those, also, under the hazard of heavy shocks.

SEVENTY YEARS A PREACHER.—The London *Watchman* records that the Rev. John Hickling, ninety-three years of age, and having been seventy years a preacher, on the 26th of February delivered a discourse of an hour and twenty minutes on "Early Methodism," and that in its delivery "there was no deficiency of voice, memory, or mental power, but the whole was connected, interesting and instructive." On the 28th he preached twice to overflowing congregations, his discourses being each an hour long, and distinguished "by good sense, fervor, energy and pathos."

THE THIRST FOR GOLD.—A Mr. Michael Brennan, from the South of Ireland—a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin—emigrated to California about two years ago, and invested all his means in the Mount Hope Mining Company, near Grass Valley; the Company broke down, and Mr. Brennan, who was President of it, poisoned himself, his wife and three children, by administering prussic acid.

THE COMING SUMMER.—An English paper says that the Earl of Rosse, F.R.S., one of the first astronomers in Europe, told a gentleman in Chatham that he anticipates one of the most intensely hot summers this year that has ever been known, and he advises farmers to build up sheds for their cattle, by way of protection against the extreme heat.

☞ The Portland people are making large calculations for visitors, upon the arrival there of the monster steamship *Leviathan*. They expect that 300,000 people will visit her, each of whom, it is thought, will spend ten dollars in Portland, making the nice little sum of three million dollars.

☞ If you wish your enemy never to know your secret, never divulge it to a friend.

GALLERY OF ART.

H. JAMES

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Belleville and the surrounding country that he has leased for a term of years, and fitted up a sky-light gallery over

MR. O'RIELLY'S STORE.

The subscriber respectfully invites the public to call and see his Pictures in the different branches of the Art.

THE AMBROTYPE PROCESS

Is one of his own inventing, and still stands unrivaled both on the American and European Continents. It is a Canadian production, and is warranted not to fade or scale off. He would be most happy to extend his services to all who wish to procure correct and life like pictures, in all the different branches of the Photographic Art.

N. B.—He would also state, that he has no Pictures on exhibition but what were taken by himself.

JAMES' DAGUERREAN CAR.—We would call the attention of our readers in Hampton and vicinity to the important fact that Mr. James, with his Daguerrean Car, has taken up his abode for a short time, in that thriving village, for the purpose of giving those who desire to procure copies in miniature of themselves or friends, an opportunity to do so. We have much pleasure in introducing Mr. James to our Hampton friends, as a gentleman in every respect worthy their confidence and support. As a Daguerrean Artist, he most deservedly ranks amongst the foremost in his profession, and we are confident that those who favor him with a call, and obtain from him a portrait, will be so well pleased as to admit the correctness of what we here state.—*Bowmanville Messenger.*

THE MAMMOTH CAR.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. James, Daguerrean Artist, is about leaving this town on the 15th December. From specimens that we have seen, we pronounce him the ablest man in Ambrotype and Photographs in the Province. Our readers should give him a call before he leaves us.—His Car and Gallery is on the Market Square. We would here remark that with his new and superior process, Pictures can be taken in cloudy as well as clear weather. His Ambrotype process surpasses all others on this side of the Atlantic.—*Port Hope Standard.*

Dark Drapery best for Ambrotypes. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Belleville, Nov. 26, 1857. 15

BLANK NOTES

FOR Dollars and Cents,—just printed and for sale at the *Chronicle* Office.

FARM FOR SALE,
IN THE HEART OF SIDNEY.

FOR sale, a farm of 150 acres in the third concession of Sidney, being three fourths of lot No. 24. It is well cleared, fenced, and watered, and in good condition throughout. The premises consist of house, Barn, Sheds, Driving-house, and every convenience. As the place is well known, a lengthened description is unnecessary. Terms, which are liberal, can be made known on applying to W. H. Ponton, Esq., or to the undersigned on the premises.

SAMUEL VANDERVOORT, *Agent.*

N. B.—Either 100 acres, or 50 acres, or the whole together will be sold to suit purchasers. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given when required.

Sidney, Jan. 18, 1858. 22-4

WASHING MACHINE.

TO the Canadian public, and more particularly the Female part of it, we are happy to say that we are now prepared to furnish them with a newly patented and very valuable

WASHING MACHINE,

One that has never before been used in Canada, nor in any other part of the world, till within the last six or eight months.

It has two principles, viz:

PRESSURE AND KNUCKLE ACTION,

either of which can be used at the will of the operator. We would state for the information of all who are or may be interested in this very great improvement, that one half at least of the time, labor and soap can be saved which are usually consumed by all other methods of washing, and that all kinds of garments and bed clothes can be washed perfectly clean without the least danger of wearing or tearing even the finest muslins or collars; and the washing, sudsing, and rinsing can be done in it, if you choose, without making any slop or dirt whatever. The use of this machine does away with all rubbing if desired, and may be used and handled by any old lady or small girl, as it turns very easy, and only weighs about thirty-five pounds. A trial of it cannot fail to satisfy the most incredulous of its value as a labor-saving machine. It can be put on a table, bench, chair, or a barrel while being used.—These machines are now manufactured in Belleville, Canada West, by I. W. Payne, for the proprietors.

B. WALTON & C. PETERSON.

Mr. Payne's shop is over Mr. Amos Proctor's Axe Factory, where we respectfully invite all persons to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. One of these machines can be bought for the small sum of two pounds ten shillings and will soon be for sale in all of the principal towns and villages in Canada.

Belleville, Dec. 23, 1857. 19

INTERNATIONAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
142, STRAND, LONDON.

Local Board for Canada.
BENJAMIN HOLMES, Esq., *Chairman.*
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SODA WATER.

JAMES EVES
ONCE MORE IN THE FIELD!

THIS SODA WATER is without a parallel as a summer beverage. Its superior qualities over all other beverages of the kind, are numerous and conclusive—it is manufactured of pure spring water and the best of materials—it is the purest, clearest, best flavored, and healthiest beverage that can be used, and needs but a trial to test its value.

Having purchased, at a great expense, a large and splendid generator and all machinery necessary for manufacturing and bottling Soda Water, he is now prepared to furnish any quantity of this delicious and celebrated article at wholesale and retail, at his factory in Belleville.

☞ Portable fountains, for the use of Stores, &c., charged at a low rate.

All orders from surrounding cities, towns, or villages, promptly attended to.

☞ The Bottles in all cases to be returned without delay.

JAMES EVES.

Belleville, Dec. 9, 1857. 17

SODA WATER.

Mr. James Eves, of this town, has commenced the manufacture of Soda Water, as will be seen by advertisement in another column. In order to provide a first rate article, he has been at considerable expense in procuring suitable apparatus, and his Soda water is warranted free from the injurious ingredients sometimes employed.—By a simple improvement on the old plan of tying the cork to the bottle, the former is easily removed,—at least this was the case with the dozen bottles left at our office, and the gusto with which the whole went off, leaves no doubt as to the superiority of the beverage.—*Hastings Chronicle.*

EVES' SODA WATER.—Those who like good Soda Water, well flavored, can enjoy the luxury, by applying for that made by Mr. Eves of this Town. It has been well tested, and pronounced of the first quality.—*Intelligencer.*

For Sale by the Subscriber,

1,000 SIDES BEST SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, and Ten Dozen best Cast Steel AXES.

M. NULTY.

Blleville, Sept. 1, 1857. 2

NEW JEWELRY SHOP.
CHARLES BRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,



AT his stand, two doors above Mr. Nulty's Auction Room, Front Street, is prepared to meet all orders in his line of business with promptness and dispatch. He attends punctually to the Jobbing department, and his charges are very low.

His stock of Jewelry, nicely arranged and well selected, will give satisfaction to the most fastidious. A large assortment of

English, Swiss, and French Gold and Silver Watches,

warranted to be good timekeepers, on hand.

The best kinds of American Clocks constantly on hand.

He takes this opportunity to express to the public in general, his sincere thanks for past favors and solicits an equal share of patronage, hereafter promising to endeavor always to give the best satisfaction.

GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS

made to order.

OLD GOLD OR SILVER taken in exchange, or bought for Cash.

Belleville, March 8th, 1858. 13

TO RENT.

A SHOP, with Dwelling House attached, situated directly opposite the American Hotel. Possession given on the 1st July next.

Apply to DR. HOPE.

Belleville, June 16, 1857. 13

Just received by the subscriber at the
CANTON TEA STORE!

20 Reams Paper,	3 bbls Morton's Family Whiskey,
2 cases Mustard,	4 bbls London Porter, pts,
1 bbl Pickles,	3 bbls Extra Syrup,
2 bbls Filberts,	1 case Blacking, No. 2,
1 bbl Almonds,	1 case Blacking, No. 3,
10 boxes Stearine Candles,	1 case Blacking, No. 4,
15 boxes Adamantine Candles,	1 case Blacklead,
6 chests Young Hyson Tea,	2 bbls Bath Bricks,
4 chests Young Hyson Tea,	1 tierce Washing Soda,
3 chests Fine Oolong do,	10 boxes Saleratus in packages,
2 chests Young Hyson do,	5 boxes Cream Tartar,
6 boxes Tobacco, Himdley's 7s,	1 keg Baking Soda,
1 case Tobacco,	9 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles,
3 bbls Syrups,	1 case Scotch Marmalade Orange,
2 bbls Pot Barley,	1 " " Lemon,
1 hhd Pale Brandy,	1 case English Plum Jam,
14 bbls Porter, qts,	1 " Dawson Jam,
14 bbls Ale, qts,	1 " Red Currant Jam,
14 chests Young Hyson Tea,	1 " Green Gage Jam,
1 case Liquorice,	1 " Black Currant Jelly,
1 case Indigo,	1 " Red Currant Jelly,
1 case Nutmegs,	1 " Bottled Gooseberries,
120 boxes Seal'd Herrings,	1 " Bottled Black Currants,
10 doz. Brooms,	1 " Mushroom Ketchup,
12 jars Mustard,	1 case assorted English Sauces,
1 box Ground Cloves,	1 case English Double Glo'ster Cheese,
1 box Ground Pimento,	4 quarter cask Sherry Wine,
3 boxes Oswego Starch,	4 " " Port Wine,
10 " Fig Blue,	1 case English Strawberry Jam,
10 " Glasgow Pipes,	1 " " Raspberry Jam,
1 bbl Currants,	1 " " Bottled Cherries,
2 bbls Mackerel,	1 " " Bottled Red Currants,
1 bbl Salmon,	1 " " Bottled Raspberries,
4 half bbls Herrings,	1 " " Bottled Magnum Bonum Plums,
9 bbls Herrings,	1 " " Green Gage Plums,
1 case Sardines,	1 " " Dawson Cheese,
1 " Lobsters,	1 " " Bottled Damsons,
1 bbl W. B. Elephant Oil,	1 hhd " Van Hoytema & Co. Holland Gin,
1 " Cod Oil,	15 boxes NEW Muscatel Raisins,
2 cases Salad Oil, pts,	1 case Stove Brushes,
2 cases Salad Oil, qts,	1 " Shoe Brushes,
9 boxes White Soap,	4 bbls Oatmeal,
1 tierce City Rice,	5 boxes Toilet Soap,
1 bbl Pearl Barley,	1 tierce Loaf Sugar,
2 boxes Pudding Starch,	1 case Walnut Ketchup,
2 tierces Bordeaux Vinegar,	1 bbl Stoughton Bitters,
6 boxes Clothes Pips,	150 gross Matches,
20 " Liverpool Soap,	1 case Sperm Matches
3 bags Rio and Java Coffee,	3 boxes Castile Soap,
4 hhds Dark Brandy, "Martell's,"	2 bbls Assorted Pickles,
4 " Pale Brandy, "United Vineyard,"	5 boxes Ground Pepper,
15 cases Van Hoytema & Co., Holland Gin,	12 doz. Decanters,
12 boxes Maccaroni,	12 doz. Tumblers,
12 baskets Champagne, "Jockey Club,"	20 M. Cigars.
15 chests Twankay Tea,	
3 bbls Morton's Proof Whiskey,	

JAMES BLACKLOCK.

Belleville, Nov. 11th, 1857. 13

L. SCOTT & CO'S
RE-PRINT OF THE
BRITISH PERIODICALS
AND THE
FARMER'S GUIDE..
Great Reduction in the Price of the Latter Publication.

L. SCOTT & Co., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:—

1 THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).

2 THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).

3 THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free church).

4 THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).

5 BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of *Advance Sheets* from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.

The publishers will pay the United States postage.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE,
TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

$5 FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon, the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post paid,) $6.

☞ *This work is NOT the old "Book of the Farm."*

Remittances for any of the above publications should be addressed, (post-paid,) to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
28 No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

EMIGRATION.

SERVANT'S REGISTRY,
AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,
Near Patterson's Foundry, North Belleville.

ALL parties desirous of being furnished with Masters or Servants from said office, will please attend there between the hours of TWO and THREE o'clock P. M.

Lands and Houses rented or sold on moderate terms.

Office hours from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

G. McADIE.

Belleville, December, 1857. 18

New Music & Musical Instruments

NEW MUSIC

JUST OPENING, some very fine Toned PIANOS, Stodart's & Chickering's—warranted first-rate Instruments; and a quantity of NEW MUSIC.

—ALSO,—

PRINCE'S and CARHART & NEEDHAM'S superior MELODEONS, warranted of the best quality, and will be sold at the Manufacturer's prices for CASH.

E. HARRISON.

Belleville, Sept'r 9, 1857. 4

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST half Lot No. 24, containing 100 acres, improved, in the 2nd concession of Thurlow, 4½ miles from Belleville, and fronting on the Grand Trunk Railway. There is a good Barn and Log House, with a good well of water on the premises.

Title Indisputable.

For terms apply to
JOSEPH OSTROM, Belleville,
or SIMEON OSTROM, *Ag't* Sidney.

Belleville, Oct. 20, 1857. 9

QUIT Claim DEEDS, Chattel Mortgages, & Marriage Certificates, neatly got up—for sale at the *Chronicle* office.



WATCH MAKER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his numerous customers, that he has procured an excellent Watch Maker from Switzerland, and will thus be enabled to do the best and finest work in this line on all kinds of Geneva and English watches. All kinds of new parts, such as jewels, cylinders, pallets, rollers, dials, hands, wheels, springs, glasses, &c., for all kinds of watches, done in the best manner, and warranted to go well, and at the shortest notice and reasonable prices. A large stock of

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,

Jewelry, &c., kept constantly on hand at his old stand, opposite the new buildings lately put up by James Whiteford, Esq., Front St.

WM. NORTHGRAVES,
Watchmaker.

Belleville, Nov. 12, 1857. 13

Ambrotypes and Meleanotypes,
HALF PRICE.

HART & HOSE have opened rooms over Badcock's Store, a few doors above Papeneau's Hotel, for the purpose of furnishing all kinds of pictures at one half the price charged in this part of the country, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction or no charge made. Call early, as rare chances are offered. Don't delay on account of cloudy weather, as pictures are made just as well as in clear. Call and satisfy yourself, as regards prices and quality of pictures.

American money taken at par for Pictures.

HART & HOSE.

Belleville, Nov. 24, 1857 14

NEW RIFLE FACTORY
IN BELLEVILLE!



J. H. RECTOR,

THE well known Rifle maker of Syracuse, N. Y., is now opening a Branch Gun Store and Rifle Factory opposite the Commercial Buildings, on the West side of Front Street, Belleville, C. W., where he will be happy to receive orders for

Target and Hunting Rifles

of all descriptions. He now has and intends to keep the best of Workmen in his employ, which will enable him to give entire satisfaction.

All kinds of Repairing done on Short notice, at reasonable prices, in a style of neatness and durability.

All orders sent by Mail shall receive prompt attention, and answered immediately if requested. All work manufactured by him, or under his inspection, may be

CONSIDERED AS WARRANTED!

He will also keep constantly on hand for sale a general assortment of

Rifles, Double & Single Barrel Guns, Pistols, *Powder Flasks, Shot Belts and Pouches, Game Bags, Cone Keys, Wad-Cutters, Percussion Caps, Powder, Shot, Lead,* and in fact a general assortment of articles kept in the Sporting Line, &c., &c., which will be sold as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

The Sportsmen of Belleville and vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves, from whom a share of patronage is solicited, and of the public in general.

J. H. RECTOR.

Belleville, September 2, 1857. (3)

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to cure diseases in Horses, viz:—Influenza (especially), Swellings in the legs, Dropsy in the chest, Ring-bone, Bone spavin, Pole evil, Blood spavin, Split hoofs, and all diseases to which horses are subject; in proof of which he can refer to several Farmers of experience in this vicinity.

He will be found at his Hotel, TORONTO HOUSE, Front street.

ISAAC FANNING.

PEAS AND GRASS SEED.

WANTED, 5,000 bushels of the following kind of Peas:
First quality Small White Peas,
do. California Peas,
do. Marrowfat Peas.

—ALSO,—

Any quantity of first quality Timothy Seed.

☞ Cash on delivery, by

H. PRETTY.

Belleville, Feb'y 4, 1858. 25

To Rent,

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, situate on Pinnacle Street, directly opposite W. H. Ponton Esq's dwelling house.

Apply to W. HOPE.

Belleville, Jan. 25, 1858. 23

DR. MORSE'S
INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

CAUTION!

Merchants and Traders will be on their guard and not be imposed upon by a counterfeit of Morse's Indian Root Pills, signed A. B. Moore.—All genuine Indian Root Pills have the name and signature of A. J. White & Co. on each box.

Dr. Morse, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depended upon this vital fluid.

A. J. WHITE & CO.,
50 Leonard Street, New York.

DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depends upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in our reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diurectic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other propelties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united to the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, or they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames have been scorched by the burning element of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish, but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

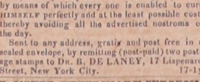
CAUTION.—Beware of a counterfeit signed A. B. MOORE. All genuine have the name of A. J. WHITE & Co. on each box. Also the signature of *A. J. White & Co.* All others are spurious.

A. J. WHITE & Co.,
Sole Proprietors,
50, Leonard Street, N. Y.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

Agents wanted in every town, village and hamlet in the land. Parties desiring the agency will address as above for terms.

Price 25 cents per box; five boxes will be sent on receipt of $1, postage paid. 18



AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR who has made his fortune and retired from business, will spend the remainder of his days in curing that dreadful disease—Consumption—Free of Charge: his earnest desire being to communicate to the world his remedies that have proved successful in more than 3,000 cases. He requires each applicant to send him a minute description of the symptoms, with stamps, (6 cts.) to pay the return letter, in which he will return them his "advice prescription," with directions for preparing the medicines &c.

The Old Doctor hopes that those afflicted will not, on account of delicacy, refrain from consulting him because he makes No Charge. His sole object in advertising is to do all the good he can, before he dies.—He feels that he is justly celebrated for cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Address DOCT. UNCAS BRANT,
23 Box 3531, P. O., New York

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF
YOUTH and MATURITY,
Just Published, Gratis, the 25th Thousand.

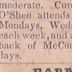
A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL TREATMENT, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of the System, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally.

By B. De Laney, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract clearly demonstrated: and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post-paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard Street, New York City. 17-1y

P. O'SHEE, VETERINARY SURGEON,



HAS moved to the Grove, in West Belleville, where he has rented Stables, and is now prepared to attend to all diseases of the Horse. Parties leaving feed for their horses will be charged only for Medicine and attendance. Charges moderate. Cures warranted if required. P. O'Shee attends at H. Fanning's Hotel on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, in each week, and at his residence in the Grove, back of McCormack's Grocery, the other days. 16

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR particulars enquire of the undersigned.

JAS. JAMISON.

Belleville, July 14, 1857. 47

LAND FOR SALE.

N. ½ of Lot 14 in the 4th concession (North range) Tyendinaga. Apply to
ROBERT P. JELLETT,
27 *Barrister, Belleville.*

THE
LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD, IS A GREAT SCIENTIFIC Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit,* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver.*

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR!

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

A compound has been formed by dissolving gums and extracting that part which is soluble for the active virtues of the medicine. These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure without any of the disagreeable after effects, felt by using Calomel or Mineral Poison, that is usually resorted to.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonsful will always relieve Sick-Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventative of Cholera.

One dose taken often will prevent the recurrence of billious attacks, while it relieves all painful feelings.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all yellowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while summer and bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms, while for worms in children, there is no surer, safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

There is no exaggeration in these statements; they are plain sober facts, that we can give evidence to prove, while all who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Among the hundreds of Liver Remedies now offered to the public, there are none we can so fully recommend as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, so generally known now throughout the Union. This preparation is truly a *Liver Invigorator,* producing the most happy results on all who use it. Almost innumerable certificates have been given of the great virtue of this medicine by those of the highest standing in society, and we know it to be the best preparation now before the public.—*Hudson County Democrat.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

R. Holden & Co. sole Agents for Belleville. 8

THE
Railroad Celebration
—IN—
Belleville, will take place on the
ANNIVERSARY OF THE
QUEEN'S VISIT TO THIS TOWN.

—o—

IT will be conducted on a most magnificent scale. It is calculated to eclipse that of the City of Montreal, and thereby place the Capitol of Lower Canada in the shade.

HER MAJESTY

is expected to arrive in Belleville, by a Special Train from Quebec, in thirteen hours. Therefore, under these auspicious circumstances, the

VARIETY AND ABUNDANCE OF HARDWARE

which will be required for the occasion, must be very considerable; and in consideration thereof, the committee of the BELLEVILLE RAILROAD CELEBRATION and the public Generally, are most respectfully invited to call at the

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT
—OF—
M. GILLEN,

where they will find a genuine and complete assortment of

Hardware,

If not superior, certainly not surpassed by any other in Town, comprising every article in the trade.

M. G. flatters himself with the idea that, from his knowledge and experience in the above line of business, and the *large and peculiar* selection of goods JUST ARRIVED, that he occupies a position which will enable him to please the fastidious, in point of style and quality, not excepting Her Majesty, should she feel graciously pleased to favor him with a call, during her sojourn here.

"There's no Time to be Lost."

☞ Look into his Store in the Victoria Buildings, as you are passing by, and Judge for Yourselves.

"*God Save the Queen.*"

—o—

ALL persons Indebted to the above named M. G., are respectfully requested to settle their accounts for the years 1855-6.

Belleville, Dec. 13, 1856. (17)

VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE.

THE following valuable property is offered for sale by private contract:

The south 75 acres of Lot No. 2, in the second concession of Thurlow.

ALSO,

Nine acres and a perch on Montreal and Charlotte Streets, being a portion of Wellington Murney's survey.

ALSO,

Five acres in the same survey, adjoining the allowance for road between Thurlow and Sidney in the town of Belleville.

ALSO,

228 feet on Coleman Street, between Easton's Mills, and the lower Bridge, running back to the River Moira.

ALSO,

231 feet lying to the east of Robert Coleman's lot, on the street leading to Bleecker's Mills.

ALSO,

A strip of land lying between William Street and Grand Trunk Railway.

ALSO,

Lot No. 18 in third concession and Lot No. 19 in fourth concession of Marmora, 20 acres of latter being improved, with dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

The north end of Lot No. 2 in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 50 acres, 20 acres improved with dwelling house thereon, with a never failing spring running through the lot.

For terms and particulars apply to

SHELDON HAWLEY,
Trenton.

February, 28th, 1857. (29)

Hotel & Wharf Property for Sale,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THAT large and commodious frame Building on the East side of Pinnacle Street, formerly kept as a Hotel by Capt. Bonter, a large yard and out-buildings are attached.

Also—Water lot B, in the Town of Belleville, having on it a large Storehouse and Wharf.

The property can be seen on application to Captain Bonter.

TERMS, (which will be liberal,) and other particulars may be learned on application to

JAMES JAMISON.

Belleville, June 23rd, 1857. 44

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened shop in Mr.

NEILSON'S STONE BUILDINGS,

fronting the Market, where he hopes, from his long standing and well known ability, by punctuality and despatch, to merit a share of public patronage. All orders in the above line executed in the latest style of Fashion and warranted.

N. B.—Cutting done on the shortest notice and warranted.

JOHN McAFEE.

Front St., Belleville, 1857. (18)

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, acidity on the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

THE proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparation extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

A STAPLE ARTICLE.

We would call the attention of our friends to the following:

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 7, 1857.

Dear Sir:—Permit me the pleasure of stating to you the gratification I have in vending, and the universal favor, "Hoofland's German Bitters" meet with, by nearly every person who has had occasion to test their virtues in this vicinity. This establishment has had the Agency of your Medicine since 1853, and I can safely say, there has been no remedy placed before the public within the scope of my knowledge, that has met so much general favor and so worthily as the German Bitters. I have no hesitation in recommending them to our customers, suffering with diseases for Which they are appropriate, feeling confident from past experience that they will do all, and even more, than is promised by them. In Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, I defy an equal. To Druggists I can recommend them as a safe investment, and to the public as a truly worthy remedy.

Very truly yours,

To DR. C. M. Jackson, C. B. EMERSON.

LADIES! LADIES!

Are you afflicted with *Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Want of Energy, Weakness, Dizziness, or Sick Headache.* Read the following:

J. M. Hutshizer, Doylestown, Pa., June 2, 1855, says:—"My wife has been afflicted with a Nervous Debility since September, 1851, since which time I have been unable to find any physician or medicine that would benefit her in the least, until one day I called at the store of Dr. Harvey, of this town, for some tincture of iron, and described to him the afflictions of my wife; he then handed me a lot of papers to read, among which I found one describing Hoofland's German Bitters, I immediately procured a few bottles from him, and am pleased to state that the use of the Bitters has done more good than all the medicine she has heretofore taken. I wish you to send me half a dozen bottles."

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use *Hoofland's German Bitters,* prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States and Canada.

Sold by all Druggists in Belleville. 14

NEW TREATMENT.

BUFFALO
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF

DYSPEPSIA, General Debility, Syphilis Seminal weakness and the Secret infirmities of Youth and Maturity, by Dr. AMOS & SON, Buffalo, N. Y. Office corner of Main and Quay streets, up stairs.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. AMOS & SON

take great pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia and New York; it has been declared to be the only useful instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal weakness, or any disease of the genital organs, caused by the secret habits of youth.

Dr. AMOS & SON, in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of their instrument, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed and sent by express, is ten dollars.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.

Dr. AMOS & SON are the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. May be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, in every stage and symptom of Disease, Secondary Symptoms, Seminal Weakness, Impotence and Strictures of the Urethra, &c., with inviolable secrecy. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of 30 years' extensive and successful practice in London.

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dr. AMOS & SON have devoted their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, and the relief they have consequently been enabled to render to their fellow creatures is fully testified and gratefully acknowledged by convalescent patients, and others daily arriving in town from all parts of the country, for the express purpose only of consultation, while their exertions have been crowned with the most signal advantages; yet from what they have experienced in inquiring into the causes of these complaints, from their most simple condition to that of the most dangerous and inveterate, they have always entertained the possibility of their prevention and removal, and likewise invariably found that the most horrible and malignant forms of disease could almost always be traced to one of the following causes:—Ignorance neglect, or the ill effects of unskilful and improper treatment; therefore Dr. AMOS & SON have succeeded in discovering, in the selection of their remedies, a safe, effectual and cautious course; omitting all combination of remedies which bear an equivocal character, as well as those whose premature or injudicious applications might be productive of bad consequences in the hands of private individuals. In short, the laudable end of their remedies is the lessening of a great mass of human misery by the alleviation, relief and prevention of those grievous afflictions that are in reality the secret foes of life, and which while they so extensively surround us, call aloud for our skill and interference for their extermination.

COUNTRY INVALIDS.

Persons in any part of the world may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

Address Dr. AMOS & SON, corner Main and Quay street, Buffalo, N. Y. 13

CASH FOR HIDES.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price for any quantity of HIDES, delivered at his Shop.

S. B. SMITH.

Belleville, Sept'r, 1856. 4

CONFECTIONERS.—Any quantity of 4 line MOTTOES for sale at this Office.